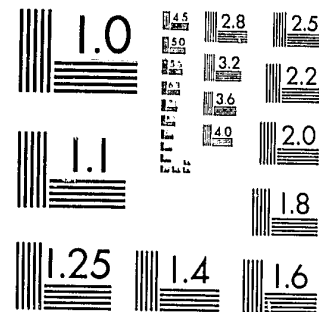


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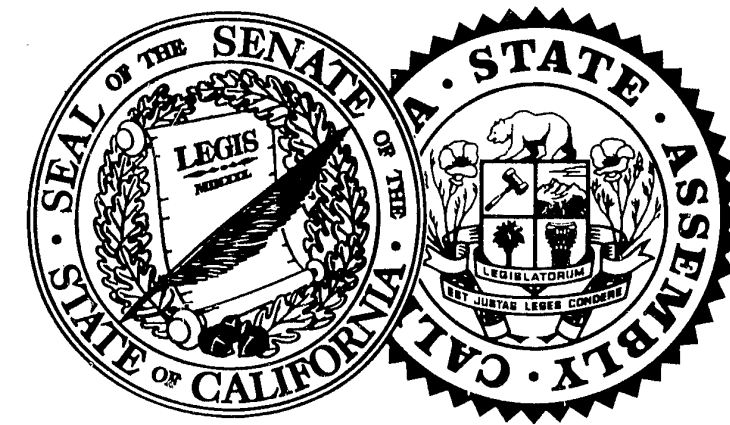
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PLEA BARGAINING



California Legislature

Final Report
October 31, 1980

Assembly

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EDWARD R. COHEN
Project Director

INTRODUCTION TO
PLEA BARGAINING IN THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

Plea bargaining is a critical institution for the administration of justice in California. Judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys, participants involved in the middle of the criminal justice system, are virtually unanimous in the opinion that plea bargaining is essential to the prosecution and adjudication of criminal cases. Given its pervasiveness and acceptance, it is not unreasonable to argue that, to a great extent, plea bargaining is California's system of criminal justice.

Despite its central role in California's criminal proceedings, there are many unanswered questions about plea bargaining and its consequences. Are innocent persons being convicted? Are perpetrators of serious crimes being released to endanger the public? Is the bargaining system riddled with inconsistencies and capricious judgments? Is the defendant a victim of the bargain, or a shrewd manipulator? Currently, we have to respond to these queries with a simple admittance: We don't know.

The two principal reasons for this lack of knowledge about the actual workings of the plea bargaining process are:

1. Plea bargaining is largely an informal process depending on interpersonal agreements among individuals; therefore, it is only

partially documented.

2. Plea bargaining raises fundamental issues concerning justice, procedural guarantees, and the protection of society. Discussions of plea bargaining have tended to focus on these questions of principle to the exclusion of factual inquiry into the actual workings of the process.

In a time of increasing public concern about crime, and about the effectiveness and cost of the criminal justice system, we cannot afford to remain largely ignorant about the basic workings of existing criminal procedure. In this report the Joint Committee for Revision of the Penal Code presents the findings of a detailed investigation of plea bargaining in three California counties. The report is organized around four major questions:

1. The Definition of Plea Bargaining: What is it?
2. The Results of Plea Bargaining: What difference does it make?
3. The Process of Plea Bargaining: When does it happen and who is involved?
4. Plea Bargaining's Affect on Criminal Justice: What implications does it have for public policy?

PLEA BARGAINING: WHAT IS IT?

The initial task in learning about plea bargaining is to arrive at a definition or understanding of the term. Just what is plea bargaining? Does it include all aspects of negotiation in the criminal process, or are there definite boundaries which can be drawn around those types of agreements which qualify as plea bargains?

There is no simple legal definition of plea bargaining. Statutes and case law have indirectly provided some definition, but the process is still evolving. As a result, actors who do the negotiating have quite different perceptions of how the "game" works.

Definitions by the Principal Participants: Prosecuting and Defense Attorneys

Because plea bargaining is an informal process which takes place through discussions between prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges, we can define plea bargaining by the experience of the principal participants--the attorneys. The Joint Committee conducted extensive interviews with more than fifty Deputy District Attorneys and Deputy Public Defenders in three California counties. When asked to define "plea bargaining" as they experienced it in their jurisdiction, these knowledgeable participants indicated a number of different

definitions of the term. Some of the more important "themes"

are:

1. PLEA BARGAINING IS A PROCESS OF DISCUSSION AND AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PROSECUTOR, DEFENSE ATTORNEY, JUDGE, AND DEFENDANT.¹ DISCUSSION AND AGREEMENT CONCERN THE CHARGES TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS WILLING TO PLEAD GUILTY, OR THE SENTENCE WHICH WILL FOLLOW A PLEA, OR BOTH.

"An agreement reached between the District Attorney and the defendant and approved by the court."

Deputy Public Defender, County B

"Bargain in which the defendant pleads guilty with awareness of the limits of the sentence. The parties to the bargain are the district attorney, defense attorney, court and the defendant."

Deputy Public Defender, County B

"It is defined here as it is in any other jurisdiction; it is a discussion on how to settle cases."

Deputy District Attorney, County C

"Process which has gone on since time immemorial. Two attorneys discuss a case and, since most felony cases don't go to trial, there must be some sort of understanding as to what the defendant may plead guilty to."

Deputy District Attorney, County B

¹The defendant is not physically present at these discussions; however, the defendant's attorney has a duty to convey the substance of the discussions and any settlement proposals to his client.

2. PLEA BARGAINING IS A PROCESS FOR ACHIEVING AN AGREEMENT WHICH IS MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TO THE NEGOTIATING PARTIES

"An attempt to reach agreement as to what the case is worth for protection of [the] public and satisfaction of [the] public, short of going to trial."

Deputy District Attorney, County B
"We give up perhaps a little bit of what we might be able to get if we prosecuted in trial and in return they get a known sentence which they can decide they want, or don't want."

Deputy District Attorney, County C

"Essentially it's sophisticated horsetrading."

Deputy Public Defender, County B

"Opposing sides evaluate cases and try to reach mutually satisfying results."

Deputy Public Defender, County B

3. PLEA BARGAINING IS A NECESSARY PRODUCT OF THE NEED TO CONSERVE LIMITED RESOURCES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

"system...to save tax money."

Deputy District Attorney, County B

"Plea bargaining involves exposing the defendant to the maximum realistic penalty with the minimum amount of work and resources that can realistically be expended."

Deputy District Attorney, County B

"The courts make the cases fit the amount of courtrooms available."

Deputy District Attorney, County A

4. PLEA BARGAINING IS A RECOGNITION OF THE REALITIES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

"Recognition of the fact district attorneys couldn't take to jury all the cases that are filed, nor could defense; and recognition that criminal justice and evidence are inexact sciences and this is an assembly line process."

Deputy District Attorney, County B

5. PLEA BARGAINING IS A SET OF STRATEGIES USED BY PROSECUTORS OR DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, OR BOTH, TO MANIPULATE THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

"Practice which is used to eliminate cases we cannot successfully prosecute beyond a reasonable doubt."

Deputy District Attorney, County C

"It is a process through which you find out if a case is triable or not."

Deputy Public Defender, County C.

"The elements of a plea bargain are, first of all, determining what the charges really are, not what has been 'charged'."

Deputy Public Defender, County B

"Attempt to resolve case short of trial."

Deputy Public Defender, County B

"Don't bargain case out unless something is wrong."

Deputy District Attorney, County B.

6. PLEA BARGAINING IS A METHOD FOR INSURING A MINIMUM STANDARD OF PUNISHMENT.

"Getting a guaranteed conviction, short of trial, with as close to same sentence as you would get if defendant went to trial."

Deputy District Attorney, County B

7. PLEA BARGAINING IS A METHOD THROUGH WHICH DEFENDANTS ARRANGE REDUCED SENTENCES.

"Whenever anyone pleads to something less than they are originally charged with."

Deputy District Attorney, County B

8. PLEA BARGAINING IS A PROCESS FOR CONSIDERING ALL RELEVANT FACTS IN A CASE.

"Agreement whereby plea of guilty is entered after consideration of all facts of case and defendant's background."

Deputy Public Defender, County A

9. PLEA BARGAINING IS A PROCESS FOR ACHIEVING EQUITY AND FAIRNESS IN THE DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES.

"Plea bargaining is the equitable disposition of a case to protect [the] public, and not to overpunish defendants."

Deputy District Attorney, County A

"Process whereby charges are decided on [the] basis of all factors involved in what [a] just result ought to be."

Deputy District Attorney, County A

The foregoing definitions by the attorneys lead to several conclusions. First, it confirms that the great majority

of prosecutors and defense attorneys have accepted plea bargaining as an empirical fact--it is seen as an integral component of the criminal justice process. It is also clear that plea bargaining includes a variety of behaviors that represent a significant departure from the adversarial model of criminal procedure which emphasizes procedural guarantees and a trial before a jury of peers.

Plea bargaining introduces a system of negotiated justice which the participants expect to confer a variety of benefits, the most important of which include:

--For the prosecutor, bargaining guarantees a "win" and is expected to save valuable time.

--For the courts, it is perceived that bargaining meets the need for speed, efficiency and finality and, thereby, is essential to preventing a glut in the courts.

--For defense attorneys, bargaining gives leverage against conviction on all the charges filed against the defendant.

--For the defendant, it is perceived that bargaining results in a significant reduction in sentence.

--For the interests of justice, bargaining may permit a finer adjustment of punishment

to a particular crime than the straight application of the law would permit.

In summation, the definitions of plea bargaining by prosecuting and defense attorneys make it easier to define plea bargaining by what it is not, than through agreement on what it is. It is perhaps easier to understand plea bargaining by knowing the benefits the participants expect, by understanding the legal rules by which negotiated pleas are reached, and by knowing how the actual bargaining is done.

The Legal Environment of Plea Bargaining

What are the legal requirements and limitations which define plea bargaining? Proponents of bargaining can point to a long history of judicial recognition of the necessity and the propriety of plea bargaining as a modification of the "normal" procedures of criminal justice which culminate in jury trial. In this section of the report, first the "normal" procedure is outlined as a standard against which plea bargaining can be compared. Second, the body of California statutory and case law relating to plea bargaining is briefly reviewed. Third, some commentary is offered regarding the current application of this statutory and case law.

A Brief Description of Criminal Procedure

Typically, a felony defendant follows a route from arrest to trial which has several "decision points." These points may provide an opportunity to exchange a plea of guilty in lieu of proceeding to jury trial.

Upon arrest a defendant is taken to the local detention facility where he or she is booked, processed and assigned a cell. If the offense is not a capital offense, the defendant will be afforded an opportunity to gain release from custody by posting bail or, upon successful application, he or she may be released on his or her promise to appear in court on the date set for arraignment. If the defendant is unable to procure release from custody, he or she must be brought before a magistrate and informed of the charges within two days of his or her arrest, excluding Sundays and holidays (Penal Code §825). At this time the defendant will be told of his or her right to be represented by counsel and, if he or she is indigent, the court will appoint counsel. The defendant will be given the opportunity to enter a plea, and the case will be set for a preliminary hearing.²

Arraignment before a magistrate represents a decision point at which, in certain circumstances, the felony process may be cut short. For instance, if it is agreed upon, and sufficient evidentiary material is available at arraignment (usually the

²The indictment process will not be discussed here because it was not used for any of the cases in this study.

police report and the complaint) indicate that a felony charge should have been a misdemeanor, the charge will be reduced and sent to municipal court; or, in some instances, the defendant may even enter a plea of guilty to the reduced charge for a predetermined sentence. Usually this happens where the defendant is in custody and, by pleading guilty to the charge as a misdemeanor, he or she will be assured of being released from custody either immediately or with only a very short county jail sentence and probation.

If the normal felony procedure is continued, there will be a preliminary hearing which is an evidentiary hearing to establish whether or not there is sufficient legal probable cause to hold the defendant to answer to the charges against him or her in superior court. The preliminary hearing is another decision point at which the court may reduce the charge, if it can be filed as either a felony or misdemeanor pursuant to Penal Code §17(b)(5). Such a decision may be followed by a change of plea to guilty before the municipal court judge who sat at the preliminary hearing.

If the evidence at the preliminary hearing is sufficient to make a finding as to probable cause, the judge, sitting in his or her capacity as magistrate, will hold the defendant to answer and certify the defendant to superior court. The district attorney must file an information with the superior court within fifteen (15) days from the date the defendant has

been held to answer.³

At the defendant's first appearance in superior court, he or she will again be arraigned. The defendant will be informed of the charges against him or her, of the right to counsel, and will be given an opportunity to plead. If the defendant had a public defender in the municipal court proceeding and still qualifies, the public defender will be reappointed to represent the defendant in superior court. Arraignment in superior court is another juncture at which the process may be terminated through a change of plea. If this does not happen, the judge will set the case for pretrial and a hearing on any defense motions.

At the next court appearance, evidence on the pretrial motions will be presented and the judge will rule on them. Next, the district attorney and the defense counsel will have a pretrial conference usually in the judge's chambers. At the pretrial conference, the attorneys evaluate the case and attempt to reach a negotiated settlement which is acceptable to both sides and to the judge. If settlement negotiations are not fruitful, the case will usually be set for jury trial (in California court trials are rare at the felony level). If the defendant is in custody, the case must be tried within sixty days of his or her arraignment in superior court unless the defendant has personally waived the right to a speedy trial. On the date

³An information is the accusatory pleading in superior court which sets forth the felony charges against the defendant.

set for trial, the attorneys can again meet in the judge's chambers, if the judge desires, with yet another opportunity to settle the case short of trial. Upon conclusion of discussions in chambers, if no settlement is reached, the attorneys will select a jury and commence the trial. Once the trial is under way, proceedings can still be suspended to allow the defendant to plead guilty.

At the jury trial both sides present evidence through the testimony of witnesses. After all the evidence has been presented, the attorneys argue the merits of their case to the jury. The judge then instructs the jury as to the applicable law and charges them to apply the law to the facts which the jury determines existed relevant to the crime. Upon conviction by a unanimous verdict of guilty, the judge sets the case over for approximately one month for arraignment and sentencing.

Between conviction and sentencing, the defendant is interviewed by the probation department, which in turn files its report with the court and makes a copy of that report available to defense counsel. Letters and other documentary evidence in support of a mitigated or aggravated sentence may also be filed with the court. By the date of sentencing, the judge has reviewed the relevant documents. Before imposing sentence the judge asks for comments from counsel and the defendant. Next, the defendant is again informed of the crimes of which he or she has been convicted and then the sentence is pronounced. After sentencing, the defendant is informed of his or her rights of

appeal. Once sentence is rendered, the defendant is remanded into the custody of the appropriate authority to serve his or her period of incarceration.

The foregoing description presents a process with numerous opportunities for diverting the path from a jury trial. It is at these points that plea bargaining may occur and result in a plea of guilty. This plea is rendered in exchange for some commitment regarding the sentence the defendant will receive.

The prosecuting and defense attorneys are prime negotiators through much of this process, and each brings the perspectives and obligations of his or her particular role to the bargaining sessions.

Mr. Justice White, dissenting in United States v. Wade (1967) 388 U.S. 218, 87 S.Ct.1926, 18 L.Ed.2d1149, contrasted the roles of attorneys for the People and defense as follows:

"Law enforcement officers have the obligation to convict the guilty and to make sure they do not convict the innocent. They must be dedicated to making the criminal trial a procedure for the ascertainment of the true facts surrounding the commission of the crime. To this extent, our so-called adversary system is not adversary at all; nor should it be. But defense counsel has no comparable obligation to ascertain or present the truth. Our system assigns him a different mission. He must be and is interested in not convicting the innocent, but, absent a voluntary plea of guilty, we also insist that he defend his client whether he is innocent or guilty. The State has the obligation to present the evidence. Defense counsel need present nothing, even if he knows what the truth is. He need furnish no witnesses to the police, reveal any confidences of this client, nor furnish any other information to help the prosecution's case. If he can confuse a witness, even a truthful one, or make him appear at a disadvantage, unsure or indecisive, that will be his normal course. Our interest in not convicting the innocent permits counsel to put the State to its proof, to put the State's case in the

worst possible light, regardless of what he thinks or knows to be the truth. Undoubtedly there are some limits which defense counsel must observe but more often than not, defense counsel will cross-examine a prosecution witness, and impeach him if he can, even if he thinks the witness is telling the truth, just as he will attempt to destroy a witness who he thinks is lying. In this respect, as part of our modified adversary system and as part of the duty imposed on the most honorable defense counsel, we countenance or require conduct which in many instances has little if any, relation to the search for truth."

The district attorney is vested with the discretionary power to determine whether or not to prosecute a particular case (Gov. Code §26501). It is a quasi-judicial function, and the courts cannot control it using the writ of mandamus. (People vs Municipal Court, 27 Cal.App.3d 193.)

The defense counsel and the prosecution both have authority to enter into plea bargaining negotiations. Any proposal of defense counsel must be accepted by the district attorney before the court will consider it. If the parties agree upon a settlement of the case which would involve a plea of guilty to charges different from those in the pleadings filed with the court, or to a lesser degree of the charges filed, the court may conditionally accept the guilty plea.

Statutory and Case Authority for Plea Bargaining in California
Historical Background

It is generally accepted that plea bargaining was used, but not acknowledged, in the criminal justice system long before its official recognition by the California Supreme Court and the California Legislature. In 1955, the Legislature enacted Penal Code §§1192.1 and 1192.2 which permit the defendant's plea to specify the degree of the crime when agreed to by the district attorney and approved by the court. For example, burglary of an inhabited dwelling during the nighttime is burglary of the first degree. If the burglary occurs in the daytime, it is burglary of the second degree. Under Penal Code §§1192.1 and 1192.2, a defendant who burglarized someone's home during the nighttime can enter into an agreement with the district attorney to plead guilty to second degree burglary and, if the judge accepts the plea, the defendant cannot be sentenced for a higher degree of the crime.

In 1957, Penal Code §1192.4 was added to protect the defendant where the plea, pursuant to §§1192.1 or 1192.2, is not accepted by the district attorney or approved by the judge. It allows the defendant to withdraw his plea and prohibits the withdrawn plea from being used in evidence in any criminal, civil or special proceeding of any nature.

After the enactment of Penal Code §§1192.1, 1192.2 and 1192.4, prosecutors at trial would still move to admit into evidence the prior withdrawn plea of guilty. In some instances the trial court, over the objection of the defense, would grant

the prosecution's motion. After conviction and upon appeal the defense had to prove not only that the admission of the evidence was improper, but that the admission was prejudicial. A line of appellate court decisions developed which delineated an increasing number of situations in which the admission of the prior plea of guilty, though improper, was held to be harmless error and, therefore, not grounds for reversal.

In 1964, the California Supreme Court held in People vs Quinn, 61 Cal.2d 551, that the improper admission into evidence of a prior withdrawn plea was per se reversible error. Before the rule in Quinn, the defendant was required to prove that the admission into evidence of the prior withdrawn plea was prejudicial error in order to gain reversal on appeal. People vs Clay, 208 Cal.App.2d 773; People vs Snell, 99 Cal.App.2d 657; People vs Ivy, 163 Cal.App.3d 436.

In 1965, the California Legislature enacted Evidence Code §1153 which codified the Quinn case and extended the ruling of Quinn by making evidence of an offer to plead guilty to a crime, as well as evidence of a previously withdrawn guilty plea, inadmissible in any action or proceeding of any nature.

A major change in plea bargaining occurred in 1970, when the California Supreme Court decided People vs West, 3 Cal.3d 595. West extended the concept of charge bargaining, as codified in Penal Code §§1192.1 and 1192.2, to sentence bargaining and outright dismissal of some charges given in exchange for a plea of guilty to other charges. The Supreme

Court in West suggested procedures to be used in presenting a plea bargain to the court. The court set forth the following procedural guidelines:

1. The plea bargain should be orally stated by the parties and recorded by the court reporter;
2. The plea bargain should be set forth in the minutes of the court;
3. The parties should file a written stipulation of the terms of the plea bargain;
4. Counsel or the court should prepare and use forms for the recordation of the plea bargain.

The concepts in West were codified in 1970 with the Legislature's enactment of Penal Code §1192.5. Penal Code §1192.5 applies to felony pleas except to those charging a violation of Penal Code §§261(2), 261(3), 264.1, 286⁴, 288(b), 288(a)⁵ and 289. Section 1192.5 requires that the plea be taken during a regularly scheduled public session of court, and that it be accepted by the district attorney and approved by the court. If these requirements are met, then the court may not take a plea other than the specified plea, and cannot sentence to a punishment more severe than that specified in the plea. Section 1192.5 requires the court, upon approval of the plea, to inform the defendant of the following:

1. The court's approval is not binding;

⁴By force, violence, menace, duress or threat of great bodily harm.

⁵ibid.

2. The court may withdraw its approval, and if it does the defendant may withdraw his plea.

The court has to make inquiry, and satisfy itself that the defendant's plea is freely and voluntarily made and that there is a factual basis for such plea. If a defendant's plea is not accepted by the district attorney and approved by the court, it is deemed withdrawn, with the same prohibitions against being admitted into evidence as in §1192.4 of the Penal Code.

Present Legal Rules Governing Plea Bargaining

The general rules as set forth in Penal Code §§1192.1, 1192.2, 1192.4 and 1192.5 operate to allow the defendant and the prosecutor to negotiate a settlement of the case in which the defendant agrees to plead guilty in exchange for any combination of one or all of the following:

- a. Dismissal of some of the charges filed against defendant;
- b. Dismissal of some of the charges filed against defendant in exchange for a plea of guilty to a lesser related charge;
- c. A reduction in the degree of the crime;
- d. A sentence less than the maximum prescribed by law.

If the plea agreed to by the defense and the prosecution is accepted by the court, the court is bound by the agreement and cannot dispose of the case in a manner other than as described in the plea bargain. However, if the court accepts

the guilty plea conditionally, the court may reject the plea bargain, prior to sentencing, provided the defendant is allowed the opportunity to withdraw his guilty plea.

Since the enactment of the plea bargaining statutes, particular situations have arisen which have provided the basis for a number of appellate cases interpreting the meaning of the statutes governing plea bargaining. Also, recent legislative enactments have tried to restrict plea bargaining in cases against career criminals and rapists (Penal Code §§192.5, 999(e), 999(f), and 999(g).)

The rules on plea bargaining were made applicable to juvenile proceedings in Bryan vs Superior Court (1972), 45 Cal.App.3d 345. The court of appeal in Bryan held that a juvenile defendant's offer of a plea, or withdrawal of a plea, could not be introduced as evidence in a juvenile court trial.

In People vs Tanner (1975), 45 Cal.3d 345, the court of appeal held that it was reversible error for the prosecutor to introduce at trial letters from the defendant to the prosecutor which discussed the possibility of plea negotiations between the parties.

The California Supreme Court in People vs Kaonehe (1977), 19 Cal.3d 1, permitted a defendant to withdraw a guilty plea entered pursuant to a plea bargain which was approved by the district attorney and the court, because the district attorney breached the agreement after defendant's entry of plea, but before sentencing.

The court's discretion in plea bargaining has been limited by a number of recent decisions. The court can enter the defendant's plea and still reject it prior to sentencing, so long as the defendant is allowed to withdraw his plea. (People vs Johnson (1974), 10 Cal.3d 868.)

The trial court need not approve a plea bargain between the defendant and the district attorney which it does not think fair, but it cannot change the plea bargain without the consent of both parties. (People vs Godfrey (1978), 81 Cal.App.3d 896.)

A superior court judge's power to reject a plea bargain upon certification from municipal court is limited to cases where the superior court judge's disagreement is with the plea itself, and not the plea bargain. If the court does not think the plea bargain is correct, the superior court cannot reject the plea bargain made before the magistrate, without allowing the defendant to withdraw the plea. (People vs Superior Court (1976), 64 Cal.App.3d 710.)

A magistrate cannot specify the degree of a charge without the consent of the district attorney expressed in open court. Hence, the magistrate does not have the power to reduce a burglary from first to second degree without the district attorney's express consent, where the plea is taken pursuant to a plea bargain between the defendant and the district attorney. (People vs Hawkins (1978), 85 Cal.App.3d 960.) A defendant's right to withdraw from a plea bargain agreement includes situations where the court's act after sentencing violates the

terms of the plea bargain. (Stewart vs Superior Court (1979), 94 Cal.App.3d 192.)⁶

The defense cannot negotiate a charge bargain with the court when the district attorney objects. The court has the power to accept or reject a plea bargain, but it cannot substitute itself as the representative of the People, i.e., the prosecution. (People vs Orin (1975), 13 Cal.3d 937.) The court, however, does have the power to sentence bargain with the defendant. (People vs Felmann (1976), 59 Cal.App.3d 270.) The court in Felmann held that if the defendant agrees to plead guilty or nolo contendere to all counts in the information, the judge, over the district attorney's objection, can indicate, prior to accepting the plea, what sentence he would impose if a given set of facts are confirmed in the presentence report.

A court cannot force a plea bargain by use of differential sentencing. The trial court is prohibited from meting out a harsher punishment because the defendant chose to go to trial, rather than to accept a plea bargain. (In re Lewallen (1979), 28 Cal.3d 274.)

Lastly, the recent case of People vs Gallego (1980), 90 Cal.App.3d Supp.26, further ensures the bargain will be honored (enforced) by the courts. The court of appeal in Gallego held a defendant can withdraw his guilty plea where an unforeseen

⁶Defendant had entered a plea of guilty in exchange for a specified sentence and the promise that the sentence would be stayed until after defendant's appeal was resolved. After sentencing the judge revoked defendant's stay.

circumstance works to deprive the defendant of the benefit of his plea bargain. In Gallego, a change in the law made the defendant ineligible for a rehabilitation program which was the essence of the bargain.

II

THE THREE COUNTY STUDY

The staff of the Joint Committee for Revision of the Penal Code staff collected extensive data on plea bargaining in three California counties during September and October of 1978. Two of the jurisdictions are located in Northern California. County A is a large, urban county; County B is a large metropolitan county with a significant suburban population. The third jurisdiction, County C, is a medium-sized Southern California county with one major urban center. The selection of three jurisdictions in which to conduct the study is important because it allows a test of the degree of consistency in plea bargaining among California jurisdictions.

A detailed discussion of the design of the study, the techniques of data collection, and the methods of analysis can be found in the Appendices to this report.⁷ Here the major features of data collection and analysis methods will be summarized in brief. Data collection was designed to:

1. Gain perceptions and opinions about plea bargaining from persons directly and indirectly involved in the process within each jurisdiction; and

⁷The Appendices to this study has been printed in a separate volume. It can be purchased from the Assembly Publications Office, Box 90, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

2. To go beyond the self-report of participants in order to actually document the processes and consequences of plea bargaining from a sample of criminal cases in each jurisdiction.

To accomplish the first objective, personal interviews were conducted with over 125 persons, including deputy district attorneys, deputy public defenders, judges, peace officers, probation officers, and defendants in the three counties. Interviews with prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges were particularly comprehensive, covering a broad range of questions regarding the practice of plea bargaining.

To accomplish the second objective, the Committee conducted an extensive analysis in each jurisdiction of district attorney case files for criminal defendants sentenced under the Determinate Sentencing Law. It is important to emphasize that the Committee recorded this data directly from the case files and did not depend on secondary statistics collected for other purposes.⁸

⁸Both interview questionnaires and the case file data collection instrument were based in large part on materials prepared for a national study of plea bargaining commissioned by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. For a complete presentation of these materials, see "The Study of Plea Bargaining in Local Jurisdictions: A Self-Study Manual", Washington, D.C.: Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Georgetown University Law Center. May 1978 (Draft).

The present study is limited to felony plea bargaining. Interviews covered topics related to felony bargaining generally. The case file analysis was limited to robberies and burglaries. There are strong reasons for the choice of these crime categories. First, robbery and burglary are common felony crimes. Thus, they constitute a significant portion of the felony plea bargaining activity in the State. They are serious crimes against persons and property, and therefore, involve important questions of public protection and defendants' rights. Furthermore, robbery and burglary do not typically involve emotionally charged criminal behaviors, such as murder or sex crimes, which arouse the public and may distort the bargaining process. Finally, there are sufficient numbers of cases of burglary and robbery to allow the study of bargaining without the confusing influences of a variety of crime types.

The Committee's study includes all cases of robbery and 80% or more of burglary cases which were bound over to superior court under the Determinate Sentencing Law in the three jurisdictions during the period between July 1, 1977, and October, 1978. These cases were all sentenced under California's Determinate Sentencing Law which prescribes minimum, middle, and maximum sentence times for individual crime categories; and stipulates sentence enhancements for using firearms or other deadly weapons, intentionally causing great bodily injury, causing extraordinary property loss or damage, and for defendants who have served time for prior felony convictions.

The Study Setting

Before the process of plea bargaining in the three jurisdictions can be meaningfully described and compared, it is necessary to identify the nature of the criminal cases and the characteristics of the defendant populations within each county. Tables I, II, and III present data describing the fact patterns for the robbery and burglary crimes in the study: the personal backgrounds of defendants, and the criminal histories of defendants. All data was gathered directly from the case files of the defendants. A brief description of the crime and defendant profiles for each county will serve to summarize this information.

County A

County A, a large urban county, had the heaviest felony caseload of the three jurisdictions in the study. The number of burglaries and robberies were about equal for the time period studied. The typical robbery involved the use of a weapon (64.4%) and victimized persons were most likely to be males, Caucasian, and strangers to the defendant. About half of the robberies occurred at night, and a significant minority of incidents resulted in some injury to the victim (25.3% minor injury; 9.1% hospitalization). It is somewhat ironic that these robberies with the aura of threat to the victim frequently involved a relatively minor loss of property or money (nearly two-thirds of the robberies involved less than \$100).

TABLE I

CRIME FACT PATTERNS

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
USE OF WEAPON						
YES	64.4%	9.0%	66.7%	5.4%	78.6%	0.0%
HARM TO VICTIM						
Minor Injury	25.3%	2.1%	28.1%	3.1%	14.3%	1.9%
Hospitalization	9.1%	0.0%	3.3%	2.2%	7.1%	0.0%
NIGHT OFFENSE						
YES	54.6%	63.8%	70.7%	74.0%	84.6%	81.6%
TYPE OF BURGLARY						
Residential	N/A	35.4%	N/A	45.9%	N/A	47.2%
Nonresidential	N/A	36.5%	N/A	37.6%	N/A	43.4%
Auto	N/A	27.1%	N/A	15.6%	N/A	9.4%
AMOUNT OF LOSS						
\$100 or Less	63.2%	47.6%	62.7%	20.6%	63.6%	35.7%
\$101 to \$250	10.5%	14.3%	18.6%	23.5%	36.4%	11.9%
\$251 to \$1000	21.1%	14.3%	15.3%	19.1%	0.0%	28.6%
Over \$1000	5.3%	23.8%	3.4%	36.8%	0.0%	23.8%

TABLE I (Continued)

CRIME FACT PATTERNS

	COUNTY A		COUNTY B		COUNTY C	
	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	BURGLARY
SEX OF VICTIM						
Female	27.0%	29.1%	33.8%	20.4%	0.0%	20.0%
Multiple	20.0%	7.6%	6.2%	5.6%	14.3%	18.0%
Male	53.0%	63.3%	60.0%	74.1%	85.7%	62.0%
RACE OF VICTIM						
Black	17.3%	14.7%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	6.1%	7.4%	12.5%	15.6%	0.0%	7.3%
Oriental	3.1%	17.6%	12.5%	9.4%	0.0%	2.4%
American Indian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Caucasian	56.1%	54.4%	45.8%	71.9%	100.0%	85.4%
Multiple	17.3%	5.9%	16.6%	3.1%	0.0%	4.9%
DEFENDANT'S RELATION TO VICTIM						
Family	2.0%	5.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	4.0%
Friend/Acquaintance	8.2%	10.0%	9.7%	25.0%	21.4%	16.0%
Stranger	79.6%	83.8%	83.9%	67.9%	78.6%	80.0%
(Number of Cases)	(103)	(102)	(66)	(113)	(14)	(53)

TABLE II
DEFENDANT BACKGROUND PROFILE

	COUNTY A		COUNTY B		COUNTY C	
	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	BURGLARY
SEX						
Male	90.3%	98.0%	92.4%	92.8%	92.9%	94.3%
Female	9.7%	2.0%	7.6%	6.2%	7.1%	5.7%
RACE						
Black	68.9%	52.0%	19.6%	14.2%	0.0%	6.4%
Hispanic	9.7%	8.8%	26.8%	31.1%	28.6%	19.1%
Oriental	4.9%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian	0.0%	1.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Caucasian	16.5%	34.3%	51.8%	54.7%	71.4%	74.5%
AGE						
Under 21	20.0%	18.6%	27.7%	35.0%	25.0%	13.5%
21 to 25	35.0%	26.5%	33.8%	35.1%	33.3%	38.4%
26 to 30	21.0%	29.4%	21.5%	16.2%	16.7%	25.0%
Over 30	24.0%	25.5%	16.9%	13.5%	25.0%	23.1%
MARITAL STATUS						
Single	65.9%	62.4%	50.0%	64.3%	70.0%	64.4%
Married	12.5%	4.7%	16.1%	13.1%	0.0%	8.9%
Separated	4.5%	8.2%	12.5%	4.8%	0.0%	8.9%
Divorced	6.8%	11.8%	14.3%	9.5%	20.0%	15.6%
Common Law	8.0%	12.9%	3.6%	8.3%	0.0%	2.2%
EDUCATION						
1-4 years	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5-11 years	45.6%	44.6%	54.2%	50.7%	88.9%	43.9%
Completed Highschool	25.6%	28.3%	20.8%	21.3%	11.1%	31.7%
Some College	21.1%	20.7%	22.9%	25.3%	0.0%	24.4%
Trade School	7.8%	5.4%	2.1%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%

TABLE II(continued)
DEFENDANT BACKGROUND PROFILE

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE						
Less than One Year	10.5%	2.4%	17.3%	15.6%	10.0%	17.5%
One year	5.8%	4.9%	7.7%	2.6%	0.0%	5.0%
Two to Five Years	4.7%	3.7%	11.5%	15.6%	0.0%	5.0%
Over Five Years	79.1%	89.0%	63.5%	66.2%	90.0%	72.5%
EMPLOYMENT						
Full-Time	14.6%	16.3%	25.0%	33.7%	16.7%	30.4%
Part-Time	4.2%	2.2%	25.0%	8.4%	8.3%	10.9%
Unemployed	77.1%	69.6%	36.4%	50.6%	75.0%	43.5%
Irregular	4.2%	12.0%	13.6%	7.2%	0.0%	15.2%
LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT						
Up to 1 year	61.1%	73.7%	79.1%	87.3%	100.0%	86.2%
Two Years	13.9%	5.3%	14.5%	6.3%	0.0%	10.3%
Three Years	5.6%	2.6%	4.7%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Four Years	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Five Years	2.8%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Six Years	2.8%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Over 8 Years	8.3%	5.3%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS						
YES	13.5%	16.1%	14.6%	11.8%	9.1%	13.6%
NO	86.5%	83.9%	85.4%	88.2%	90.9%	86.4%

TABLE II (Continued)

DEFENDANT BACKGROUND PROFILE

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE						
YES	45.2%	57.7%	75.9%	43.0%	54.5%	62.8%
NO	54.8%	42.3%	24.1%	57.0%	45.5%	37.2%
HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE						
YES	20.0%	30.5%	37.3%	30.6%	30.0%	38.1%
NO	80.0%	69.5%	62.7%	69.4%	70.0%	61.9%

TABLE III

DEFENDANT CRIMINAL HISTORY PROFILE

	COUNTY A		COUNTY B		COUNTY C	
	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	BURGLARY
ON PROBATION AT ARREST						
YES	48.5%	56.0%	43.5%	46.7%	33.3%	47.1%
NO	51.5%	44.0%	56.5%	53.2%	66.7%	52.9%
CHARGES PENDING						
YES	20.7%	17.4%	52.8%	20.8%	37.5%	18.2%
NO	79.3%	82.6%	47.2%	79.2%	62.5%	81.8%
JUVENILE RECORD						
YES	35.9%	31.6%	45.2%	54.8%	90.0%	77.1%
NO	64.1%	68.4%	54.8%	45.1%	10.0%	22.9%
PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS						
None	27.0%	19.6%	36.7%	51.1%	23.1%	31.4%
One	17.0%	7.8%	21.7%	14.9%	15.4%	17.6%
Two or Three	14.0%	20.6%	11.7%	10.6%	38.5%	15.7%
Four or More	42.0%	52.0%	30.0%	23.4%	23.1%	35.3%
PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS						
None	53.5%	44.6%	56.9%	68.4%	46.2%	52.9%
One	15.8%	12.9%	17.2%	12.6%	30.8%	19.6%
Two or More	19.8%	24.8%	12.1%	12.6%	15.4%	13.7%
Four or More	10.9%	17.8%	13.8%	6.3%	7.7%	13.7%

TABLE III Continued

DEFENDANT CRIMINAL HISTORY PROFILE

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
PRIOR ROBBERY CONVICTIONS						
None	78.4%	90.2%	87.9%	90.4%	76.9%	86.3%
One	13.4%	4.9%	8.6%	7.4%	15.4%	9.8%
Two or More	8.2%	4.9%	3.4%	2.1%	7.7%	3.9%
PRIOR BURGLARY CONVICTIONS						
None	80.4%	66.7%	77.6%	86.0%	76.9%	66.7%
One	11.3%	15.7%	5.2%	7.5%	7.7%	13.7%
Two or More	8.2%	17.6%	15.5%	6.5%	15.4%	19.6%
FELONY CONVICTIONS LAST 5 YEARS						
None	65.0%	55.9%	69.0%	75.5%	58.3%	62.7%
One	14.0%	20.6%	19.0%	13.8%	25.0%	21.6%
Two or More	21.0%	23.5%	12.1%	10.6%	16.7%	15.7%
PRIOR MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS						
None	32.7%	20.8%	22.8%	42.6%	25.0%	16.7%
One	18.4%	20.8%	8.8%	11.7%	0.0%	9.5%
Two or Three	20.4%	21.8%	21.1%	17.0%	25.0%	16.7%
Four or More	28.6%	36.6%	47.4%	28.7%	50.0%	57.1%

TABLE III Continued

DEFENDANT CRIMINAL HISTORY PROFILE

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS						
None	34.3%	25.3%	21.4%	44.2%	37.5%	27.5%
One	22.2%	16.2%	17.9%	17.9%	0.0%	12.5%
Two or Three	21.2%	23.2%	25.0%	15.8%	37.5%	40.0%
Four or More	22.2%	35.4%	35.7%	22.1%	25.0%	20.0%
MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS LAST 5 YEARS						
None	52.0%	44.4%	39.3%	51.1%	37.5%	35.0%
One	20.0%	22.2%	16.1%	15.2%	12.5%	17.5%
Two or More	28.0%	33.3%	44.6%	33.7%	50.0%	47.5%

Burglaries in County A are characterized by fact patterns which differ from robberies in a number of ways. Burglaries rarely involve weapons (9.0%), and even less frequently result in injury to the victim. However, burglaries can involve significant losses in money or property. In County A nearly half (47.6%) of the burglaries involved less than \$100, but another fourth (23.8%) resulted in losses of \$1000 or more. Burglaries in county A are typically nighttime offenses (63.8%), and involve residences and nonresidential buildings with about equal frequency (35.4% and 36.5%, respectively). The burglarizing of automobiles is only a little less frequent in the caseload (27.1%).

Table II provides a profile of the defendant population in each county. The typical robbery defendant in County A is male, black, under 25, single, and a long-time local resident. Nearly half have not completed high school, and over three-fourths (77.1%) are unemployed. It should be noted that those few who were employed typically had high job turnover (61.1% held their last job for less than one year). Finally, nearly half of the robbery defendants have a history of drug abuse (45.2%). Burglary defendants exhibit a similar background with a few exceptions. They are more likely to be caucasian (34.3%); they tend to be older (54.9% over 25); and they are even more likely than robbery suspects to have a history of drug abuse (57.7%).

Finally, Table III summarizes the criminal histories of the defendants. Again, differences between those accused of robbery in County A and those accused of burglary are relatively minor. The great majority of defendants have some record of prior arrest and/or conviction. Fewer than one in five robbery defendants, and fewer than one in ten burglary defendants, have no prior arrest record. Similarly, only 27% of the robbery defendants, and 15% of the burglary defendants, have no felony or misdemeanor convictions in the past. However, defendants with misdemeanor records frequently do not have felony records and vice versa. As the data in Table III demonstrates, approximately one-half of the defendants have no prior felony convictions and from one-fourth (burglary) to one-third (robbery) have no prior misdemeanor convictions. A significant percentage (20%) of the burglary defendants, however exhibit a degree of "crime specialization." Nearly one in five has two or more burglary priors.

A substantial number of defendants in County A were serving probation for prior convictions, or were facing criminal charges for offenses other than the one for which they were most recently arrested. Approximately one in five had other charges pending at the time of arrest, and fully half were on probation.

County B

County B, largely suburban, had the second heaviest caseload among the three counties during the period of the study.

County B also experienced the second largest proportion of robberies among the three counties.

Robberies in County B tended to involve the use of a weapon (66.7%); victims were typically male, Caucasian, and strangers to the defendant. The great majority (70.7%) of robberies took place at night, and a significant percentage of these carried the possibility of harm to the victim (31.4%). Monetary loss in these robberies, however, was relatively light (62.7%--\$100 or less).

Burglaries very rarely involve weapons or bring harm to the victim, but they do tend to involve greater loss of property. Indeed, two-thirds of the robberies in County B resulted in losses of less than \$100, while only one-fifth of the burglaries involved an amount that small. Burglaries were very likely to occur at night in County B (74.0%); were most likely to be residential (45.9%); and were infrequently automotive (15.6%). The great incidence of nighttime residential burglary is important because those incidents constitute first degree burglary in California.

The majority of robbery and burglary defendants in County B were Caucasian, but there was a significant Hispanic minority (26.8% of the robbery defendants; 31.1% of burglary). They tended to be young (27.7% of robbery defendants, and 35.0% of burglary defendants were under 21), single, and more than half had not completed high school. Just over one-third of the robbery defendants (36.4%) and over one-half of the burglary

defendants (50.6%) were unemployed. Many of those who were employed had only part-time or irregular jobs. Many of the defendants have histories of substance (alcohol or drug) abuse. Robbery defendants were extremely likely (75.9%) to have a prior record of drug use.

The great majority of defendants in County B have some record of prior arrest and/or conviction. However, the records of robbery defendants in County B are significantly more extensive than those of burglary defendants. Nearly one-third (30.1%) of the burglary defendants have no prior arrest record, and more than one-half have never been arrested on a felony charge. By contrast, only 17% of the robbery defendants have no record of arrest, and almost two-thirds (63%) have been arrested on a felony charge. Differences in past convictions are similar, 32.7% of the burglary defendants have never been convicted of any charges, and over two-thirds (68.4%) have no felony convictions. For robbery defendants the comparable figures are 18.2% and 56.9%.

County C

The caseload in County C, a largely rural southern California county, was the smallest of the three jurisdictions. The use of weapons, and the incidence of injury to the victim are almost entirely confined to robberies in County C. Over three-fourths (78.6%) of the robberies involved a weapon and 21.4% resulted in injury to the victim (the respective figures for

burglaries are 0.0% and 1.9%). Victims of both crimes tended to be male and were overwhelmingly Caucasian (100.0% for robberies and 85.4% for burglaries). The great majority of robberies and burglaries were committed at night (84.6% and 81.6% respectively). Burglaries in County C tended to be largely residential (47.2%). Burglaries involved greater loss in monetary value than did robberies (64.3% of the former, compared to 36.4% of the latter, involved losses over \$100).

Defendants in County C were usually male, Caucasian, and single. They tended to be in their early 20's, and to have been local residents for at least five years. Robbery defendants tended to have less education than burglary defendants (88.9% had not completed high school versus 43.9%) and were less often employed (75.0% unemployed versus 43.5%). Robbery and burglary defendants were both likely to have a history of drug abuse (54.5% and 62.8% respectively).

Virtually all defendants in County C had some record of past criminal involvement. Only 7% of the robbery defendants and 9% of the burglary defendants had no prior record of either misdemeanor or felony arrest. However, 46.2% of the robbery defendants and 52.9% of the burglary defendants had no prior felony convictions. Burglary defendants were more likely to be "specialists", one of three (33.3%) have prior convictions for that crime.

Summary

In summation, the fact patterns of robberies and burglaries in the three counties and the records of defendants, reveal a basically similar and comparable set of criminal cases for the analysis of plea bargaining. Important differences between the counties reflect the unique environment of each jurisdiction.

County A is a large, urban county. Criminal activity reflected this urban environment with more robberies: crimes which reflect an atmosphere of personal confrontation and violence, real or potential. Daytime crime and nonresidential burglaries are also typical of the jurisdiction. Defendants tend to be black and are unemployed more frequently than in the other jurisdictions. Defendants in County A also include a larger number of "repeaters" than we find in the other jurisdictions.

County B is more characterized by suburban rather than core urban development, and has experienced rapid growth in recent years. Accordingly, it is not surprising to find a greater occurrence of nighttime residential burglary, much of it attributable to youthful offenders (18 to 21). These characteristics help explain why County B has fewer defendants with extensive criminal records. This difference, combined with the relatively heavy criminal records of burglars elsewhere, means that there is a great disparity in the criminal histories of the 'typical' burglary defendant in each of the jurisdictions. Hispanics form a major minority group in County C, and the jurisdiction has the highest percentage of Hispanic defendants.

Finally, the profiles in County C reflect its relatively nonurban character. Minorities are largely absent as victims and over two thirds of the defendants are Caucasians. There are very few robberies compared to Counties A and B.

Thus, the three jurisdictions provide a representative data base of robbery and burglary felony cases in three disparate California environments.

Sentencing Profiles

Since plea bargaining is centrally related to the setting of sentences for criminal cases, it is necessary to describe the nature of sentencing in each of the jurisdictions before analyzing the effects of plea bargaining. To adequately describe sentencing patterns in the counties, two characteristics of the sentence will be profiled.

First, sentences for robbery and burglarly may, or may not require incarceration. Specifically, for the cases in our study, the judge may have sentenced a defendant to probation only, or may have required only a fine. Neither of these options require incarceration. If some period of incarceration is required, it may be served in several ways: (1) state prison; (2) a sentence to the California Youth Authority (CYA); (3) a sentence to the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) for defendants with drug problems; (4) a "split sentence" (county jail time plus probation); and (5) county jail only. In the

latter two cases the period of incarceration may be limited to "time served" in custody while awaiting disposition of the case.

Secondly, in addition to differing in the nature of incarceration, sentences for robbery and burglary may differ in the length of incarceration. Thus, an accurate profile of sentencing outcomes in the jurisdictions requires a description of both types of sentence and length of incarceration.

Table IV profiles the type of sentence and length of incarceration for robbery and burglary defendants in each of the counties.

--In County A, 41.8% of the convicted robbers were sentenced to state prison; another 40.8% received split sentences (county jail time plus probation). Other types of sentences were relatively infrequent, under 10% (9.1%) received straight probation, 7.1% went to CYA and only 1 defendant received a straight county jail term. There was wide disparity in the times of incarceration sentenced for robbery. Over half (51.2%) of the robbery defendants were sentenced to one year or less; 15.9% were given no time of incarceration or released with less than 2 weeks time served. On the other hand, more than four in ten (42.0%) received sentences of more than two years in state prison. Nearly one in five (17.0%) was sentenced to more than four years.

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE AND PERIOD OF INCARCERATION
(JAIL OR PRISON) TO WHICH ROBBERY AND BURGLARY DEFENDANTS
WERE SENTENCED IN THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

TYPE OF SENTENCE	COUNTY A		COUNTY B		COUNTY C	
	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	BURGLARY
State Prison	41.8%	27.8%	44.6%	20.7%	50.0%	36.0%
CYA	7.1%	6.2%	20.0%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%
County Jail	1.0%	1.0%	3.1%	10.7%	0.0%	12.0%
Split Sentence	40.8%	51.5%	26.2%	50.9%	42.9%	36.0%
CRC	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Probation	9.1%	14.4%	4.6%	8.9%	7.1%	14.0%
Fine Only	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	2.0%
MONTHS OF INCARCERATION						
None**	15.9%	16.3%	4.1%	17.9%	14.3%	20.9%
2 weeks to 6 months	20.5%	38.0%	38.8%	50.5%	21.4%	33.3%
7 months to one year	14.8%	16.3%	10.2%	18.9%	14.3%	10.4%
13 months to two years	6.8%	18.5%	8.2%	3.2%	7.1%	18.8%
25 months to four years	25.0%	9.8%	14.3%	9.5%	7.1%	14.6%
Over four years	17.0%	1.1%	24.5%	0.0%	35.7%	2.1%

**This category contains a small number of cases which received a sentence for "time served" under two weeks, or which received county jail terms of less than three days.

Burglary defendants in County A were less likely to receive a prison sentence than robbers (27.8%). More than half (51.5%) received split sentences. Straight probation (14.4%) was also more common for burglars than for robbers.

Very few convicted burglars received the long state prison sentences which faced a substantial percentage of the robbers. Just one in ten (10.9%) was sentenced to more than two years. Over two-thirds were sentenced to less than one year, more than half (54.3%) to less than six months.

--County B most commonly sentenced its robbery defendants to state prison (44.6%), but substantial portions received split sentences (26.2%), or were sentenced to CYA (20.0%). The latter fact reflects the youth of defendants in County B. Periods of incarceration for robbers vary. Over half (53.1%) received sentences of less than one year, most of these were for less than 6 months (42.9%). By contrast, another one-fourth (24.5%) were sentenced to more than four years in state prison.

Very few burglars in County B received state prison sentences (10.7%). The "typical" burglary sentence was county jail plus probation (50.9%), though straight probation (8.9%), and CRC (4.5%) sentences all

were meted out to some of the County's convicted burglars.

The relative lack of state prison sentences means that nearly nine in ten (87.3%) burglary defendants in County B received a sentence of one year or less; two-thirds were incarcerated for less than six months. Not a single burglar in the County B sample went to prison for more than four years.

--In County C, one-half of the robbery defendants were sentenced to state prison (50.0%) and virtually all the rest (42.9%) received split sentences. Accordingly, one-half received sentences of one year or less. Over one in three (35.7%) was sent to state prison for more than four years.

Over one-third (36.0%) of County C's burglars received state prison terms. An equal number got split sentences, and most of the rest received straight jail time (12.0%), or were placed on straight probation (14.0%). One in five of the burglars in County C was not incarcerated (other than, possibly, a few days of "time served" in custody). Another 16.7%, however, were sentenced to more than two years in state prison.

In summation, the sentencing pattern for robberies is quite similar across the three counties. Approximately half are sentenced to state prison, most of the remainder receive split

sentences. The only exception is found in County B which has a relatively high proportion of CYA sentences. Robbery sentencing in each county is also characterized by a bifurcation of sentences between those which are relatively light (under one year) and a significant portion of "heavy" prison terms of four years or more.

Sentences for burglary tended to be less severe across the counties. There was, however, a greater disparity in burglary sentencing between jurisdictions. As many as 36.0% (County C) and as few as 10.7% (County B) of the burglars received state prison terms. In general, County C sentenced more stiffly for burglaries, and County B less stiffly. The latter fact could, again, reflect the youth of County B's defendants and their lack of criminal history. These factors, however, would not explain County C's relatively stiff sentences.

Frequency of Plea Bargaining

Just how many of the robberies and burglaries in these representative counties were settled through plea bargains? Table V provides a breakdown of the cases disposed of through jury trial, those that were plea bargained, those that plead guilty without plea bargaining, and a residual category for which there was no data on whether the plea of guilty resulted from a bargain. The figures make it clear just how completely the plea

TABLE V

RATES OF PLEA BARGAINING FOR ROBBERIES AND
BURGLARIES IN THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
Superior Court cases disposed through Jury Trial	18.4%	8.8%	19.1%	0.9%	28.6%	1.9%
Superior Court cases disposed through Plea Bargains	78.6%	76.5%	60.3%	91.6%	71.4%	90.4%
Superior Court cases disposed through Guilty Pleas with no Plea Bargain	1.9%	6.9%	11.1%	2.8%	0.0%	5.8%
Superior Court cases disposed through Guilty Pleas with reason for Plea unknown	0.0%	6.9%	9.5%	4.7%	0.0%	1.9%
(Number of Cases)	(103)	(102)	(63)	(113)	(14)	(52)

bargaining process dominates the settlement of robbery and burglary cases.

--In County A, fewer than one in five robberies went to trial (18.4%); less than one in ten (8.8%) burglaries went to jury trial. Over three-fourths of the robbery and burglary cases were settled through plea bargains (78.6% and 76.5%, respectively).

--In County B, the trial rate for robberies is 19.1%. However, the rate for burglaries is much lower. Indeed, of the 113 burglaries on which data was available, only one went to trial. Nearly two-thirds of the robbery cases involved bargains (60.3%) and over ninety percent of the burglary cases involved bargains (91.6%).

--In County C, just over one-fourth of the robbery cases went to jury trial (28.6%), and the remainder of the robbery cases were disposed of through plea bargains (71.4%). Only two percent of the burglary cases were tried by jury, and 90.4% were disposed of through bargained pleas of guilty.

It is important to remember that these figures apply to cases which have actually been bound over to superior court, so the percentage of jury trials for defendants who are arrested for these crimes would be much lower.

The figures substantiate several important conclusions:

First, the figures make it clear that the jury trial has become the exception rather than the rule for disposing of robbery and burglary cases. Given this, it is difficult to believe that plea bargains reflect a standard of justice which is set through trial by jury. There simply are not enough trials to provide an adequate indication of the "normal" trial result.

A corollary to the above finding is obvious. Guilt or innocence are only rarely determined through the deliberation of a jury of peers in these jurisdictions. Of the 46 jury trials recorded in the three counties, only 4 resulted in acquittal. Thus, the determination of guilt or innocence is made through the "screening" of cases at earlier points in the process, or through the rendering of a plea of guilty.

Among pleas of guilty, the great majority were attached to a plea bargain. Superior court judges in the three counties corroborated this fact in their interviews. Judges in all jurisdictions estimated that a very high percentage (50-90%) of all the guilty pleas that come before them have been plea bargained. It was common for judges to observe that "nearly all" guilty pleas are the product of some sort of bargain. It is clear that, at least for these crimes and these jurisdictions, plea bargaining is the system for disposing of felony cases.

All of the above suggests a conclusion which is tested further throughout the study. In the contemporary criminal justice system trials do not constitute the normal course of events for settling felony cases. It is more plausible to argue that trials are sought when special circumstances lead prosecution or defense to avoid the "normal" process of plea bargaining.

Charge and Sentence Bargaining

In the sample counties, and throughout the State, a basic distinction can be made between plea bargains involving the reduction or dropping of charges in exchange for a guilty plea (charge bargaining) and a bargained agreement on the type and length of sentence (sentence bargaining). These options require some clarification.

In response to questions of the Committee staff one public defender stated, the "primary purpose [of a plea bargain] is a guarantee of a sentence offered in advance." The most direct method of accomplishing this end is a "sentence bargain" between prosecution and defense which specifies the sentence that the prosecutor will recommend to the court. As explained in Chapter I, California law requires that such guarantees be recorded in open court and accepted by the judge. California law also

provides protection of the defendant within the terms of the guarantee.

Sentence bargaining itself takes different forms. In some jurisdictions, judges will accept recommendations which specify both the type of sentence (e.g., state prison, county jail, probation) and the length of incarceration. In other counties judges may accept more limited recommendations. Most commonly, these more limited forms of sentence bargaining take the form of a guilty plea in return for a guarantee that the defendant will not be sentenced to state prison.

Charge bargaining is a less direct approach to exchanging a sentence guarantee for a plea of guilty. Essentially, charge bargaining involves negotiating over the number and type of charges to which the defendant will plead guilty. The defense objective is to plead to those charges which will result in the lightest sentence. However, because of judicial discretion and the range of sentencing possibilities for any one set of charges, this route is less directly related to the ultimate sentencing outcome than is sentence bargaining.

Charge bargaining also takes several forms. First, charges which are filed at complaint, or information, may be dropped altogether when a plea of guilty is tendered. The charge "dismissal" may involve dropping multiple counts of the same charge, or it may involve the elimination of a charge altogether.

The potential sentence resulting from a set of charges may be minimized in another way. Relatively "serious" charges

may be replaced with less serious charges, thereby reducing the potential sentence. This form of bargaining is frequently referred to as "sentence reduction".

Finally, bargaining over charges can also be focused on the "enhancement" charges which are specified in California law. Enhancements, such as use of a firearm, or prior felony convictions in the last five years, add a specified term to the base sentence. Clearly, elimination of these charges will have a direct effect on the defendant's time of incarceration.

Plea bargaining, then, can assume a variety of different "styles" according to the mix of sentence and charge bargaining practices which are allowed and used within a jurisdiction. Through interviews with participants, and an analysis of court and district attorney case records, the bargaining style of each of the study jurisdictions can be outlined in brief.

County A

Deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders in County A expressed considerable disagreement about the predominant form of bargaining in their jurisdiction, a disagreement which in itself demonstrates the variety of practices which may be used. Though a few deputy district attorneys indicated a predominance of charge bargaining (particularly in the Homicide and Burglary sections) a majority of the interviewees agreed that sentence bargaining predominated

TABLE VI

CLASSIFICATION OF TYPES OF PLEA BARGAINS
BASED ON ANALYSIS OF CASE FILES

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
Charge Bargaining Only	15.8%	25.9%	38.5%	63.1%	10.0%	41.7%
Sentence Bargaining Only	22.0%	35.8%	33.3%	10.7%	10.0%	20.8%
Charge & Sentence Bargaining	62.2%	38.3%	28.2%	26.2%	80.0%	37.5%
(Number of Cases)	(81)	(79)	(38)	(103)	(10)	(47)

1

under the then incumbent district attorney. According to one public defender, "you bargain basically for time, as opposed to dismissing counts."

Most interviewees agreed, however, that bargaining was not restricted to discussion of sentence, but that a combination of charge and sentence bargaining takes place. Indeed, the distinction itself is sometimes unclear. Deputy district attorneys in County A, for example, typically considered the dropping of enhancements to be part of the "sentence" negotiation because of their direct translation into time of incarceration.

The observations of deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders are corroborated by the Joint Committee's staff analysis of robbery and burglary cases (see Table VI). Nearly two-thirds (62.2%) of the plea bargained robbery cases combined charge and sentence agreements; another 22% were straight "sentence" bargains. For burglaries sentence bargaining was also predominant, with 35.8% of the agreements involving sentence only, and 38.3% combining sentence and charge considerations. There is, however, a considerable difference in the types of bargains struck for the two crimes. Plea bargains for burglaries are most frequently charge bargains or sentence bargains, but not both.

The relative prevalence of sentence agreements in County A is encouraged through a combination of district attorney policy and judicial practice. While there was no official written policy on plea bargaining in the office, the district

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attorney indicated that the office should limit bargaining to sentence recommendations. Judges in County A further this policy by considering and frequently accepting prosecutorial recommendations for "state prison/no state prison" and actual time to be served in the latter instance.

County B

The district attorney in County B had an explicit written policy on plea bargaining referred to as "sentencing policy under SB 42" (California's Determinate Sentencing Statute). The policy sets forth the opinion that "the criminal justice system usually works better when each component concentrates its efforts on its own job" and "that charging is the district attorney's business, [and] sentencing is the court's business." It follows that the district attorney authorizes only a limited involvement in sentence bargaining for prosecutors.

"[I]n an appropriate case, under existing guidelines, the deputy may take a conditional plea on the sole condition that no state prison sentence shall be imposed in the case."

Deputy district attorneys, deputy public defenders and judges for County B agree that sentence negotiation in the county is largely limited to guarantees of no state prison.

The formal policy also proscribes charge negotiations:

"[T]he only acceptable excuse for reducing a charge is changed circumstances which materially affect the evidence between the time the complaint is authorized and the time of the trial."

Despite the official policy, both the analysis of the case files, and the interviews with deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders indicated that charge bargaining was common practice in County B. The comment of one deputy public defender is exemplary, "two-thirds of the cases see some counts dropped in exchange for a plea...the classic plea bargain." Table VI reflects a frequent resort to charge bargaining in County B, particularly for burglaries, in which 63% of the plea bargained cases relied solely on charge agreements. Seven of ten deputy district attorneys agreed that charge bargaining is the predominant form of bargaining in their experience.

The reliance on charge bargaining can, again, be related to office policy and the practice of judges in County B. It is clear in the responses of both deputy district attorneys and judges in County B that (in the words of a deputy district attorney) there is virtually "no sentence bargaining except to the extent of indicating state prison, or no state prison." A judge put the situation succinctly, "in his court a [district attorney's] promise of no state prison will be honored, not a promise regarding the term." Thus, the conditional plea for no prison is the only sentence bargaining option, and a great deal of discretion in determining the term and condition of incarceration is left in the hands of the judge. One County B deputy public defender observed that "a conditional plea [of no state prison] is not much of a bargain."

In this circumstance the observation of another deputy public defender that "the dominant bargain is on getting the charges down to the proper level" makes sense. Without much specific control over the term of incarceration, agreement on charges becomes a critical point for control over sentence. Again, one of the County B interviewees sums up the result, "the public defender and [the] district attorney generally agree on the charge."

County C

In County C the official position of the district attorney opposed any form of sentence bargaining because it is an infringement on the role of the judge. As in County B, deputy district attorneys agreed that the role of sentence bargaining was largely restricted to the conditional plea for no state prison. "The only thing we bargain in sentence bargaining is whether or not the defendant should go to state prison or not at the time the defendant is sentenced." Two of three judges interviewed in County C indicated a reserved attitude towards accepting prosecutors' sentence recommendations. One argued that "I do not feel that I should give their recommendation any more weight than any of the other factors I consider before I impose a sentence." The other indicated a greater reliance on probation reports, arguing that "the probation report has more information than the district attorney does and may be a little less biased toward the defendant than the district attorney is."

In any case, the opportunities for direct sentence bargaining between district attorney and defense are limited in County C, and the analysis of robbery and burglary cases in Table VI documents a preponderance of charge agreements for burglaries in that jurisdiction (41.7%). The great majority of the plea bargains in cases of robbery involved both charge and sentence agreements (80.0%).

Comparison of the Counties

This preliminary comparison of bargaining "styles" in three counties leads to several conclusions.

--Though a general "pattern" emerged in each county, there is a great diversity in the bargaining practices in different jurisdictions, and between different crimes, deputy district attorneys, and judges within the same jurisdiction. In Counties A and B the style of bargaining varies somewhat between robberies and burglaries. In County B one deputy district attorney reported that the office bargained "charge only...we don't really bargain sentences." Another argued that "generally, there is no charge bargaining." Another example refers to judges in County C. As noted above, two of three interviewed in the study approached district attorney sentence recommendations with caution. The third reported following them, "95% of the time" because the prosecutor "has more of the facts

about the case and knows more about the defendant than I do...I like to allow the prosecutor the discretion to make the recommendation."

--Though all counties report some degree of both major types of bargaining, district attorney policy and judicial practice combine to produce an emphasis on sentence bargaining in County A, and on charge bargaining in Counties B and C.

--The different emphasis in bargaining style reflects a concomitant differential in the focus of discretion and, therefore, of bargaining efforts. Specifically, direct sentence bargaining between prosecution and defense in Counties B and C is limited to the conditional plea, so that specific sentence negotiations tend to take place between the judge and defendant as to sentence. As stated by one deputy district attorney in County B, the "defense attorney bargains with the district attorney on charges and the judge on sentence." This focus on judicial bargaining is seen by some deputy district attorneys as an usurpation of their prosecutorial function. Again, a deputy district attorney in County B states the prosecutorial case: "[the] most significant type of plea bargaining is done by the judge substituting his or her judgement for that of the district attorney... judges are always substituting their judgement.

District attorney bargaining is where the case should be settled."

Discussion

This preliminary look at the prevalence and style of plea negotiation in the three counties has produced a picture of the process of resolving burglary and robbery cases which is at odds with the public's expectation that guilt is determined on the facts of the case through the deliberation of a jury of peers. Clearly, the jury trial has become a rare exception for the disposition of robbery and burglary crimes. In some jurisdictions trials for burglary were virtually nonexistent during the period of the study.

Furthermore, a close examination of the ways in which plea bargains are fashioned in the three counties does not confirm the public's expectations of openness and uniformity in the procedures of justice. Between jurisdictions bargains are carried out in different ways. Sometimes bargains for sentences are more prevalent, and other times bargains focus on charges. Similarly, the mix of prosecutorial and judicial discretion in striking bargains varies with the bargaining style, and can be an object of some jealousy by prosecutors.

Some obvious questions arise from this preliminary description of plea bargaining practices in California. What is the impact on the defendant? What are the results for the public and their right to protection? If crimes are not being resolved

through the judgement of juries, what are the factors which shape the outcomes of bargained justice? Or, most basically, how different are the results of "negotiated" justice from the results of "adversary" justice through trial by jury? Chapter III of this report will consider these questions.

III

THE RESULTS OF PLEA BARGAINING

The very term "plea bargain" implies an exchange. Something is being given up by each of the "participants", and something is being gained. In this Chapter of the study, the "terms" of this bargain will be analyzed in the three counties.

A first requirement for analyzing the terms of plea bargains is to describe what is given up and what is gained. What charge and sentence concessions do defendants actually receive?

Secondly, an adequate description of the terms of the bargain must attempt to identify the criteria for determining how much will be "given away" for a plea of guilty. In other words, what factors do prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges consider when deciding what sentence a given case "deserves"?

Finally, an adequate consideration of the terms of plea bargaining requires some analysis of the relative "advantage" of the participants. The requirement that criminal charges be proven "beyond a reasonable doubt" before a jury of peers clearly places the burden of proof upon the prosecution and reserves the presumption of innocence to the defendant. Does plea bargaining reverse the prosecutor's burden and place the burden of proving innocence on the defendant?

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1 OF 22

Plea Bargaining and Jury Trials:
Sentencing Differentials

An initial step in describing the results of plea bargaining is to compare the sentences meted out through plea bargains with those resulting from jury trials. To accomplish the comparison, Tables VII, VIII, and IX provide data on the type of sentence, the average period of incarceration for each crime, and the average percentage of the maximum sentence at conviction received by defendants.

The average percentage of the maximum sentence is an important measure of bargaining "success" and requires further explanation. Each of the cases in the study was sentenced under California's Determinate Sentencing Law which prescribes specific mitigated, middle and aggravated sentence terms for each criminal charge and prescribes additions to this term for additional separate charges and enhancements. Thus, it was possible to calculate a "maximum" prison term appropriate to the set of charges for which each defendant in the study was convicted. The disparity between this "authorized" term of incarceration under determinate sentencing and the actual time of incarceration to which a defendant was sentenced provides a measure of the "leniency" or "severity" of the sentence. The higher the percentage of the maximum a defendant receives, the more "severe" the sentencing decision. The objective of sentence bargaining by

TABLE VII

TYPE OF SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR ROBBERIES
BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

	<u>State Prison</u>	<u>CYA</u>	<u>County Jail</u>	<u>Split Sentence</u>	<u>CRC</u>	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
<u>COUNTY A</u>								
Jury Trial	78.6%	0.0%	7.1%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14*
Plea Bargain	35.8%	8.6%	0.0%	45.7%	0.0%	8.6%	1.2%	81
Guilty Plea, No Bargain	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
Guilty Plea, Reason Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
<u>COUNTY B</u>								
Jury Trial	63.6%	18.2%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11**
Plea Bargain	39.5%	15.8%	2.6%	34.2%	2.6%	5.3%	0.0%	38
Guilty Plea, No Bargain	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7
Guilty Plea, Reason Unknown	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3
<u>COUNTY C</u>								
Jury Trial	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4
Plea Bargain	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10
Guilty Plea, No Bargain	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
Guilty Plea, Reason Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0

*Five additional jury trials resulted in acquittal.

**One additional jury trial resulted in acquittal.

TYPE OF SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR BURGLARIES
BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

[illegible]

TABLE VIII

AVERAGE SENTENCES RECEIVED BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
IN YEARS OF INCARCERATION

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
Average for all cases	2.28yrs	.98yrs	2.54yrs	.64yrs	2.96yrs	1.21yrs
Average for jury trial	4.70yrs	2.32yrs	3.69yrs	3.00yrs	5.58yrs	----
Average for plea bargain	1.73yrs	.77yrs	2.08yrs	.59yrs	1.92yrs	1.32yrs
Average for guilty plea, no bargain	4.00yrs	1.59yrs	4.42yrs	.39yrs	----	.50yrs

TABLE IX
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE
(under determinate sentencing)
RECEIVED AT CONVICTION BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
Average for all cases	49.3%	36.8%	50.2%	32.4%	56.1%	37.8%
Average for jury trials	81.6%	68.4%	79.3%	60.0%	100.0%	---
Average for plea bargains	43.0%	31.4%	39.0%	31.3%	38.6%	37.5%
Average for guilty pleas, no bargain	66.7%	60.3%	85.4%	27.2%	---	67.2%

a defense attorney would be to lower the percentage of the maximum that his or her client receives.

Based on the information in these three tables, the sentencing results of trials and plea bargaining in each of the counties can be profiled.

County A

Over three-fourths (78.6%) of the robbers and nearly as many (71.4%) of the burglars who were convicted at jury trial in County A received state prison sentences. By contrast those robbery defendants who plea bargained received state prison sentences less than half as frequently (35.8%), and plea bargained burglaries resulted in prison sentences in only 19.2% of the cases. In no case for either crime did jury convictions result in probation only, or in a simple fine. Nearly ten percent (9.8%) of the plea bargained robberies and 15.4% of the burglaries produced these "no incarceration" sentences. The most prevalent plea bargained result, however, was the split sentence. Nearly half (45.7%) of the robbers and over half (56.4%) of the burglars received county jail time plus probation. By contrast, jury trials infrequently resulted in split sentences (14.3% for robberies; 28.6% for burglaries). Plea bargains in County A also resulted in state prison less often than the small number of cases which tendered a guilty plea with no concessions from the prosecution (57.1% of the burglaries; 1 of 2 robberies).

Differences between jury trials and plea bargains in terms of period of incarceration are equally striking. Robbery and burglary cases with convictions by a jury received average sentences of 4.7 and 2.3 years, respectively. Plea bargained cases, on the average, resulted in a drastically lessened period of incarceration, 1.7 years for robberies and 9.2 months for burglaries. Furthermore, this differential cannot be ascribed simply to more serious conviction charges for the trial cases because the average bargained case for both crimes received approximately half the percentage of maximum sentence that resulted from trial. The average percentage of maximum sentence received at robbery trials was 81.6%, compared to 43.0% for plea bargains. Burglaries received a slightly lower percentage of maximum than robberies overall, but the disparity between trials and plea bargain is similar (68.4% versus 31.4%).

County B

The typical robbery sentence resulting from a jury trial in County B is in state prison (63.6%). Another one in five (18.2%) were sentenced to CYA (reflecting the relative youth of County B's defendants). Other sentence outcomes were relatively rare, two of eleven trials (9.1% resulted in a county jail term, and another produced a split sentence). Plea bargains, by contrast, resulted in state prison terms for only 39.5% of the robbery defendants. Nearly as many plea bargained cases resulted in split sentences (34.2%) and another 15.8% resulted in CYA terms.

A comparison of trial and plea bargained outcomes for burglaries is difficult because the burglary cases in County B included only one jury trial. That one trial did, interestingly, result in a state prison sentence while less than one in ten (7.2%) of the plea bargained cases resulted in prison. The prevalent bargained sentence was county jail plus probation (a split sentence).

The typical term of incarceration for robbers convicted at trial was nearly four years (3.69); the corresponding figure for robbers who plea bargained was 2 years. The differential is partly a product of a more "severe" average percentage of maximum sentence for jury trial cases (79.3% versus 39.0% for plea bargained cases). The average percentage of maximum for plea bargained cases of burglary was 31.3%, the average term of incarceration 7.1 months. The single burglary trial resulted in a state prison sentence of three years, sixty percent of the maximum for that case.

County C

The small number of jury trials in County C makes a comparison with bargained outcomes somewhat tentative, but the results do provide a perspective within which to assess the outcomes of the predominant plea bargained cases. Every case of robbery or burglary that went to jury trial in County C resulted in a state prison sentence. Less than one-third of the plea bargained robberies (30.0%) and just over one-third of the plea

bargained burglaries (37.8%) went to state prison. The typical bargained sentence for robbery in County C was county jail plus probation (60.0%). Bargaining in burglary cases produced a variety of outcomes other than state prison, split sentences (37.8%), probation (15.6%), and county jail (8.9%).

There were four jury trials for robbery, and the maximum sentence was handed down at each of these cases, resulting in an average of 5.58 years of incarceration. The typical plea bargain produced a sentence of 1.92 years; 38.6% of the maximum. This sentencing data was not available for the single burglary trial in the county.

Discussion and Summary

The pattern of differential sentencing between jury trials and plea bargained cases is quite consistent across the three jurisdictions. The typical plea bargained case is much less likely to result in a state prison sentence, and is likely to receive a much "lighter" sentence at conviction than the typical case that goes to jury trial. Even though our measure of sentencing "severity" (i.e., percent of maximum sentence at conviction) is standardized for cases with differing maximum potential sentences under a determinate sentencing law, it might be argued that the cases which go to jury trial are "unique"; that they represent a homogeneous group of cases which are severely sentenced simply because they are particularly "severe" cases.

A detailed comparison of the case file information for jury trial and plea bargained cases in this study contradicts such an argument on two grounds:

1. Cases went to jury trial which represented the full range of fact patterns and defendant characteristics which were profiled in Tables I through III. Cases tried at jury were not a unique and homogeneous set of cases involving particularly severe crimes or particularly "hardened" defendants.

2. Defendants in jury trial cases tended to have high probabilities of going to state prison and tended to get "stiffer" sentences "across the board" when compared to their counterparts who plea bargained. For example, in County A the average defendant with four or more prior felony convictions in a plea bargained case of robbery received 66.2% of the maximum sentence at conviction while the typical defendant with no prior felonies who plea bargained received a much lighter sentence (33.5% of maximum). Defendants with four prior felonies who went to jury trial for robbery in County A always received the maximum sentence at conviction (100.0%), and defendants with no prior felony convictions did not receive appreciably lighter sentences at jury trial (86.5% of maximum). Sentences in jury trials tended to be stiff regardless of the particular characteristics of the case.

These results were obtained through a detailed analysis of selected crime characteristics (i.e., whether there was harm to the victim, whether the offense occurred at night), of selected personal characteristics of defendants (i.e., age, race, level of education, history of drug abuse), and of key indicators of their criminal record (i.e., number of prior felony convictions, whether they faced charges in other cases, whether they were on probation at arrest). Results for the analysis of each of these characteristics were consistent. Differences in sentencing between jury trials and plea bargained cases cannot be "explained away" by looking at the nature of the crimes or the characteristics of the defendants in these cases.

Thus, the information in Tables VII to IX clarifies the "terms" of plea bargaining in the three jurisdictions, particularly if the results of jury trials are taken as a standard.

As to sentence type, the most typical sentence in jury trials, for both robbery and burglary in all three jurisdictions, was state prison. The typical sentence type in plea bargained cases was almost always a split sentence. The only exceptions were for robberies in County B and for burglaries in County C. In both these cases, the split sentence was very nearly as frequent as a state prison term. Furthermore, it is important to note that in Counties A and B the percentage of defendants sentenced to state prison in cases of guilty pleas with no bargain always fell between the high percentage resulting from

jury trials and the low percentage associated with a plea bargain. This is further evidence that jury trials bring "stiff" sentences, and that plea bargains bring an advantage.

On the average, plea bargained cases in each jurisdiction are sentenced to much less time of incarceration than cases tried before a jury (.59 to 2.08 years versus 2.32 to 5.58 years). In County A the time of incarceration for pleas of guilty without a bargain was between that for plea bargained cases and those for jury trial cases. In Counties B and C the outcomes for robbery cases with nonbargained guilty pleas, except for one case, were lower than the jury trial average, and higher than the plea bargain average. For nonbargained burglary cases the outcomes in County B and C were sometimes lower than the jury trial average, and sometimes lower than the plea bargain average.

Plea bargain cases, on the average, result in about half the portion of maximum sentence as jury trials for the same criminal charge (between 31.3% and 43.0% versus 60.0% and 100.0%). This is a strong indicator of the degree of sentence differential between jury trials and bargained cases. Again, average percentages of maximum for guilty pleas without a bargain in County A were midway between that for plea bargains and those for trials. Results of nonbargained guilty pleas in Counties B and C were mixed.

The above points raise an important question. Given the paucity of jury trials in the counties, does sentencing after a

trial by jury represent an extraordinary degree of punishment?
Does the obvious greater severity of sentencing at trial
represent a penalty for exercising the right to trial by a jury
of one's peers?

The observations of deputy district attorneys, deputy
public defenders and of judges confirm that the same case will be
sentenced more severely if it goes to trial than it would be if
plea bargained. The words of one interviewee are typical, "any
judge probably gives a defendant more severe punishment if
convicted by a jury." The rationale for this sentencing
differential, however, varies between interviewees and takes one
of two general orientations.

One view is that stricter sentencing after trial is a
conscious act, a recognition that participants in plea bargaining
should be rewarded. A deputy public defender in County A stated
a view expressed by many of the defense attorneys in all three
counties, "The system is coercive in that trial results in more
severe sentencing." Another stated, "trial is the greatest risk,
i.e., if you lose you will get a worse disposition. The maximum
...always." Many of the defense attorneys saw differential
sentencing as "coercion to force a plea bargain." In County C,
several interviewees observed that one judge explicitly informs
the defense that the client will be sentenced more severely after
a jury trial.⁹

⁹This study was done before the recent California Supreme Court
case of In re Lewallen (1979) 28 Cal.3d 274, which now prohibits
this kind of court conduct.

Deputy district attorneys also expressed the opinion
that some differential sentencing was conscious, but tended not
to see it as "coercive." Rather, they offered a number of
reasons why leniency in plea bargain cases is justified.
Prominent among these were a variety of comments which took the
view that "a plea before trial is a mitigating factor." Most
often, the mitigation was linked to the expressed belief that "a
plea shows an acceptance of responsibility", or "confession is
good for the soul."

A second view of the reasons for sentencing
differentials between plea bargains and jury trials emphasizes
that the differential is a logical product of procedural
differences rather than a conscious distinction between trials
and bargains. A deputy district attorney in County B expressed
the position most succinctly:

"Any judge probably gives a defendant more severe
punishment if convicted by the jury. The reason for
this is that bad facts come out, more details come out,
there's possible perjury by the defendant. Going
through trial is like living through the crime, as
opposed to making a decision on the basis of a
probation report that is more detached."

Similar comments were frequent among defense and
prosecution attorneys in each county. One observed that the
judge is influenced by more factors after the trial, including
"defendant attitude and conduct" and "amount of evidence."
Another observed that more severe sentences resulted from
"see[ing] the victim and see[ing] how badly hurt...especially in

...cases with violence. Hard evidence is very emotional and [the] judge reacts to it."

Judges confirmed the importance of additional information and greater trial exposure for explaining sentencing differentials between trial and bargained cases. While most argued that they did not explicitly sentence harder simply because a defendant goes to trial, they did acknowledge, in the words of a judge in County C, "I know more about the defendant after he goes to trial." Another judge in County B argued that "in trial you learn more about a defendant...which may put him in a different light and make different considerations for sentencing."

The frequent mention that additional knowledge and exposure to a case through trial results in a stiffer sentence raises a serious question. If such additional information results in a more appropriate sentence, than the mass of plea bargaining dispositions may be inappropriately sentenced because of the absence of such trial information in the bargaining setting.

In summation the actual sentences handed down in cases of robbery and burglary, and the observations of deputy district attorneys, deputy public defenders, and judges, make it clear that (for whatever reasons) the defendant faces a stiffer potential sentence if he goes to trial rather than plea bargains. Furthermore, defense attorneys frequently portrayed this "sentence differential" into a fact of life which is relayed to

the defendant as part of their plea bargaining advice. The data presented here describes just how great a sentence difference there is between cases tried and those plea bargained. The data also shows the premise placed on a defendant to give up the constitutional to trial.

Charge Bargaining

The sentencing differentials documented in the previous section are most directly produced by negotiations between the defense and prosecution, or between the defense and the judge over the sentence itself. Indeed, the reduced percentage of maximum reveals the sentencing advantage of plea bargaining for crimes of comparable sentencing severity under the law. However, the data in the preceding sections do not adequately reflect the process of bargaining charges, which may go on throughout the progress of a case in the justice system. Charges are initially recommended with respect to a given case in the police arrest report. The process of determining appropriate charges, however, can be complex, and charges are revised at subsequent points. The district attorney has the responsibility and authority to determine the official charges in a case, there is no obligation to accept the recommendations in the peace officer's report.

The initial prosecutor's charges are filed in a complaint in the municipal court. If the case is bound over to superior court, another and possibly revised set of charges is filed at information. The revision of charges between complaint

and information is at the discretion of the prosecutor, subject to the evidence presented at the preliminary hearing. Finally, the charges against a defendant may be again revised between the filing of the information and conviction. Revision at this stage must be agreed to by the court, though they are routinely accepted. Thus, there are ample opportunities for agreement to be reached on a revised set of charges between arrest and conviction.

In many cases it is difficult to specifically predict the effect of charge revisions on the sentence the defendant will ultimately receive. Additional counts, for example, may or may not result in consecutive sentences, and as has been shown in the preceding section, charges with the same maximum sentence under the determinate sentencing law may result in actual sentences which vary substantially.

The revision of charges, however, clearly will shape the overall limits of the potential sentence a defendant receives, and it is essential to describe the ways in which charges are revised through plea bargains, if the process is to be fully understood. Accordingly, the Joint Committee staff has gathered and analyzed information on the revision of charges in three ways: (1) through the addition or dismissal of counts of the primary charge (robbery or burglary); (2) through the dropping of the primary charge and the substitution of another charge; and (3) through the adding and dropping of charges other than the primary charge of robbery or burglary.

Bargaining Counts

Table X provides a summary display of the revision of the total number of counts of robbery or burglary that were charged to the defendants in this study at successive stages in their progress through the justice system. To clarify the meaning of the data display, robberies in County A can be followed as an example. One hundred and eight counts of robbery were indicated as charges at arrest for the 8 robbery defendants where a case was disposed of through a plea bargain in County A. Sixteen of these were not carried forward to the charges filed in the complaint by the district attorney, and 18 new counts which did not appear on the police reports for the defendants were added at the complaint stage. A few of these additions resulted in defendants being charged with robbery at complaint who had not been charged with robbery at arrest. Most of the additions and deletions, however, represented adjustments in cases with multiple counts of robbery at arrest. Overall, about as many counts were added as dropped, resulting in little overall change (+1.9%) in the number of counts of robbery which were recommended in the reports and the number filed at complaint.

When charges were again filed at information in superior court, the district attorney included nine additional counts of robbery within the charges on these cases, and 8 of the counts present at the complaint were not filed at information. Again, though there were changes in the number of counts for a minority of cases, there was virtually no change in the total

TABLE X

TOTAL COUNTS OF ROBBERY OR BURGLARY THAT WERE ADDED
OR DROPPED IN PLEA BARGAINED CASES IN THREE COUNTIES

	<u># of Counts at Arrest</u>	<u># of Counts Added at Complaint</u>	<u># of Counts Dropped at Complaint</u>	<u>% Change from Arrest to Complaint</u>	<u># of Counts Added at Information</u>	<u># of Counts Dropped at Information</u>	<u>% Change from Complaint to Information</u>
<u>COUNTY A</u>							
Robbery (No.=81)	108	18	16	+ 1.9%	9	8	+ 0.9%
Burglary (No.=79)	87	11	6	+ 5.7%	3	4	- 1.1%
<u>COUNTY B</u>							
Robbery (No.=38)	58	1	1	0.0%	6	2	+ 6.9%
Burglary (No.=103)	129	4	6	- 1.6%	9	8	+ 0.8%
<u>COUNTY C</u>							
Robbery (No.=10)	12	2	2	0.0%	5	0	+ 41.7%
Burglary (No.=47)	48	3	10	-14.6%	9	13	- 9.9%

TABLE X (Continued)

TOTAL COUNTS OF ROBBERY OR BURGLARY THAT WERE ADDED
OR DROPPED IN PLEA BARGAINED CASES IN THREE COUNTIES

	# of Counts Added at Conviction	# of Counts Dropped at Conviction	% Change Information to Conviction	# of Counts at Conviction
<u>COUNTY A</u>				
Robbery (No.=81)	0	37	-33.3%	74
Burglary (No.=79)	0	9	- 9.9%	82
<u>COUNTY B</u>				
Robbery (No.=38)	0	19	-30.6%	43
Burglary (No.=103)	0	56	-43.8%	90
<u>COUNTY C</u>				
Robbery (No.=10)	0	13	-76.5%	5
Burglary (No.=45)	7	17	-27.0%	27

number of counts being charged. The relative stability in the number of counts of robbery from arrest to complaint to information does not indicate "overcharging" by the prosecutor (i.e., the addition of counts which probably cannot be proved in order to gain leverage in the plea bargain). Neither does it indicate active plea bargaining for the reduction of counts at these stages.

Between information and conviction, however, 37 counts of robbery were dropped, and none were added. The result was that one-third (33.3%) of the counts which were filed at information in plea bargained cases were dropped at conviction. Again, most of the counts were dropped from multiple charges, but in seventeen cases the charge of robbery was dropped altogether and a different crime appeared as the primary conviction charge. These cases will be examined at a later point in the study. In contrast to the earlier stages in the process, there was a great reduction in the number of counts of the primary charge between information and conviction.

This discussion of counts of robbery in County A serves as an example of the detailed interpretation of the data presented in Table X. However, a less detailed synopsis of the major patterns in bargaining counts in each of the counties will serve the purposes of this analysis.

County A

As discussed above, there was some upward and downward adjustment of counts of robbery by the district attorney for County A between arrest and information. However, there is no evidence of wholesale "piling on" of counts additional to those recommended by the peace officers. The major reduction in count in plea bargained cases takes place between information and conviction.

As previously noted, the effect of dropping multiple counts on the eventual sentence is not straightforward. Counts which would run concurrently do not add directly to the period of incarceration, though they do constitute a "prior" conviction on the defendants record and thereby contribute to the possibility of "heavier" sentences for future convictions. Those seventeen cases in which a single count of robbery was dropped, and another crime became the "most serious" charge at conviction have the greatest potential for reducing the sentence for the immediate criminal offense.

In burglary cases the pattern is similar at complaint and information. Few counts of burglary are added to the peace officer recommendations at complaint (+5.7%), and there is very little adjustment of counts between complaint and information (-1.1%).

As with robberies, the major adjustment of counts comes at conviction where a number of counts are dropped in plea bargained cases. However, the dropping of counts was less pervasive than it was for robberies, only 9.9% of the counts at

information are not retained at conviction. Furthermore, most of these were additional counts of burglary in multiple count cases. A primary single count of burglary was dropped in only 2 cases.

County B

Deputy district attorneys in County B make few adjustments to the number of counts on the primary charge at complaint or information. For the most part, counts of robbery or burglary recommended on the peace officer's report are filed at complaint and at information. However, a substantial proportion of the counts charged at information are dropped at conviction. Nearly one-third (30.6%) of the robbery counts are dropped at conviction, and approaching one-half (43.8%) of the burglary counts are dropped.

Half of the burglary counts which were dropped constituted reductions of counts in cases with multiple counts of burglary; the remainder represented the substitution of another charge for the primary charge of burglary. Slightly more than half of the robbery counts dropped at conviction represented substitution of another charge for a single count of robbery.

County C

Nearly all of the plea bargained cases in County C had only one count of the primary charge of robbery or burglary indicated in the peace officers report. The only adjustment in robbery cases between arrest and information was upward, 5 counts of robbery were added.

Over three-fourths (76.5%) of the robbery counts were dropped before the defendant plead guilty to the conviction charges. Indeed, in 7 of the 10 plea bargained cases of robbery in County C, the single count of robbery was dropped and the defendant was sentenced on an alternate charge.

There is a steady, but slight decrease in the number of burglary counts at complaint and information in County C. Just over one-fourth (27.0%) of the burglary counts charged at information were dropped before a guilty plea was tendered, and the great majority of these were single burglary counts which were eliminated from the conviction charge. Thus, in County C, the dropping of counts in single count cases is common, with the result usually being the substitution of another charge for the primary charge of robbery or burglary.

Comparison of the Counties

This analysis of bargaining for count supports several conclusions:

--Prosecutors do not significantly reduce or change the recommended counts in the police charge in any of the counties. There is some minor adjustment of counts at complaint and at information, but it does not significantly change the charges which defendants face. Only for robberies in County C is there a notable increase in counts between arrest and information.

--In each of the Counties a substantial number of the counts filed at information were dropped before conviction. The percentage dropped was smallest for burglaries in County A, a finding which is consistent with County A's policy of sentence bargaining, rather than charge bargaining. However, counts were dropped for robberies in County A about as frequently as in the other counties.

--When a distinction is drawn between dropping one or some counts in a multiple count case, and dropping the only count of the primary charge, the practices of the counties are more clearly differentiated. In County C, most instances of dropping a count resulted in the elimination of the robbery or burglary charge; in County A nearly half of the reductions in robbery counts eliminated the charge, but virtually all of the burglary reductions applied simply to multiple counts of burglary. Given that eliminating the primary charge has a more direct relation to reducing the potential sentence than does the elimination of multiple counts, bargaining counts is most productive as a plea bargaining strategy in County C, and least productive for burglaries in County A.

Bargaining The Primary Charge

Each of the cases in the study was selected because the most serious charge for the incident in question was a robbery or a burglary. One objective of charge bargaining, then, could be to substitute some lesser charge for the robbery or burglary charge. In the preceding discussion the dropping of primary counts was described for cases with multiple charges, and for cases in which the primary charge was eliminated. In this section, cases in which the primary charge was eliminated through a plea bargain will be analyzed in greater detail.

COUNTY A

In County A, over one-fifth of those defendants charged with robbery at information eventually plead guilty to some charge other than robbery. The charges at conviction which resulted from these plea bargains are summarized below:

- Felony Assault (245 PC), 7 cases
- Burglary (459 PC), 4 cases
- Grand Theft (487 PC), 2 cases
- Extortion (518 PC), 1 case
- Trespass (602 PC), 1 case
- Vehicle Theft (10851 PC), 1 case
- Possession of a Controlled Substance (11350 PC), 1 case

Of the plea bargained cases charged with burglary, only two plead to a primary charge other than burglary. These conviction charges were:

- Accessory to a felony (32 PC)
- Disorderly Conduct (647 PC)

County B

Of those defendants with primary charges of robbery at information, over one fourth plead guilty to some other primary charge:

- Grand Theft (484 PC), 7 cases
- Accessory to Felony (32 PC), 2 cases
- Felony Escape (4532 PC), 1 case.

Nearly one-third of the plea bargained cases charged with burglary at information were sentenced on a different primary charge:

- Receiving Stolen Property (496 PC), 9 cases
- Theft (484 PC), 8 cases
- Attempted Burglary (664/459 PC), 2 cases
- Arson (447 PC), 1 case
- Trespass (602 PC), 1 case
- Vandalism (594 PC), 1 case
- Battery (242 PC), 1 case
- Drunk Driving Resulting in Injury (23102 PC), 1 case.

County C

Nearly three-fourths of the plea bargained cases charged with robbery at information resulted in convictions to another charge:

Burglary (459 PC), 3 cases

Grand Theft (487 PC), 3 cases

Petty Theft, with a prior (666 PC), 1 case

One-third the plea bargained cases charged with burglary at information resulted in a guilty plea to another charge:

Receiving Stolen Property (496 PC), 9 cases

Vehicle Theft (10851 PC), 3 cases

Petty Theft, priors (666 PC), 1 case

Battery (242 PC), 1 case

Trespass (602.5 PC), 1 case

Comparison of the Counties

The above data document a greater reliance on charge bargaining in Counties B and C. In both counties at least one-fourth of the cases which were resolved by a plea bargain and had a primary charge of either robbery or burglary at information resulted in a guilty plea to another charge. Each county used certain substitute charges most frequently. For robbery, County B substituted grand theft; County C substituted burglary or grand theft. For burglary, both counties frequently allowed a charge

of receiving stolen property, and County B accepted a substantial number of pleas to theft.

County A virtually never allowed pleas to reduced charges for burglary, but they did accept pleas to something other than robbery in approximately one in five bargained cases of that crime. The most common plea accepted was felony assault, a more serious charge than grand theft, which was the crime most often substituted for robbery in Counties B and C.

Bargaining Additional Charges and Enhancements

Many cases involve multiple charges. In our study a primary charge of robbery or burglary could have been accompanied by additional charges for different crimes which occurred simultaneously. Indeed, the prosecutor has considerable discretion in construing the facts of a case so that a variety of criminal charges may be justified for a single incident. More than half of the cases in the study had more than one charge at information.

Table XI provides a summary profile of the numbers of additional charges to the primary charge of robbery or burglary which were filed at successive stages in the progress of plea bargained cases from arrest to conviction in County A. Additional charges are categorized according to whether they consist of a prior felony enhancement, an enhancement of another type, a felony, or a misdemeanor. Enhancements have a particularly direct relation to sentencing outcomes because they carry a specific "enhanced" prison term under California's Determinate Sentencing Law. Thus, conviction on an enhancement

TABLE XI

CHARGES ADDITIONAL TO A PRIMARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY OR
BURGLARY THAT WERE ADDED OR DROPPED IN PLEA BARGAINED
CASES BETWEEN ARREST AND CONVICTION IN COUNTY A

TYPE OF ADDITIONAL CHARGE	ARREST TO COMPLAINT				COMPLAINT TO INFORMATION		
	# of Charges at Arrest	# Added at Complaint	# Dropped at Complaint	% Change from Arrest to Complaint	# of Charges Added at Information	# Charges Dropped at Information	% Change from Complaint to Information
For a Primary Charge of Robbery (No.=81)							
Prior Felonies	0	3	0	*	7	0	+233.3%
Enhancements	0	27	0	*	17	5	+ 44.4%
Felonies	36	17	14	+ 8.3%	27	6	+ 58.3%
Misdemeanors	25	3	15	-48.0%	2	1	+ 7.7%
For a Primary Charge of Burglary (No.=79)							
Prior Felonies	0	7	0	*	2	3	- 14.3%
Enhancements	0	2	0	*	1	0	+ 50.0%
Felonies	20	7	15	-40.0%	0	5	- 41.7%
Misdemeanors	55	11	11	0.0%	3	25	- 40.0%

*No percentage improvement because charges were first filed at this point.

TABLE XI (Continued)

CHARGES ADDITIONAL TO A PRIMARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY OR
BURGLARY THAT WERE ADDED OR DROPPED IN PLEA BARGAINED
CASES BETWEEN ARREST AND CONVICTION IN COUNTY A

<u>TYPE OF ADDITIONAL CHARGE</u>	<u>INFORMATION TO CONVICTION</u>			
	<u># of Charges Added at Conviction</u>	<u># of Charges Dropped at Conviction</u>	<u>% Change Information to Conviction</u>	<u># Charges at Conviction</u>
For a Primary Charge of Robbery (No.=81)				
Prior Felonies	0	9	- 90.0%	1
Enhancements	2	29	- 64.3%	15
Felonies	3	38	- 59.3%	24
Misdemeanors	3	12	- 64.3%	5
For a Primary Charge of Burglary (No.=79)				
Prior Felonies	1	5	- 66.6%	2
Enhancements	0	2	-100.0%	1
Felonies	0	5	- 83.3%	1
Misdemeanors	1	32	- 94.0%	2

TABLE XII
DETAILED ENHANCEMENT CHARGES
AT INFORMATION AND CONVICTION
IN COUNTY A

TYPE OF ENHANCEMENT	# OF CHARGES AT INFORMATION	# OF CHARGES DROPPED AT CONVICTION	% OF CHARGES DROPPED AT CONVICTION
For Primary Charge of Robbery:			
PC§ 12022(a) Armed with a Weapon	(8)	(5)	62.5%
PC§ 12022(b) Use of a Deadly Weapon	(16)	(13)	81.3%
PC§ 12022.5 Use of a Firearm	(15)	(9)	60.0%
PC§ 12022.7 Great Bodily Injury	(3)	(3)	100.0%
For a Primary Charge of Burglary:			
PC§ 12022(a) Armed with a Weapon	(1)	(0)	0.0%
PC§ 12022(b) Use of a Deadly Weapon	(1)	(1)	100.0%
PC§ 12022.5 Use of a Firearm	(1)	(1)	100.0%

translates directly into time in state prison. Table XII details the types of enhancements which are dropped prior to a bargained plea of guilty in County A. Tables XIII and XIV provide charge and enhancement information for County B. Tables XV and XVI provide charge and enhancement information for County C.

County A

The pattern of bargaining additional charges and enhancements in County A differs substantially from the pattern for bargaining counts. Charges were frequently adjusted (added and dropped) by the prosecution at all stages of the process.

In the case of robberies, the most common additional charges recommended by the police were also felonies. Though the total number of felony charges filed by the district attorney at complaint did not substantially differ from the number recommended by the police (+8.3%), well over one-third (38.8%) of the police charges were dropped or changed by the prosecution. With respect to misdemeanors, a larger percentage (60.0%) were dropped by the prosecution so that there were only half as many misdemeanors charged at complaint as were charged at arrest in robbery cases. Enhancements are not recommended in the police report in County A, but a significant number of enhancements (27) were filed by the prosecution at complaint.

The numbers of enhancements (+44.4%) and additional felonies (+58.3%) charged at information nearly doubles from those charged in the complaint. Typically, prior felony charges were also added at information. There was virtually no change in misdemeanor charges.

The pattern of adding additional charges and enhancements is reversed between information and the bargained plea of guilty. Over two-thirds (64.3%) of the misdemeanors and nearly two-thirds (59.3%) of the felonies were not part of the charges to which the defendant plead. Furthermore, all but one of the prior felony enhancements were dropped at conviction, and over two-thirds (64.3%) of all other enhancements were dropped.

The tendency to drop enhancements is consistent with County A's preference for sentence bargaining, because this County's district attorney considered bargaining enhancements to be a form of direct sentence bargaining. However, questions about the impact of determinate sentencing laws are raised. The law intends to guarantee that persons who commit felony crimes receive longer prison terms if they have prior felony convictions, or if they use weapons, harm the victim, etc. Ironically, in County A these charges which extend prison terms are very likely to be dropped by the prosecution in the process of bargaining. The direct relation of these enhancement charges to state prison time makes them powerful bargaining tools for the prosecution.

Table XII provides greater detail in describing enhancement bargaining. For a primary charge of robbery, the most common of the enhancement charges was "use of a deadly weapon" (12022[b] PC). Over three-fourths (81.3%) of these charges were dropped between information and conviction. All of the "great bodily injury" enhancements were dropped; nearly

two-thirds (62.5%) of the "armed with a weapon" enhancements were dropped; and 60% of the "use of a firearm" enhancements were not part of the guilty plea.

The pattern of bargaining additional charges and enhancements for burglaries in County A is very different than the pattern for robberies. Simply put, the great majority of additional charges filed by the district attorney at complaint are misdemeanors. Forty percent of the additional felonies recommended by the police were not filed at complaint. Both felony and misdemeanor charges were reduced by another 40% between complaint and information. Finally, nearly all of the remaining felony (83.3%) and misdemeanor (94.0%) charges were not plead to by defendants. The few enhancements (100.0%) and prior felonies (66.6%) that were charged at information were eliminated before conviction.

In summation, for a primary charge of robbery in County A, substantial numbers of felony and enhancement charges are added at complaint and information. The great majority of these, particularly enhancements, are eliminated before the plea of guilty is taken. For burglaries there is a steady decrease in the number of additional felonies and misdemeanors from arrest to conviction. The few enhancements that are charged are largely eliminated before the plea of guilty.

County B

Peace officers in County B recommended enhancement charges as well as felony and misdemeanor charges (Table XIII). These charges were filed largely unchanged by the prosecution at complaint. A number of prior felony charges were also added by the prosecution at complaint. A number of prior felony charges were added by the prosecution at the information and there were minor additions of enhancements, other felonies and misdemeanors.

Most of the additional charges which are included at information are plead to by the defendants in plea bargained cases of robbery. Indeed, there is an actual increase (+36.4%) in the number of misdemeanors plead to over the number charged at information (largely representing the substitution of misdemeanor charges for more serious felony charges). The numbers of additional felony charges and enhancements were reduced prior to pleas of guilty in bargained cases; 27.3% of the felony charges were dropped, one-fourth of the enhancements and one-third of the prior felonies were dropped.

Table XIV details the pattern of dropped enhancements. Eleven percent of the "deadly weapon" enhancements were dropped; and thirty percent of the "firearm" enhancements were dropped.

The majority of additional charges filed at complaint in burglary cases are for misdemeanors. Both misdemeanor and felony charges for burglaries at complaint are largely unchanged from the recommendations in the police report. There is some increase in the number of felonies filed at information (+17.6%)

TABLE XIII

CHARGES ADDITIONAL TO A PRIMARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY OR
BURGLARY THAT WERE ADDED OR DROPPED IN PLEA BARGAINED
CASES BETWEEN ARREST AND CONVICTION IN COUNTY B

TYPE OF ADDITIONAL CHARGE	ARREST TO COMPLAINT				COMPLAINT TO INFORMATION		
	# of Charges at Arrest	No. Added at Complaint	No. Dropped at Complaint	% Change from Arrest to Complaint	# Charges Added at Information	# Charges Dropped at Information	% Change from Complaint to Information
For a Primary Charge of Robbery (No.=38)							
Prior Felonies	1	1	1	0.0%	5	0	+500.0%
Enhancements	18	1	2	- 5.6%	3	0	+ 17.6%
Felonies	10	2	1	+ 10.0%	1	0	+ 9.1%
Misdemeanors	7	1	2	- 14.3%	2	1	+ 16.7%
For a Primary Charge of Burglary (No.=98)							
Prior Felonies	0	0	0	0.0%	7	0	*
Enhancements	1	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Felonies	18	0	2	- 11.1%	8	5	+ 17.6%
Misdemeanors	59	2	6	- 6.8%	9	12	- 5.5%

*No percentage improvement because charges were first filed at this point.

TABLE XIII (continued)

CHARGES ADDITIONAL TO A PRIMARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY OR
BURGLARY THAT WERE ADDED OR DROPPED IN PLEA BARGAINED
CASES BETWEEN ARREST AND CONVICTION IN COUNTY B

TYPE OF ADDITIONAL CHARGE	INFORMATION TO CONVICTION			
	# of Charges Added at Conviction	# of Charges Dropped at Conviction	% Change Information to Conviction	# of Charges at Conviction
For a Primary Charge of Robbery (No.=38)				
Prior Felonies	0	2	- 33.3%	4
Enhancements	0	5	- 25.0%	15
Felonies	2	5	- 27.3%	9
Misdemeanors	7	3	+ 36.4%	11
For a Primary Charge of Burglary (No.=98)				
Prior Felonies	0	2	- 28.6%	5
Enhancements	0	1	-100.0%	0
Felonies	6	11	- 26.3%	14
Misdemeanors	13	26	- 25.0%	39

TABLE XIV

DETAILED ENHANCEMENT CHARGES
AT INFORMATION AND CONVICTION
IN COUNTY B

<u>TYPE OF ENHANCEMENT</u>	<u># OF CHARGES AT INFORMATION</u>	<u># OF CHARGES DROPPED AT CONVICTION</u>	<u>% OF CHARGES DROPPED AT CONVICTION</u>
For a Primary Charge of Robbery:			
PC§ 12022(a) Armed with a Weapon	(1)	(1)	100.0%
PC§ 12022(b) Use of a Deadly Weapon	(9)	(1)	11.1%
PC§ 12022.5 Use of a Firearm	(10)	(3)	30.0%
For a Primary Charge of Burglary:			
PC§ 12022.5 Use of a Firearm	(1)	(1)	100.0%

and a slight decrease in the number of misdemeanors (-5.5%).

Some prior felony charges were also filed at information.

Approximately one-fourth of the prior felony, additional felony, and misdemeanor charges which were filed at information were eliminated prior to the plea of guilty in plea bargained cases. Thus, as with robberies, plea bargaining in burglary cases in County B did not result in the wholesale elimination of additional charges or prior felony charges (enhancements were virtually absent for burglary cases).

County C

Only ten plea bargained cases of robbery are included in the data set for County C, but a pattern of adjustment in charges other than the primary charge is still evident. Most of the additional charges filed in robbery cases were felonies or enhancements. The number of additional felonies charged at information was double the number filed at complaint. Between information and conviction, however, half of the additional felony charges were dropped. Similarly, ten enhancement charges were added at information, and 80% of these were dropped before conviction. Three prior felony charges were added at information, and two of these were dropped at conviction. Only one of the robbery defendants was charged with an additional misdemeanor at information, and this charge was dropped before the plea of guilty.

TABLE XV

CHARGES ADDITIONAL TO A PRIMARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY OR
BURGLARY THAT WERE ADDED OR DROPPED IN PLEA BARGAINED
CASES BETWEEN ARREST AND CONVICTION IN COUNTY C

TYPE OF ADDITIONAL CHARGE	ARREST TO COMPLAINT				COMPLAINT TO INFORMATION		
	# of Charges at Arrest	No. Added at Complaint	No. Dropped at Complaint	% Change from Arrest to Complaint	# Charges Added at Information	# Charges Dropped at Information	% Change from Complaint to Information
For a Primary Charge of Robbery (No.=10)							
Prior Felonies	0	0	0	0.0%	3	0	*
Enhancements	0	0	0	0.0%	10	0	*
Felonies	3	4	0	+133.3%	7	0	+100.0%
Misdemeanors	0	0	0	0.0%	0	1	*
For a Primary Charge of Burglary (No.=47)							
Prior Felonies	0	1	0	*	4	1	+400.0%
Enhancements	0	0	0	*	0	0	0.0%
Felonies	6	0	3	- 50.0%	1	0	+ 33.3%
Misdemeanors	16	10	5	+ 31.3%	8	2	+ 28.6%

*No percentage improvement because charges were first filed at this point.

TABLE XV (Continued)

CHARGES ADDITIONAL TO A PRIMARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY OR
BURGLARY THAT WERE ADDED OR DROPPED IN PLEA BARGAINED
CASES BETWEEN ARREST AND CONVICTION IN COUNTY C

TYPE OF ADDITIONAL CHARGE	INFORMATION TO CONVICTION			
	# of Charges Added at Conviction	# of Charges Dropped at Conviction	% Change Information to Conviction	# of Charges at Conviction
For a Primary Charge of Robbery (No.=10)				
Prior Felonies	0	2	- 66.6%	1
Enhancements	0	8	- 80.0	0
Felonies	1	7	- 50.0	7
Misdemeanors	0	1	-100.0	0
For a Primary Charge of Burglary (No.=47)				
Prior Felonies	1	2	- 50.0%	3
Enhancements	0	0	0.0	0
Felonies	0	1	- 25.0	3
Misdemeanors	1	10	- 33.3	18

TABLE XVI
DETAILED ENHANCEMENT CHARGES
AT INFORMATION AND CONVICTION
IN COUNTY C

<u>TYPE OF ENHANCEMENT</u>	<u># OF CHARGES AT INFORMATION</u>	<u># OF CHARGES DROPPED AT CONVICTION</u>	<u>% OF CHARGES DROPPED AT CONVICTION</u>
For Primary Charge of Robbery:			
PC§12022(a) Armed with a Weapon	(6)	(6)	100.0%
PC§ 12022.5 Use of a Firearm	(4)	(3)	75.0%

For burglary cases, the great majority of charges other than the primary charge were misdemeanors. In contrast to robbery cases, the number of additional felony charges increased only by one between complaint and information, while eight additional misdemeanor charges were filed. One-third of the misdemeanors and one-fourth of the additional felonies charged at information were not part of the conviction charges.

No enhancements were charged for burglary cases in County C, with the exception of prior felony enhancements. Half of these were dropped before conviction.

Comparison of the Counties

A comparison of Counties A, B and C reveals substantially different patterns of bargaining additional charges and enhancements.

--County A changes peace officer charges the most and County B the least. The same relation holds for the changing of charges between the complaint and information. This is particularly true of robbery cases. With the exception of prior felony charges and misdemeanors for burglary cases, additional charges are not substantially altered between arrest and information in County B.

--In County A the revision of felony charges and enhancements for robbery cases resulted in a significant increase in the total number of

additional charges facing defendants by the time the information was filed. Thus, many robbery defendants in County A could have gone to trial with additional charges significantly greater than those recommended in the peace officer's report.

--In County C, similar patterns appeared for felonies and enhancements in robbery cases and for misdemeanors in burglary cases.

--In Counties A and C, the great majority of additional charges and enhancements are not plead to at conviction in plea bargained cases. This is true even of the many charges which have been added by the prosecutor since arrest. Thus, what was added is dropped before the plea of guilty. In County B, fewer charges are added and a small percentage are dropped before the plea of guilty.

Discussion and Summary of Charge Bargaining

The preceding discussion of count, primary charge, additional charge, and enhancements bargaining amply demonstrates the myriad of options which are open to the participants in plea bargaining. It is also clear that charge bargaining in some form occurs in every jurisdiction, even in County A, which has an announced policy of sentence bargaining, but no charge bargaining. However, some overall conclusions can be drawn.

First, while there is a lot of "movement" with respect to adjusting charges in robbery cases in Counties A and C, the effect of this bargaining on ultimate sentencing outcomes is complicated by a number of factors.

--First, count bargaining in County A involves principally additional counts in multiple count cases. There is less substitution of a less serious charge for single counts of the primary charge, and when there is substitution it tends to be the relatively serious charge of "felony assault," rather than "grand theft" as in the other counties. For burglary, there is virtually no substitution of charges for the primary charge.

--For charge and enhancement bargaining in both counties many of the charges which are dropped have been added by the prosecution since arrest. Indeed, virtually all additional charges and enhancements are eliminated for a plea of guilty.

--In County A there is an emphasis on sentence bargaining which tends to make the ultimate sentencing outcome less directly related to the exact set of charges at conviction.

Some characteristics of charge bargaining in County A are not repeated in the other counties which do not have the complete sentence bargaining of County A. (County A permits a conditional plea based on the amount of time of incarceration, as well as place of incarceration.) Counties B and C permit a plea based on state prison, no state prison, but rarely accept a plea for a specific length of incarceration. In Counties B and C the substitution of lesser charges for a single count of robbery or burglary is more common. Furthermore, in County B there is neither a wholesale addition of charges and enhancements, nor a precipitous dropping of charges before conviction.

The lack of complete sentence bargaining in Counties B and C makes charge bargaining a more important focus for meaningful plea negotiation, and the data bears that out. Interestingly, the number of counts of the primary charge plus additional charges and enhancements which were dropped at conviction in County A was largely a function of the number of counts and additional charges at information. Thus only 20% of the cases in County A still retain more than one charge at conviction; only 5.7% more than two charges. The situation in County B is different. In cases of burglary, there is some tendency for defendants who face more charges and counts at information to "do better" in getting counts and charges dropped, though this tendency is not as strong as in County A. For robberies in County B, however, there is virtually no relation between the number of counts and additional charges at

information and the number dropped. Thus, in County B defendants more frequently plead to multiple charges (36.5% were convicted of more than one charge; 7.2% more than two). Again, County C represents an intermediate case (26.9% plead to more than one charge; 6.0% to more than two).

To briefly restate, charge bargaining in County A usually results in pleas to a single charge, most often robbery or burglary, (80% of the cases were convicted of robbery or burglary; the comparable figures in Counties B and C are 76% and 61% respectively). In this sense, the claim that sentence bargaining is the important form of bargaining in County A is true. Given this, however, a crucial question is raised. Why all of the adjustment of charges, particularly in the case of robbery? Nine of ten deputy public defenders in County A argue that the adjustment of charges at complaint and information represented substantial overcharging due to political and peace officer pressure, and to coerce pleas. There was a public defender consensus that this practice makes advising one's client more difficult. ("This is a terrible question for a defense attorney.") Such practices make it harder for the defendant to understand what is going on, yet, since "the charges scare the hell out of them (when) they are locked up and helpless", more plead because of the greater risk they face at the uncertainty of a judge or jury.

Determining the Results

Many of the robbery and burglary defendants in the three counties plead guilty to a reduced number of counts and charges in return for a promise of no state prison, or a reduction in the length of incarceration as compared to the sentence they could receive under California's Determinate Sentencing Law. The extent to which a given defendant realized these objectives depended on the "deal" that was forged between defense counsel and the prosecutor and on what the prosecution was willing to "give up" in exchange for a plea of guilty. In this section of the report the analysis focuses on the factors which are related to what the prosecution gave up, and what the defendants gained in bargained pleas of guilty. The question is approached from two perspectives. First, deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders were asked to indicate how they "evaluate" a case for plea bargaining. That is, what factors they take into consideration in determining what the plea agreement should be. Second, a statistical analysis was undertaken to determine the best predictors of the percentage of maximum sentence at conviction that the defendant received, and of the probability that a defendant went to state prison.

Considerations of the Participants

Prosecuting and defense attorneys are the central negotiators in determining a plea bargain. Since bargaining is

an informal system of exchange with few "set" rules governing the exact nature of a bargain, the outcome of a particular bargaining situation will be at least partly determined by the "expectations" of the participants, what they figure the case is "worth" and, therefore, what they will accept as a fair exchange.

When asked to specify those factors that typically entered into this decision for them, deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders in the three counties mentioned considerations in four major areas.

1. The nature and seriousness of the crime.

The participants frequently specified the incidence of violence or injury; the use of a weapon; the involvement of drugs or alcohol; degree of premeditation; and other factors relating to how serious the crime was.

2. The defendant's criminal record.

A second major set of concerns dealt with past convictions; whether the defendant was on probation at arrest; whether the defendant had other charges pending; and the defendant's past history of cooperation/rehabilitation.

3. Personal characteristics and/or considerations related to the defendant.

Participants also mentioned factors directly related to the defendant as a person: attitudes,

mental state, age, history of employment, negative impacts of incarceration (e.g., loss of job), and finally, the defendant's statement of guilt or innocence.

4. Strength of the case and other legal issues.

Finally, participants consider the "chances of winning." They specified concerns about availability/credibility of witnesses, the strength of the other side's case, and the availability of legal motions.

These factors were volunteered by prosecuting and defense attorneys in each jurisdiction, but with somewhat different emphases.

County A

In County A over one-third of the factors that deputy district attorneys specified for evaluating a case were related to the nature of the crimes. Of most frequent concern was the general "threat to society" represented by the incident. More specifically, the presence of physical violence and injury were considered important. The next most frequent concern (23.4% of the criteria mentioned) was the defendant's prior criminal record, and particularly, evidence of recidivism.

Of less importance to the deputy district attorneys in County A were factors related to the defendant's personal character (12.8%), and the strength of the case (8.5%).

The defense prioritized its considerations in a very different way. The strength of the case and the evidence, particularly the strength of the other side's case, were most frequently mentioned (44.1% of the criteria mentioned). Of distinctly less importance were factors related to the defendant's criminal background (14.7%), the defendant's personal characteristics (11.8%) and the nature/seriousness of the crime (11.8%). Percentages do not add to 100 because some responses were idiosyncratic, or were not codable within these categories.

County B

Deputy district attorneys in County B tended to mention the seriousness of the crime and its threat to society as the most important considerations in determining what would be an acceptable plea bargain (30.6%). Very nearly as important, however, were factors related to the strength of the case and the evidence (27.8%). In addition to these major areas of consideration, a small minority (16.7%) referred to the defendant's criminal history.

Deputy public defenders in County B expressed a variety of considerations, but focused on the strength of the case, particularly the oppositions case. About one-third (32.3%) of the criteria volunteered by the defenders related to the legal and evidentiary considerations for winning. The second most important set of criteria (22.5%) related to the defendant's criminal record. Factors relating to the seriousness of the

crime (12.9%) and the defendant's personal character (12.9%) were mentioned much less frequently. Even here the focus was often on the affect of personal character on the likelihood of winning. As one defender noted, the importance of the defendant's demeanor is largely in the "ability to invoke sympathy in the jury".

County C

Both prosecuting and defense attorneys in County C most frequently mentioned factors related to strength of the case and the likelihood of winning in court (25.7% and 45.5% respectively). The stronger their case, the more the defense would demand, and the less the prosecution would give up to stay out of court. For the prosecution, the next most frequently mentioned factors related to the nature of the crime and the degree of its threat to society (22.9%); followed by the defendants criminal background (17.1%). Prosecutors did not frequently consider the defendant's personal characteristics.

Deputy public defenders in County C, as in the other counties, focused on the strength of the case, particularly the opposition's case. Seriousness of the crime, defendant's criminal history, and defendant's personal character, were given about equal, but distinctly secondary importance (13.6%).

Discussion and Summary

These self-reported considerations for selecting an appropriate bargained settlement reveal some important

distinctions between the perspectives of prosecutors and defense attorneys, differences which reflect their respective roles in the criminal justice system. Prosecutors tended to focus more on the nature of the crime, or how serious a threat to society was the defendant's act. They also tended to place greater relative focus on the defendant's criminal history than did the deputy public defenders.

The underlying importance of these considerations was apparent in some of the idiosyncratic remarks of deputy district attorneys which did not fit comfortably into any of the four major areas of criteria. A deputy district attorney stated the logical links between crime, defendant's background and what the bargain should be in concise terms. You evaluate the case according to, "what sentence you think the defendant should get". Another prosecutor in County C evaluated according to "how I feel the person should be punished". Thus, many prosecutors look to those characteristics of the crime and the defendant which indicate to them how severely the defendant should be sentenced.

The defense reflects a different orientation. They focus foremost on the strength of the case and the opportunities for procedural relief. Their major consideration is "can the case be won in court?" Indeed, virtually every deputy public defender interviewed in this study agreed that they conveyed their estimate of the probabilities of winning a jury trial to the client. "That's our job, to make that professional decision." Deputy public defenders also noted that their

estimate was frequently "pessimistic". One argued that "by the time the public defender goes to trial, conviction is 98 percent certain". If your case were strong, or the prosecutor's weak, you would be able to "work something out".

Statistical Prediction of the "Degree" of the Bargain

The self report of deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders provide insight into the criteria that are brought to bargaining negotiations, but they do not provide information on which criteria prevail. Which criteria most directly translate into more or less incarceration, or a lessened likelihood of being sentenced to state prison? To answer these questions, a statistical analysis of the case file data from the three counties was undertaken.

Two basic analytic decisions underlie the analysis.

1. The indicators of bargaining results were limited to state prison/no state prison, and the percentage of maximum sentence on conviction charges that the defendant received. These measures reflect the results of charge bargaining only indirectly, but are the best available indicators of bargaining results for two reasons:

First, they are direct indicators of success for the defense in the plea bargain. Success for the defense is not going to state prison and achieving a reduced period of incarceration for the conviction charges. As we have noted previously, a reduction of sentence is ultimately the defense objective in plea bargaining.

Second, the indicators are unambiguous. Indicators more directly linked to charge bargaining are inevitably ambiguous because the link from charge bargaining to sentence outcome is not straightforward.

2. The factors used to predict plea bargaining outcomes were selected to reflect the self-reported criteria identified by deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders as reported in the preceding section. Thus, predictor variables were selected for information on the nature of the crime (crime fact pattern), the defendant's criminal history, and the defendant's personal characteristics. Information on the strength of the case was not included because of the strong evidentiary base of the cases in the study (see Table XVII). Indeed, if the cases were weak they would in all probability have been bargained out or dismissed before being bound over to superior court. At this stage, "strength of case" considerations are likely to be idiosyncratic to specific cases (e.g., a witness "turning to sand").

Factors Related to Bargaining Results

Tables XVIII through XXIII display the probabilities of going to state prison and the percentage of maximum sentence received for plea bargained cases in relation to a number of selected predictor variables (potential predictors were selected for their importance in fully describing the criminal incidents

TABLE XVII

PROFILE OF THE EVIDENTIARY BASE FOR CASES
OF ROBBERY AND BURGLARY IN THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

	<u>COUNTY A</u>	<u>COUNTY B</u>	<u>COUNTY C</u>
Robbery and Burglary cases with physical evidence.	82.1%	85.0%	95.7%
Robbery and Burglary cases with eyewitness identification.	86.7%	82.2%	64.1%
Number of witnesses:			
None	6.0%	9.6%	35.3%
One	34.5%	37.1%	36.8%
Two	37.0%	31.2%	14.7%
More than two	22.5%	22.2%	13.2%

TABLE XVIII

CRIME FACT PATTERNS AND PERCENTAGE OF CASES
SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON (PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
USE OF WEAPON						
YES	37.8%	50.0%	41.2%	---	---	---*
NO	34.1%	27.8%	42.9%	---	---	---
HARM TO VICTIM						
None	34.6%	26.7%	41.4%	16.3%	---	---
Minor Injury	42.1%	50.0%	44.4%	66.7%	---	---
Hospitalization	33.3%	50.0%	---	0.0%	---	---
TYPE OF BURGLARY						
Residential	N/A	34.3%	N/A	22.4%	N/A	47.6%
Other	N/A	25.9%	N/A	8.5%	N/A	29.2%
AMOUNT OF LOSS						
\$100 or Less	40.0%	10.0%	35.4%	14.3%	---	46.2%
\$101-\$250	66.7%	33.3%	42.9%	33.3%	---	25.0%
\$251-\$1000	36.4%	0.0%	22.2%	7.7%	---	45.5%
Over \$1000	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	16.0%	---	55.6%
NIGHT TIME OFFENSE						
YES	37.2%	17.5%	36.8%	11.8%	---	37.1%
NO	32.4%	44.1%	53.8%	29.6%	---	66.7%

*"---" means, either no plea bargained case in that category, or variance insufficient for inclusion in analysis.

TABLE XIX

DEFENDANT BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND
PERCENTAGE OF CASES SENTENCED TO
STATE PRISON (PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
SEX						
Male	37.0%	27.8%	42.9%	15.2%	---	---
Female	25.0%	50.0%	33.3%	14.3%	---	---
BLACK						
YES	36.5%	23.5%	42.9%	33.3%	---	33.3%
NO	34.8%	33.3%	46.2%	11.1%	---	33.3%
HISPANIC						
YES	12.5%	33.3%	77.8%	18.2%	---	44.4%
NO	38.4%	27.8%	33.3%	12.5%	---	30.0%
AGE						
Under 21	15.8%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	---	0.0%
21 to 25	33.3%	26.9%	45.5%	10.3%	---	35.3%
26 to 30	37.5%	28.6%	71.4%	27.8%	---	40.0%
Over 30	61.1%	50.0%	55.6%	46.7%	---	54.5%

*"---" means, either no plea bargained case in that category or variance insufficient for inclusion in analysis.

TABLE XIX (Continued)

DEFENDANT BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND
 PERCENTAGE OF CASES SENTENCED TO
 STATE PRISON (PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
EDUCATION						
1-8 years	26.5%	0.0%	31.3%	18.4%	---	---
9-11 years	35.3%	35.0%	25.0%	25.0%	---	50.0%
Completed Highschool	31.3%	19.2%	71.4%	31.6%	---	44.4%
Some Post Highschool	57.1%	36.8%	---	0.0%	---	30.0%
YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE						
Less than one year	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	25.0%	---	42.9%
One year	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%	50.0%	---	50.0%
Two to Five Years	66.7%	66.7%	50.0%	25.0%	---	---
More than 5 years	42.1%	27.1%	33.3%	15.7%	---	34.8%
UNEMPLOYED						
YES	43.8%	12.5%	40.0%	8.6%	---	26.7%
NO	33.3%	30.7%	47.1%	25.0%	---	50.0%
HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE						
YES	51.4%	43.6%	38.5%	32.6%	---	52.2%
NO	23.1%	9.8%	28.6%	5.4%	---	33.3%

TABLE XX

DEFENDANT CRIMINAL HISTORIES AND PERCENTAGE OF CASES
SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON (PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
PROBATION AT ARREST						
YES	48.6%	38.2%	50.0%	40.0%	---*	59.1%
NO	22.5%	15.9%	20.0%	0.0%	---	19.0%
OTHER CHARGES PENDING						
YES	62.5%	62.5%	43.8%	20.0%	---	33.3%
NO	25.4%	21.9%	37.5%	14.0%	---	41.9%
PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS						
None	19.1%	6.8%	14.3%	4.6%	---	30.4%
One	25.0%	16.7%	66.7%	33.3%	---	10.0%
Two or Three	71.4%	40.0%	66.7%	50.0%	---	33.3%
Four or More	87.5%	70.6%	100.0%	66.7%	---	100.0%
PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS						
None	10.7%	16.0%	0.0%	2.4%	---	10.0%
One	47.1%	18.8%	37.5%	23.5%	---	50.0%
Two or Three	38.9%	13.6%	66.7%	13.3%	---	36.4%
Four or More	64.7%	54.5%	57.1%	47.6%	---	42.9%
PUBLIC DEFENDER						
YES	35.6%	36.4%	41.4%	19.7%	---	40.6%
NO	33.3%	9.7%	44.4%	7.7%	---	30.8%

*"---" means, either no plea bargained cases in that category, or variance insufficient for inclusion in analysis.

TABLE XXI

CRIME FACT PATTERNS AND AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF
MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION (PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u> <u>Average</u> <u>%</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u> <u>Average</u> <u>%</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u> <u>Average</u> <u>%</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u> <u>Average</u> <u>%</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u> <u>Average</u> <u>%</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u> <u>Average</u> <u>%</u>
USE OF WEAPON						
YES	46.7%	58.3%	41.3%	---*	---	---
NO	39.8%	30.6%	37.5%	---	---	---
HARM TO VICTIM						
None	41.5%	35.7%	39.3%	35.9%	---	---
Minor Injury	40.0%	50.0%	38.2%	6.6%	---	---
Hospitalization	76.6%	45.8%	0.0%	33.3%	---	---
TYPE OF BURGLARY						
Residential	N/A	39.4%	N/A	42.7%	---	46.9%
Other	N/A	36.2%	N/A	26.4%	---	29.2%
AMOUNT OF LOSS						
\$100 or Less	60.6%	19.7%	20.2%	17.9%	---	41.8%
\$101 to \$250	30.0%	50.0%	38.6%	34.3%	---	29.2%
\$250 to \$1000	47.3%	16.7%	55.4%	34.8%	---	44.6%
Over \$1000	---	65.6%	0.0%	46.4%	---	52.4%
NIGHT TIME OFFENSE						
YES	42.7%	31.0%	43.7%	29.1%	---	35.4%
NO	42.8%	45.0%	43.0%	43.8%	---	64.4%

*"---" means, either no plea bargained cases in that category, or variance insufficient for inclusion in analysis.

TABLE XXII

DEFENDANT BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF
MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION (PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY Average %</u>	<u>BURGLARY Average %</u>	<u>ROBBERY Average %</u>	<u>BURGLARY Average %</u>	<u>ROBBERY Average %</u>	<u>BURGLARY Average %</u>
SEX						
Male	44.1%	36.9%	40.7%	33.5%	---	---
Female	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	6.1%	---	---*
BLACK						
YES	41.6%	33.3%	37.5%	34.6%	---	---
NO	45.6%	40.8%	39.8%	30.5%	---	---
HISPANIC						
YES	27.2%	39.1%	72.7%	39.3%	---	30.4%
NO	44.2%	36.6%	28.1%	27.4%	---	36.7%
AGE						
Under 21	39.4%	9.7%	30.9%	21.5%	---	10.0%
21 to 25	43.1%	33.8%	38.8%	28.5%	---	30.8%
26 to 30	46.0%	38.5%	35.5%	47.6%	---	57.7%
Over 30	42.8%	35.8%	47.5%	45.1%	---	38.8%
EDUCATION						
1-8 years	38.2%	42.7%	38.4%	34.0%	---	---
9-11 years	41.1%	31.9%	12.1%	31.4%	---	43.7%
Completed Highschool	39.9%	41.3%	61.8%	43.8%	---	44.6%
Post Highschool	60.5%	13.6%	0.0%	16.7%	---	27.7%

*"---" means, either no plea bargained cases in that category, or variance insufficient for inclusion in analysis.

TABLE XXII (Continued)

DEFENDANT BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF
MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION (PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
	<u>Average</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>%</u>
YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE						
Less than one year	25.8%	25.0%	94.2%	42.7%	---	34.9%
One year	0.0%	13.9%	44.4%	6.1%	---	66.7%
Two to Five years	55.6%	52.8%	46.4%	37.4%	---	8.5%
More than Five years	49.6%	36.3%	26.2%	37.6%	---	35.4%
EMPLOYED						
YES	38.4%	25.9%	12.9%	26.0%	---	29.1%
NO	44.5%	38.8%	46.1%	46.8%	---	43.7%
HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE						
YES	51.8%	47.2%	39.1%	44.9%	---	52.3%
NO	36.9%	22.2%	11.7%	24.2%	---	26.3%

TABLE XXIII

DEFENDANT CRIMINAL HISTORIES AND AVERAGE PERCENTAGE
OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION (PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY)

	COUNTY A		COUNTY B		COUNTY C	
	ROBBERY Average %	BURGLARY Average %	ROBBERY Average %	BURGLARY Average %	ROBBERY Average %	BURGLARY Average %
PROBATION AT ARREST						
YES	54.8%	46.0%	27.5%	45.5%	---	58.4%
NO	29.9%	24.7%	34.2%	27.4%	---	18.8%
OTHER CHARGES PENDING						
YES	55.8%	63.6%	38.2%	26.7%	---	52.8%
NO	37.8%	31.7%	25.6%	35.5%	---	38.9%
PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS						
None	33.5%	15.4%	20.0%	22.9%	---	27.7%
One	37.6%	33.3%	30.8%	56.8%	---	27.3%
Two or Three	60.6%	49.8%	32.8%	55.4%	---	70.8%
Four or More	66.2%	66.2%	93.3%	48.6%	---	76.7%
PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS						
None	32.2%	26.5%	12.6%	26.4%	---	12.5%
One	47.3%	26.8%	23.6%	41.3%	---	72.9%
Two or Three	45.4%	28.7%	25.2%	40.0%	---	43.9%
Four or More	50.8%	53.7%	62.4%	37.4%	---	29.2%
PUBLIC DEFENDER						
YES	43.7%	43.7%	38.7%	37.4%	---	36.1%
NO	40.4%	23.9%	39.7%	23.5%	---	38.9%

*"---" means, either no plea bargained cases in that category, or variance insufficient for inclusion in analysis.

and defendant backgrounds in a nonredundant fashion). The findings represented through these tables will be discussed county by county.

County A

In County A there was no consistent relation between factors conceiving the fact pattern of the crime (use of weapon, harm to victim, amount of loss, nighttime offense) and the probability that a robbery defendant received a prison sentence (Table XVIII).¹⁰ Defendants who used a gun or caused an injury requiring hospitalization of the victim did receive a greater percentage of maximum sentence at conviction, (46.7% of maximum if a weapon was used; 39.8% if not; 76.6% of maximum if the victim was hospitalized versus 41.5% if there was no injury).

Several factors concerning the personal characteristics of defendants made a difference in the sentences resulting from plea bargaining.

--Defendants with a history of drug abuse were much more likely to go to prison (51.4% versus 23.1%) and received a greater percentage of the maximum sentence at conviction (average percentage of 51.8 versus average percentage of 36.9).

¹⁰From the data it is clear that most prosecutors defined prison as state prison or CRC. County jail and CYA are not included.

--Defendants with more education were more likely to receive a state prison sentence (57.1% with post-high school education versus 26.5% with less than 8 years), and showed a slight tendency to receive a stiffer sentence at conviction (60.5% of maximum for post-high school; from 38.2% to 41.1% for lesser educational levels).

--Younger defendants were much less likely to receive state prison sentences (15.8% for those under 21, versus 61.1% for those over 30). Age made little difference in the percentage of maximum incarceration that defendants received.

--Hispanic defendants tended to go to prison less frequently (12.5% versus 38.4%) and to receive "lighter" sentences in terms of percentage of maximum (27.2% versus 44.2%).

--Employment had a mixed relation to sentencing results. Employed defendants were more likely to receive prison sentences (43.8% versus 33.3%), but received a lower percentage of maximum time (38.4% versus 44.5%).

Tables XX and XXIII clearly demonstrate the strong effect of the defendant's criminal record on sentence results in plea bargained cases.

--Each prior felony conviction for robbery defendants brings a steady increase in the probability of being sentenced to state prison (19.1% chance of state prison with no prior felonies; 87.5% chance with four or more prior felonies), and a steady increase in the average percentage of maximum sentence at conviction (33.5% for no priors; 66.2% for four or more).

--Robbery defendants with charges pending in other cases were much more likely to be sentenced to prison (62.5% versus 25.4%) and to get stiffer times (average percentage of maximum 55.8% versus 37.8%).

--Robbery defendants on probation at arrest faced similar sentencing probabilities. Nearly half (48.6%) went to prison (compared to 22.5%) and, on the average they received 54.8% of the maximum sentence on conviction (compared to 29.9% for those not on probation).

--Numbers of prior misdemeanor convictions were also related to increased probabilities of state prison and increasingly stiff sentences, though the effect

is less direct than for prior felonies.

A similar analysis reveals those crime and defendant characteristics which are associated with sentencing results for burglaries in County A. With respect to crime fact patterns:

--Burglary defendants for residential burglaries were more likely to receive a state prison sentence (34.3% versus 25.9% for other types of burglary).

--Burglaries with very large amounts of loss (over \$1000) resulted in state prison more frequently than lesser burglaries, and produced "stiffer" average sentences (65.6% of maximum at conviction).

--Finally, burglaries which involved the use of weapons or involved harm to the victim were likely to produce state prison (50.0% for use of weapon, or harm to victim, versus 27.8% for no weapon and 26.7% for no injury) and a stiffer sentence (58.3% for use of a weapon versus 30.6% for none; 45.8% for hospitalization versus 35.7% for no injury). However, as revealed in our profile of crime fact patterns, few burglaries involved conditions of real or potential violence.

With respect to personal background of the defendants, sentences in plea bargained cases of burglary are substantially affected by the following:

--Defendants with a history of drug abuse were much more likely to be sentenced to state prison (43.6 versus 9.8%) and received approximately twice the percentage of maximum sentence at conviction than defendants with no drug history (47.2% v. 22.2%).

--Employed defendants are less likely to get state prison (12.5% versus 30.7%) and receive lighter sentences on conviction (25.9% of maximum versus 38.8%).

--Black defendants were less likely to get state prison (23.5% versus 33.3%) and received lighter sentences on conviction (33.3% of maximum versus 40.8%).

--Younger defendants were less likely to be sentenced to state prison than older defendants 50.0% of those over 30 were sentenced to prison; not one defendant under 21 went to prison). Those under 21 also received notably light sentences (9.7 % of maximum).

As with robberies, the clearest effect on burglary sentences comes from factors related to the defendant's prior criminal history.

--Prior felonies are strongly related to sentencing outcomes in plea bargained cases. Defendants with no

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prior felony convictions seldom receive prison sentences (6.8%) and averaged 15.4% of the maximum sentence at conviction. Defendants with four or more prior felonies had a high probability (70.6%) of going to state prison, and received on the average 66.2% of the maximum sentence on conviction.

--Prior misdemeanors have a similar, though much weaker effect on sentencing.

--Burglary defendants on probation at arrest are much more likely to go to prison (38.2% versus 15.9%) and receive stiffer sentences (46.0% of maximum versus 24.7%) than defendants not on probation.

--Burglary defendants who face pending charges on other crimes are also much more likely to go to prison than those not facing other charges (62.5% versus 21.9%) and receive stiffer sentences (46.0% of maximum versus 24.7%).

--Finally, burglary defendants who are represented by a public defender are much more likely to go to prison than defendants with private counsel (36.4% versus 9.7%), and they receive stiffer sentences (43.7% of maximum versus 23.9%).

County B

In County B factors relating to the crime fact pattern had very little consistent effect on the sentencing outcome of plea bargained robbery cases. There was some tendency for the percentage of maximum sentence to increase with the amount of loss in a robbery (20.2 average percentage of maximum for defendants in cases with under \$100 loss; 55.4 average percentage for those involved in robberies with losses from \$250 to \$1000). Defendants in nighttime robberies tended to go to prison less often than defendants in daytime robberies (36.8% versus 53.8%). However, other than these isolated effects, factors related to the nature of the crime (even use of a weapon or harm to the victim) made little difference.

This is not the case with respect to personal background characteristics of the defendants.

--The personal attribute which is most strongly associated with sentence results in plea bargained cases of robbery in County B is race; specifically being Hispanic. Over three-fourths (77.8%) of the Hispanic robbery defendants were sentenced to state prison compared to only one-third of the non-Hispanics. Hispanic robbery defendants also received significantly stiffer sentences at conviction (72.7% of maximum on the average compared to an average of 28.1% of maximum for non-Hispanics).

Black defendants in County B did not tend to receive sentences which differed from other races.

--In addition, robbery defendants with a history of drug abuse are more likely to be sentenced to state prison than those without a drug history (38.5% versus 28.6%), and receive a much higher average percentage of maximum sentence on conviction (39.1 average percentage versus 11.7 average percentage).

--Employed defendants are somewhat less likely to go to state prison than unemployed (40.0% versus 47.1%) and received a much lighter sentence at conviction (12.9 average percentage of maximum sentence versus 46.1 average percentage).

--Very young defendants (under 21) are particularly unlikely to go to prison (9.1%), and receive a slightly lower percentage of the maximum sentence at conviction than older defendants (30.9 average percentage versus 47.5 average percentage for those over 30).

--Longtime local residents tend to receive lighter sentences than relative newcomers (residents for five years or more receive on the average 26.2% of the maximum sentence at conviction; those with less than

a year's residence received an average of 94.2% of maximum).

--Female defendants are also less likely to be sentenced to state prison (33.3% versus 42.9%) and received relatively light sentences at conviction compared to males (16.7 average percentage). The defendant's criminal history is also strongly related to the sentencing outcome of plea bargained cases in County B.

--Prior felony convictions are clearly related to the type of severity of sentences received by robbery defendants particularly when the past record shows no convictions or has four or more prior convictions. Every robbery defendant with four or more prior convictions went to state prison, while only 14.3 of those with no prior felony convictions went to prison. Similarly, robbery defendants with no prior felony convictions averaged only 20% of the maximum sentence at conviction and defendants with four or more prior convictions averaged 93.3% of the maximum sentence at conviction.

--Robbery defendants facing charges pending on other crimes were slightly more likely to go to prison

(43.8% versus 37.5%), and received a somewhat higher percentage of maximum sentence on conviction (38.2 average percentage versus 25.6).

--Robbery defendants on probation at arrest were more likely to receive a prison sentence (50.0% versus 20.0%) but they actually received slightly less of the maximum time they could have received on conviction than defendants who were not on probation (27.5 average percent versus 34.2).

--Defendants who had fewer prior misdemeanor convictions tended to go to prison less often and tended to receive "lighter" sentences at conviction. These differences, however, were neither as strong, nor as consistent as for prior felonies.

In County B, as with robberies, factors relating to the crime fact pattern had very little consistent effect on the sentencing outcome of plea bargained burglary cases. This is partly because the burglary cases were very similar in many aspects of the fact pattern. For instance, there were not enough instances in which weapons were used in burglaries to carry out a meaningful analysis. Injuries to the victim were nearly as unusual. There was some tendency for defendants in cases of residential burglary, however, to go to prison more frequently

than defendants in nonresidential burglaries (22.4% versus 8.5%) and to get "stiffer" sentences on conviction (42.7 average percent of maximum versus 26.4 average percent). Daytime offenders also were more likely to go to prison than nighttime offenders (29.6% versus 11.8%) and were sentenced less harshly in terms of time incarcerated (43.8 average percentage of maximum versus 29.1 average percentage).

As with robbery defendants, the personal backgrounds of burglary defendants were important for distinguishing between sentencing results. Several personal characteristics were clearly related to sentence results in plea bargained cases.

--Burglary defendants with histories of drug abuse were much more likely to be sentenced to state prison (32.6% versus 5.4%) and received stiffer sentences (44.9 average percent of maximum sentences versus 24.2).

--Burglary defendants who were employed were less likely to receive a state prison sentence (8.6% versus 25.0%) than unemployed defendants, and received a lower average percentage of the authorized maximum sentence on conviction (26.0 average percent versus 46.8).

--Age of the defendant was strongly and consistently related to the probability of a state prison sentence

(not one burglary defendant under 21 years of age was sentenced to prison,¹¹ nearly half (47.7%) of those over 30 received prison sentences). Younger defendants also tended to be sentenced to a lower percentage of the maximum sentence at conviction (21.5 average percent for those under 21; 45.1 average percent for defendants over 30).

--Racial background was also related to sentencing results for burglary defendants, though not as strongly as for robbery defendants. One-third of the black burglary defendants were sentenced to state prison as compared to 11.1% for defendants from other racial backgrounds. Blacks also tended to receive "stiffer" sentences (34.6 average percent of maximum versus 30.5). Hispanics also were more likely to go to prison than non-Hispanics (18.2% versus 12.5%) and received stiffer sentences (39.3 average percentage of maximum versus 27.4).

Finally, the defendants criminal history also includes a number of factors which show a clear relation to sentencing results in plea bargained burglary cases.

¹¹CYA commitments are not included in the definition of prison. See Footnote 10 for explanation of how prison is defined and why.

--If defendants were on probation at the time of arrest, they had a greater chance of going to prison (40.0% versus 0.0%) and tended to receive "stiffer" sentences (45.5 average percent of maximum versus 27.4).

--Both prior felony and prior misdemeanor convictions contributed to a greater probability of state prison and the likelihood of "stiffer" sentencing. Less than 5% of the defendants with no felony convictions, or with no misdemeanor convictions, went to state prison. Two-thirds of those with more than four felony convictions and nearly half (47.6%) of those with four or more misdemeanor convictions went to prison. Similarly, burglary defendants with no prior felony convictions received on the average 22.9% of their maximum sentence at conviction. Those with four or more prior felonies received 48.6 average percent of maximum. Numbers of prior misdemeanors showed a similar, but somewhat weaker relationship with the average percent of maximum.

--Finally, burglary defendants represented by deputy public defenders received prison sentences more frequently than those with other types of attorneys (19.7% versus 7.7%), and got higher percentage of

maximum sentence at conviction than those with other types of attorneys (37.4 average percent versus 23.5).

County C

In County C the analysis of prediction variables was not conducted for robberies because the very small number of cases (10) prevented meaningful results. For burglaries, there was little consistent relation between description of crime fact patterns and indicators of sentencing results. Defendants convicted of residential burglaries (47.6% versus 29.2%) and those convicted of daytime offenses (66.7% versus 37.1%) did have a greater probability of receiving a state prison sentence. Similarly, defendants received "stiffer" sentences if convicted of a residential burglary (46.9 average percentage of maximum versus 29.2) or a daytime offense (64.4 average percentage versus 35.4).

A few factors concerning the personal characteristics of defendants made a difference in the sentencing of plea bargained burglaries.

- Defendants with a history of drug abuse were more likely to receive a state prison sentence (52.3% versus 33.3%), and received a greater percentage of maximum sentence at conviction (average percentage of 52.3 versus average percentage of 26.3).

- Older defendants were much more likely to go to state prison (54.5% of those over 30 versus 0.0% of those under 21), and received stiffer sentences (38.8 average percentage of maximum sentence at conviction for defendants over 30 versus 10.0 average percentage for those under 21).

- Employed defendants were much less likely to go to state prison than unemployed (26.7% versus 50.0%).

The most consistent predictive capability was demonstrated by the descriptors of defendant criminal histories. Many of the variables showed strong relations with sentencing results in plea bargained burglaries.

- Both the probabilities of going to state prison and receiving the maximum sentence increases substantially with the defendant's number of prior felony convictions (100.0% prison sentences for defendants with four or more prior felony convictions versus 30.4% for those with none; 76.7 average percentage of maximum sentence at conviction for those with four or more prior felonies versus 27.7 average percentage for those with none.)

- Similarly, probabilities of going to state prison and percentage of maximum sentence at conviction were

lower for defendants with no prior misdemeanor convictions (10.0% chance of prison with no prior misdemeanor convictions versus 42.9% change with chance with four or more; 12.5 average percentage of maximum with no priors versus 29.2 average percentage with four or more). Once a defendant had a single prior misdemeanor conviction, however, there was little significant sentencing disadvantage in further convictions.

--Burglary defendants on probation at arrest were much more likely to be sentenced to state prison (59.1% versus 19.0%) and received "stiffer" sentences (average percentage of maximum of 58.4 versus 14.8).

--On the average, defendants facing other charges got 52.8 percentage of the maximum sentence at conviction compared to 38.9 percentage for those facing no other charges.

--Defendants represented by public defenders tended to receive state prison sentences more often than those with private attorneys (40.6% versus 30.8%), but they also received slightly "lighter" sentences (36.1 average percentage of maximum versus 38.9 average percentage). This disparity may indicate that public defenders tend to handle more severe cases.

Discussion and Summary

This detailed discussion of the major factors which distinguish sentencing results in plea bargained cases leads to several conclusions.

--For cases in this study, characteristics of the crime (fact pattern) were not very strongly related to the sentence results. In many cases this reflects the similarity of the cases selected for this analysis. Most crimes with robbery and burglary as their most serious charge are not going to differ widely in such characteristics as violence to the victim. However, it is notable that such factors as "use of a weapon" did not contribute more to differences in sentence outcomes.

--The consistently strongest relation to sentencing outcomes were factors related to the defendant's criminal history, particularly prior felony convictions. The importance of these variables, statistically, seems greater than one would expect given the self-reported criteria¹² applied by deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders when they "evaluated" a case for bargaining. However, when dealing with a series of crimes (robberies and

¹²Those interview responses, reported at the beginning of this section, focused more attention on the threat to society represented in the nature of the crime.

burglaries) of relatively equal character, the criminal history of the defendant could well be seen as the major factor reflecting the "threat to society" represented by the incident.

--In addition to criminal history other personal background characteristics make a difference. Some, such as being employed, may be taken as evidence of good rehabilitative potential. Others such as education, may act indirectly because, in the words of one deputy public defender, "the more articulate the defendant is, the better." We also found that, particularly in County B, race makes a difference. Hispanics got unusually severe sentences among plea bargained cases in that County, particularly in robbery cases.

--Finally, it should be noted that many of the relations between individual criteria and sentence results are not dramatic. The data reveals different probabilities of going to prison, or of getting a "stiff" sentence for defendants with certain characteristics (e.g., prior record). However, in almost all cases there was still variation in sentencing among defendants with those same characteristics (e.g., some defendants with 2 prior

felonies were sentenced to prison, some were not). In other words the data presented demonstrates some clear trends in answer to the question "who gets the best deal?", but the individual defendant still faces a great deal of uncertainty regarding sentencing even when the factors in this analysis are considered.

Predicting with Multiple Criteria

One possible reason for the relatively large degree of uncertainty about "who gets the best deal" in the preceding analysis is the fact that criteria are examined one at a time. While considering prior felony convictions alone leaves a large degree of discrepancy in sentence results unexplained, it may be that prior felony convictions plus a number of other criteria (e.g., use of a weapon, history of drug abuse) may give us a more accurate prediction of sentence results for individual defendants. The analyses in this section allow us to test the combined effect of the criteria presented in the previous section on whether the defendant went to prison and the percentage of maximum received at conviction.

A second disadvantage of the preceding analysis of criteria taken "one at a time" is the fact that some of the effects may be redundant. For example, Hispanics in County B may receive sentences to state prison more often because they tend to have more prior felony convictions, not simply because they are

Hispanic. The analysis in this section also tests for this possibility by providing a measure of importance for the independent contribution of each factor to sentence result after the contribution of other factors has been taken into account.

Table XXIV displays the results of a statistical analysis which accomplishes the above two objectives for robbery defendants in County A. The seven most important predictive criteria are presented in order of their importance. The "indicator of relative importance" is a statistical measure which allows comparison of the relative importance of two criteria. For example, being on probation at arrest and being employed make about the same relative amount of difference in the probability of a defendant going to state prison (betas = .18 and .17 respectively). Both criteria, however, pale in significance compared to prior felony convictions (beta = .44). The following discussion briefly synthesizes the predictive equations in each of the counties. Tables XXIV through XXVIII present the most important predictive factors for robberies and burglaries in Counties A, B and C; Tables XXIX through XXXVI present the actual method of prediction.

County A

The importance in County A of a defendant's prior criminal history in determining the sentence result in a plea bargained robbery case becomes more obvious through prediction with multiple criteria. Clearly the most important factor for

TABLE XXIV
RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT
FACTORS FOR PREDICTING ROBBERY SENTENCING OUTCOMES
IN COUNTY A

	PREDICTIVE CRITERIA (In order of relative importance)	INDICATOR OF RELATIVE IMPORTANCE (Beta Weight)*
PREDICTING PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION	# of Prior Felony Convictions	.45
	Age	-.30
	On Probation at Time of Arrest	.30
	Level of Education Completed	.23
	Degree of Harm to Victim	.20
	Race Other than Black	.18
	Use of Weapon	.09

Portion of total deviations from the average percentage of maximum sentence which is explained by these predictors: 34.4%

PREDICTING SENTENCING TO STATE PRISON	# of Prior Felony Convictions	.44
	On Probation at Time of Arrest	.18
	Is Employed	.17
	Has Charges Pending in Other Cases	.12
	Has History of Drug Abuse	.10
	Used a Weapon	-.07

Percentage of cases sentenced to state prison correctly predicted by these predictors: 57.1%

Percentage of cases not sentenced to state prison correctly predicted by these predictors: 94.2%

*The beta weight is a statistic which indicates how much standardized change in the percentage of maximum sentence at conviction (or in the probability of being sentenced to prison) is explained by a standardized change in each predictive factor after all other predictive factors in the equation have explained all the change that they can.

TABLE XXV

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT
FACTORS FOR PREDICTING BURGLARY SENTENCING OUTCOMES
IN COUNTY A

	PREDICTIVE CRITERIA (In order of relative importance)	INDICATOR OF RELATIVE IMPORTANCE (Beta Weight)*
<u>PREDICTING PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION</u>	# of Prior Felony Convictions	.48
	Had charges pending in other cases	.36
	Had a public defender	.20
	Had a history of drug abuse	.17
	Committed a nighttime burglary	.15
	Level of education completed	-.15

Portion of total deviations from the average percentage
of maximum sentence which is explained by these predictors: 48.0%

<u>PREDICTING SENTENCING TO STATE PRISON</u>	Because so few burglary defendants were sent to state prison, the predictive method could not be validly applied for these cases.
--	--

*The beta weight is a statistic which indicates how much standardized change in the percentage of maximum sentence at conviction (or in the probability of being sentenced to prison) is explained by a standardized change in each predictive factor after all other predictive factors in the equation have explained all the change that they can.

TABLE XXVI

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT
FACTORS FOR PREDICTING ROBBERY SENTENCING OUTCOMES
IN COUNTY B

	PREDICTIVE CRITERIA (In order of relative importance)	INDICATOR OF RELATIVE IMPORTANCE (Beta Weight)*
<u>PREDICTING PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION</u>	# of Prior Felony Convictions	.86
	Age	-.79
	Hispanic	.43
	# prior misdemeanor convictions	.30
	Had charges pending in other cases	.27
	Level of education completed	.20
	Had a public defender	.14
	Black	.12

Portion of total deviations from the average percentage
of maximum sentence which is explained by these predictors: 88.7%

<u>PREDICTING SENTENCING TO STATE PRISON</u>	# of Prior Felony Convictions	.83
	Age	-.53
	Hispanic	.36
	Level of education completed	.28
	Had no history of drug abuse	.25
	Had a public defender	.18
	Committed a daytime robbery	.17
	Had charges pending in other cases	.13
	Did not use a weapon	.10

Percentage of cases sentenced to state prison correctly
predicted by these predictors: 68.8%

Percentage of cases not sentenced to state prison correctly
predicted by these predictors: 90.0%

*The beta weight is a statistic which indicates how much standardized change in the percentage of maximum sentence at conviction (or in the probability of being sentenced to prison) is explained by a standardized change in each predictive factor after all other predictive factors in the equation have explained all the change that they can.

TABLE XXVII

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT
FACTORS FOR PREDICTING BURGLARY SENTENCING OUTCOMES
IN COUNTY B

	PREDICTIVE CRITERIA (In order of relative importance)	INDICATOR OF RELATIVE IMPORTANCE (Beta Weight)*
<u>PREDICTING PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION</u>	Age	.34
	Hispanic	.25
	Had history of drug abuse	.25
	Committed a daytime burglary	.24
	# of prior misdemeanor convictions	-.20
	Had a public defender	.12
	# of prior felony convictions	-.04

Portion of total deviations from the average percentage
of maximum sentence which is explained by these predictors: 31.0%

<u>PREDICTING SENTENCING TO STATE PRISON</u>	Because so few burglary defendants were sent to state prison, the predictive method could not be validly applied for these cases.
--	--

*The beta weight is a statistic which indicates how much standardized change in the percentage of maximum sentence at conviction (or in the probability of being sentenced to prison) is explained by a standardized change in each predictive factor after all other predictive factors in the equation have explained all the change that they can.

TABLE XXVIII

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT
FACTORS FOR PREDICTING BURGLARY SENTENCING OUTCOMES
IN COUNTY C

	PREDICTIVE CRITERIA (In order of relative importance)	INDICATOR OF RELATIVE IMPORTANCE (Beta Weight)*
<u>PREDICTING PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION</u>	On probation at time of arrest	.43
	# of prior felony convictions	.29
	Race other than Hispanic	.23
	Committed a daytime burglary	.20
	Committed a residential burglary	.10

Portion of total deviations from the average percentage
of maximum sentence which is explained by these predictors: 47.7%

<u>PREDICTING SENTENCING TO STATE PRISON</u>	# of Prior Felony Convictions	.47
	On Probation at Time of Arrest	.21
	Unemployed at time of arrest	.18
	Committed a daytime burglary	.12

Percentage of cases sentenced to state prison correctly
predicted by these predictors: 50.0%

Percentage of cases not sentenced to state prison correctly
predicted by these predictors: 96.2%

*The beta weight is a statistic which indicates how much standardized change in the percentage of maximum sentence at conviction (or in the probability of being sentenced to prison) is explained by a standardized change in each predictive factor after all other predictive factors in the equation have explained all the change that they can.

TABLE XXIX

METHOD OF PREDICTING
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION

ROBBERY - COUNTY A

PREDICTIVE FACTOR	CALCULATION	INITIAL VALUE= .619
1.Does the defendant have prior felony convictions?	If yes,add (# of convictions) x.099 =	
2.What is the defendant's age?	Subtract (years of age) x.014 =	
3.Was the defendant on probation at the time of arrest?	If yes, subtract 2 x.218 = If no, subtract 1 x.218 =	
4.What was the defendant's level of education?	Add (level of education)* x.081 =	
5.What was the degree of harm to the victim?	Add (degree of harm)* x.116 =	
6.Was the defendant Black?	If yes, subtract 1 x.139 =	
7.Did the defendant use a weapon?	If yes, add 1 x.067 =	
Sum equals the predicted percentage of maximum to which defendant was actually sentenced.		TOTAL =

*Categories are those used throughout this report.

TABLE XXX

METHOD OF PREDICTING
PERCENTAGE SENTENCED TO PRISON

ROBBERY - COUNTY A

PREDICTIVE FACTOR	CALCULATION	INITIAL VALUE= .793
1.Does the defendant have prior felony convictions?	If yes, add (# of convictions) x.127 =	
2.Was the defendant on probation at the time of arrest?	If yes, subtract 1 x.179 =	
	If no, subtract 2 x.179 =	
3.Is the defendant employed?	If yes, add 1 x.188 =	
4.Does the defendant have charges pending in other cases?	If yes, subtract 1 x.136 =	
	If no, subtract 2 x.136 =	
5.Does the defendant have a history of drug abuse?	If yes, subtract 1 x.098 =	
	If no, subtract 2 x.098 =	
6.Did the defendant use a weapon?	If yes, subtract 1 x.065 =	

If sum is greater than .642, the prediction is for a sentence to state prison. If less than or equal to .642, the prediction is for no state prison.

TOTAL(T) =

State prison T > .642
No state prison T ≤ .642

TABLE XXXI

METHOD OF PREDICTING
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION

BURGLARY - COUNTY A

<u>PREDICTIVE FACTOR</u>	<u>CALCULATION</u>	<u>INITIAL VALUE=1.186</u>
1.Does the defendant have prior felony convictions?	If yes,add (# of convictions) x.085 =	
2.Does the defendant have charges pending in other cases?	If yes, subtract 1 x.298 = If no, subtract 2 x.298 =	
3.Did the defendant have a public defender?	If yes, add 1 x.128 =	
4.Does the defendant have a history of drug abuse?	If yes, subtract 1 x.104 = If no, subtract 2 x.104 =	
5.Did the defendant commit a nighttime burglary?	If yes, subtract 1 x.094 = If no, subtract 2 x.094 =	
6.What level of education did the defendant complete?	Subtract (level of education) x.044 =	
Sum equals the predicted percentage of maximum to which defendant was actually sentenced.		<hr/> TOTAL =

TABLE XXXII

METHOD OF PREDICTING
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION

ROBBERY - COUNTY B

PREDICTIVE FACTOR	CALCULATION	INITIAL VALUE= .663
1.Does the defendant have prior felony convictions?	If yes,add (# of convictions) x.183 =	
2.What is the defendant's age?	Subtract (years of age) x.036 =	
3.Is the defendant Hispanic?	If yes, add 1 x.379 =	
4.Does the defendant have prior misdemeanor convictions ?	If yes, add(# of convictions) x.041 =	
5.Does the defendant have other charges pending?	If yes, subtract 1 x.213 = If no, subtract 2 x.213 =	
6.What level of education has the defendant completed?	Add (level of education) x.099 =	
7.Is the defendant represented by a public defender?	If yes, add 1 x.130 =	
8.Is the defendant Black?	If yes, add 1 x.119 =	
Sum equals the predicted percentage of maximum to which defendant was actually sentenced.		TOTAL =

TABLE XXXIII

METHOD OF PREDICTING
PERCENTAGE SENTENCED TO PRISON

ROBBERY - COUNTY B

PREDICTIVE FACTOR	CALCULATION	INITIAL VALUE= .368
1.Does the defendant have prior felony convictions?	If yes,add (# of convictions) x.219 =	
2.What is the defendant's age?	Subtract (years of age) x.031 =	
3.Is the defendant Hispanic?	If yes, add 1 x.401 =	
4.What level of education did the defendant complete?	Add (level of education) x.169 =	
5.Does the defendant have a history of drug abuse?	If yes, add 1 x.296 = If no, add 2 x.296 =	
6.Is the defendant represented by a public defender?	If yes, add 1 x.206 =	
7.Did the defendant commit a nighttime robbery?	If yes, add 1 x.175 = If no, add 2 x.175 =	
8.Does the defendant have charges pending in other cases?	If yes, subtract 1 x.126 = If no, subtract 2 x.126 =	
9.Did the defendant use a weapon?	If yes, subtract 1 x.098 =	
If sum is greater than .579, the prediction is for a sentence to state prison. If less than or equal to .579, the prediction is for no state prison.		
		TOTAL (T) =
		State prison T >.579
		No state prison T ≤.579

TABLE XXXIV

METHOD OF PREDICTING
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION

BURGLARY - COUNTY B

PREDICTIVE FACTOR	CALCULATION	INITIAL VALUE= .031
1.What is the defendant's age?	Add	(years of age) x.018 =
2.Is the defendant Hispanic?	If yes,	add 1 x.170 =
3.Does the defendant have a history of drug abuse?	If yes,	subtract 1 x.164 =
	If no,	subtract 2 x.164 =
4.Did the defendant commit a nighttime burglary?	If yes,	add 1 x.181 =
	If no,	add 2 x.181 =
5.Does the defendant have prior misdemeanor convictions?	If yes,	subtract # of convictions x.024 =
6.Is the defendant represented by a public defender?	If yes,	add 1 x.124 =
7.Does the defendant have prior felony convictions?	If yes,	subtract # of convictions x.008 =
Sum equals the predicted percentage of maximum to which defendant was actually sentenced.		TOTAL =

TABLE XXXV

METHOD OF PREDICTING
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION

BURGLARY - COUNTY C

PREDICTIVE FACTOR	CALCULATION	INITIAL VALUE= .721
1.Was the defendant on probation at the time of arrest?	If yes, If no,	subtract 1 x.318 = subtract 2 x.318 =
2.Does the defendant have prior felony convictions?	If yes,	add # of convictions x.055 =
3.Was the defendant Hispanic?	If yes,	subtract 1 x.196 =
4.Did the defendant commit a nighttime burglary?	If yes, If no,	add 1 x.193 = add 2 x.193 =
5.Did the defendant commit a residential burglary?	If yes,	add 1 x.074 =
Sum equals the predicted percentage of maximum to which defendant was actually sentenced.		TOTAL =

TABLE XXXVI

METHOD OF PREDICTING
PERCENTAGE SENTENCED TO PRISON

BURGLARY - COUNTY C

<u>PREDICTIVE FACTOR</u>	<u>CALCULATION</u>	<u>INITIAL VALUE= .202</u>
1.Does the defendant have prior felony convictions?	If yes,	add # of convictions x.117 =
2.Was the defendant on probation at the time of arrest?	If yes,	subtract 1 x.204 =
	If no,	subtract 2 x.204 =
3.Is the defendant employed?	If yes,	subtract 1 x.180 =
4.Did the defendant commit a nighttime burglary?	If yes,	add 1 x.147 =
	If no,	add 2 x.147 =

If sum is greater than .633, the prediction is for a sentence to state prison. If less than or equal to .633, the prediction is for no state prison.

TOTAL(T) =

State prison T >.633
No state prison T ≤.633

predicting a prison sentence is the number of prior felony convictions. Once this element of criminal history has been taken into account, other predictive factors contribute relatively little to the probabilities of going to prison. Still, two of the next three factors are relevant to criminal history (being on probation and facing charges in other cases).

Prior felony convictions are again the most important criteria for determining the percentage of maximum sentence that the defendant received at conviction ($\beta = .44$). However, other factors make a bigger relative contribution to the percentage of maximum sentence than they did for the probability of state prison. The effect of age is notable because, once the effects of past record are accounted for, younger defendants tend to get a higher percentage of the maximum sentence. In other words, a younger defendant with the same past record and other attributes as an older defendant would receive a "stiffer" sentence. Being on probation has the third most significant independent impact on the percentage of maximum received. The level of education and harm to the victim are very close together as the fourth and fifth most important.

For burglaries, only the percentage of maximum sentence is predicted because the relatively small number of burglary defendants sentenced to state prison rendered the predictive method of questionable validity for that result. The importance of criminal history is again clear. Prior felony convictions and charges pending in other cases are the strongest predictors, far

ahead of the remaining criteria in the equation. The remaining predictive factors do differ somewhat from those for robbery sentencing. History of drug abuse is more important, and having a public defender is apparently disadvantageous. It is also interesting to note that better educated burglary defendants get off lighter, just the opposite for robbery defendants.

The degree of accuracy of the predictions in County A is still far short of perfect, even with combining all of the predictive power of the multiple criteria. If one were to predict whether individual robbery defendants went to prison or not using these predictors only 57.1% would be correctly predicted. Similarly, using all the (linear) information in these predictors allows us to reduce the amount of (squared) error (if we were to use the average percentage of maximum sentence for all plea bargained cases as our "best" guess) by only 34.4%. Again, these predictions illuminate definite "tendencies" in the sentencing of plea bargained cases, but they also leave a great deal unexplained.

County B

Prior felony convictions and years of age are the two most important predictors of both state prison and percentage of maximum sentence for robberies in County B. When other criteria are accounted for, younger defendants get stiffer sentences.

While the multiple criteria analysis puts the impact of being Hispanic into a slightly different perspective, the racial

factor remains the third most discriminating predictive criteria for state prison or percentage of maximum sentence for robberies in County B.

The next two most important predictive factors for percentage of maximum sentence are again criminal history factors (prior misdemeanors and charges pending), but for predicting prison they are personal characteristics (education and history of drug abuse). Clients with public defenders tended to get slightly less favorable bargains with respect to both indicators.

The results of the multiple criteria prediction for burglary defendants in County B is of unique interest. It provides the single instance in which criminal history factors are not the most important criteria for determining outcomes. Indeed, the most important predictor of percentage of maximum sentence for burglary defendants is age. The older the defendant the stiffer the sentence. The second most important indicator was race. Hispanics tend to receive a higher percentage of maximum, even with the other criteria taken into account.

Proceeding through the predictive criteria in order of importance, both history of drug abuse and the time of the burglary are more important than prior misdemeanors. Indeed, the more prior misdemeanor convictions a defendant has the lighter the sentence at conviction. Statistically, prior felonies had no independent effect on sentence outcomes.

The latter points are interesting. The very limited influence of criminal history in this case is at least partly attributable to the youth and the lack of significant criminal histories for burglary defendants in County B.

The predictive criteria for burglaries in County B do not account for even one-third of the (squared) errors in predicting the percentage of maximum sentence at conviction. Predictive accuracy is much better for robberies, but this could be partly a statistical artifact caused by the small number of robbery cases in the analysis.

County C

In County C relatively few variables were effective predictors of either a state prison sentence or the percentage of maximum sentence in plea bargained burglaries. The most important predictor of the percentage of the maximum sentence at conviction was being on probation at arrest. The second most important was the defendant's number of prior felony convictions. The same two variables were most powerful for predicting a state prison sentence, but in reversed order. The number of prior felony convictions was most important. Probation status was second.

The defendant's personal characteristics were less important. Defendants of Hispanic descent tended to get a lower percentage of the maximum sentence at conviction, and employed defendants were less likely to go to state prison.

Finally, daytime burglaries and residential burglaries tended to produce "stiffer" sentences, and defendants who committed daytime burglaries were more likely to go to state prison in plea bargained cases.

The (linear) information in these predictors reduced the (squared) error in predicting the percentage of maximum sentence by just under one-half (47.7%). The predictors for state prison sentencing correctly predicted exactly one-half of the cases that actually received a prison sentence.

Discussion and Summary

The multiple criteria prediction of sentencing results in the Counties has produced some important conclusions.

--The consistently most important factors in determining sentencing results for plea bargained cases are characteristics of the defendant's criminal history: prior felony convictions, charges pending in other cases, and being on probation at arrest.

--Personal characteristics, such as race, education, drug abuse, etc., are frequently significant factors affecting sentencing results. These factors are more variable in their affect. In some jurisdictions race was important. In others employment was a factor affecting sentencing and so on. This variability can be explained by the fact that these factors are more

sensitive to influence by community attitudes and environment.

--A significant portion of the differences in sentencing outcomes in plea bargained cases are not explained by the factors in this predictive method.

One explanation for this residual variation in sentencing results is the importance of interpersonal skills and the other informal factors which will always shape a largely informal and face-to-face system of negotiation. Both prosecutors and defense attorneys recognized the importance of the specific person with whom you bargain.

The majority of district attorneys interviewed felt that the defense counsel makes a substantial difference in the results of bargaining. "An attorney who is unusually effective may reduce your chances of conviction" and "a weak case plus a superb defense attorney equals a good reason for plea bargaining." Others said that on borderline cases "a great attorney might encourage a plea bargain."

Most deputy public defenders felt they would get different plea offers from different deputy district attorneys on the same case. As one public defender stated "some district attorneys...never relent and then the case is reassigned and you get an offer." Another indicated that "some deputies won't deal at all [while] others will settle reasonably." Some estimated

that the deal would differ in 15%-25% of the cases and one public defender asserted that there was a "tremendous difference in deals you might get" between different district attorneys.

Thus, even though this analysis has identified some relatively clear criteria influencing sentence outcomes, there remains a great deal of unexplained variation in plea bargains. In a system of one to one negotiation much of this variation is likely to be explained by personal differences between the participants.

IV

THE PROCESS OF BARGAINING

The preceding chapters have described the nature and results of the informal exchange between prosecuting and defense attorneys which constitutes plea bargaining in three California counties. This process is complex, involving the exchange of counts, charges, enhancements, or direct guarantees of the type or length of incarceration for a plea of guilty. Within this complexity the factors which affect the result are many and varied. Analysis of the predictors of sentence outcomes in plea bargained cases has demonstrated that only a portion of these factors are related to the nature of the crime or the criminal record of the defendant.

As an informal process, plea bargaining is ultimately shaped by the expectations of the participants, and by the agreements that they fashion. In this chapter the times in the judicial process at which bargaining occurs are described and compared. In addition, the ways in which the judges, victims, and peace officers orient themselves to the process of bargaining and to each other as participants in the bargaining process are described.

Time in the Judicial Process: When Does Bargaining Occur?

Plea bargaining may occur in a variety of forms and at a number of different points in the progress of a case through

the courts. Indeed, one of the arguments put forth in defense of plea bargaining is that bargains shorten the process of deciding a case, and thereby increase the efficiency of the courts.

Interviews with deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders provide a description of the typical timing of bargaining in their experience.

In all three counties, deputy district attorneys very rarely involve themselves in any negotiations with the defense before charges are filed in municipal court. Indeed, there was little indication that bargaining is "typical" prior to arraignment, when the first negotiation between defense and prosecution sometimes occurs. There were some indications that defense attorneys will sometimes approach peace officers before the case reaches the prosecutor, often in an attempt to trade restitution for dropping the charges. These early stage negotiations, however, are not typical. Very little negotiation takes place during screening or during the determination of charges. Thus, from the perspective of the prosecution, and to a great extent of the defense, the possibility for bargaining begins with the filing of the complaint. From that point the procedure differs slightly in the three jurisdictions.

County A

Deputy district attorneys unanimously agreed that there is little serious bargaining at arraignment in either municipal or superior court. In the words of one deputy district attorney, there are "occasionally discussion...casual...'first feelers' by

defense counsel." Another observed that "discussions [are] frequent, not resolution."

Indeed, the process in County A is typically a gradual one, beginning with initial contacts for "discussion" and building to the pretrial conference which is held one week before trial. It was agreed that for felony cases the pretrial conference is where the "maintime plea bargaining happens." During these conferences opposing counsel engage in a candid discussion and case evaluation with the judge in an effort to settle the case without further proceedings. The prosecutor and the defense counsel discuss offers beforehand. Negotiated settlements after trial begins were reportedly rare in County A. One deputy district attorney argued that "if someone offers a plea [at pretrial conference] and [it's] not accepted, court policy is not to lower at trial. This is to encourage parties to agree to a plea and not to go to trial."

County B

In County B negotiations between prosecution and defense do not focus upon any one process. Comments by deputy district attorneys are demonstrative:

"Depends. Usually the earliest stage would be charging...Once something gets by preliminary hearing and pretrial you try to hold out for original charges if you can."

"Some before charging...and every other stage."

"Begins whenever deputy has first contact with defendant or counsel."

"Can happen at any stage, depending on case...very flexible."

"At any time..."

There was some indication that the best "deals" are offered in municipal court. As put by one deputy district attorney:

"As [the] trial approaches, dispositions [pleas] become rougher, in order to encourage public defenders and court appointed attorneys to settle early; don't want to encourage everyone to go all the way to pretrial conference."

County C

In County C "it is only rare that plea bargaining will begin before the charge is filed." Most of the plea bargain negotiations occur at the readiness and settlement conference, which in County C is the pretrial conference. From the time charges are filed, according to one deputy district attorney, "the involvement [in the settlement process increase] as the case moves along, [with the] greatest involvement at the readiness and settlement conference." While cases may be bargained out earlier

in the process, particularly misdemeanors, and discussions between the defense and the prosecution are relatively continuous, the readiness and settlement conference provides a culminating focus to bargaining discussions. Even if there has been little discussion earlier, "at least at the readiness and settlement conference there is a discussion [to which] the judge is privy."

Discussion and Summary

In Counties A and C there is a formal pretrial conference at which bargaining becomes serious, and at which most plea agreements are reached. This conference frequently involves the judge directly in the bargaining discussions, a scenario which fits well with the emphasis on complete sentence bargaining in County A.

County B does not have a formal pretrial conference, and depending on the case, successful bargaining occurs at various stages of the pretrial procedure. This more fluid process coincides with the relative emphasis in County B on charge bargaining which does not require as much judicial involvement as sentence bargaining.

TABLE XXXVII depicts the average time that was required for robbery and burglary defendants to move through the judicial process in each of the three jurisdictions. Tables XXXVIII and XXXIX depict the same time periods for cases that went to trial, and those that were plea bargained. This information provides

TABLE XXXVII

AVERAGE TIME IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS FOR
THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES (IN DAYS)

	COUNTY A		COUNTY B		COUNTY C	
	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	BURGLARY	ROBBERY	BURGLARY
1. Total Time from Arrest to Disposition						
(mean)	85.5	65.1	109.2	87.3	167.6	116.4
(median)	81.6	64.5	102.5	79.8	164.0	100.3
2. a. Time from Arrest to First Appearance before a Judicial Officer						
(mean)	4.0	3.0	---	---	---	---
(median)	3.5	2.9	---	---	---	---
b. Arrest to Receipt of Case by the Prosecutor						
(mean)	1.9	2.1	6.2	4.4	3.8	5.0
(median)	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.1	2.3
c. Arrest to Filing of Complaint						
(mean)	3.3	3.8	8.3	7.4	5.7	11.8
(median)	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.8
3. a. Time from Receipt of Case by Prosecutor to Filing Complaint						
(mean)	1.3	2.6	3.4	2.9	1.3	8.8
(median)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	.7	0.0
b. Receipt by Prosecutor to Filing Information						
(mean)	24.6	42.1	39.3	48.9	45.6	52.8
(median)	30.0	30.5	32.8	34.3	34.0	39.2

TABLE XXXVII (Continued)

AVERAGE TIME IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS FOR
THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES (IN DAYS)

	COUNTY A		COUNTY B		COUNTY C	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
4. Time from Filing of Complaint to Filing Information						
(mean)	37.2	38.2	35.9	47.1	46.7	48.1
(median)	30.2	29.5	32.0	34.2	23.0	39.2
5. Time from Filing Information to Disposition						
(mean)	50.9	34.8	77.5	46.2	113.8	86.9
(median)	46.5	33.4	62.8	48.9	82.0	81.5

TABLE XXXVIII

AVERAGE TIME IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS FOR JURY TRIAL
CASES IN THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES (IN DAYS)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
1. Total Time from Arrest to Disposition						
(mean)	86.4	83.0	131.9	N/A*	183.5	N/A
(median)	86.0	78.0	119.0	N/A	164.0	N/A
2. a. Time from Arrest to First Appearance before a Judicial Officer						
(mean)	4.1	2.4	----	N/A	---	N/A
(median)	3.3	2.3	----	N/A	---	N/A
b. Arrest to Receipt of Case by the Prosecutor						
(mean)	1.4	1.4	6.1	N/A	11.0	N/A
(median)	1.7	1.0	1.5	N/A	4.0	N/A
c. Arrest to Filing of Complaint						
(mean)	3.5	5.4	10.3	N/A	14.7	N/A
(median)	1.7	2.3	3.3	N/A	12.0	N/A

*The time differences between burglary cases which went to jury trial and those which were plea bargained is not discussed because there was only one burglary jury trial in each of Counties B & C.

TABLE XXXVIII (Continued)
AVERAGE TIME IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS FOR JURY TRIAL
CASES IN THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES (IN DAYS)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
3. a. Time from Receipt of Case by Prosecutor to Filing Complaint						
(mean)	0.3	2.5	3.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
(median)	0.2	1.5	1.5	N/A	0.0	N/A
b. Receipt by Prosecutor to Filing Information						
(mean)	31.0	51.3	32.9	N/A	69.5	N/A
(median)	30.0	30.5	35.3	N/A	35.0	N/A
4. Time from Filing of Complaint to Filing Information						
(mean)	33.1	41.8	25.2	N/A	82.0	N/A
(median)	30.3	29.8	29.0	N/A	88.0	N/A
5. Time from Filing Information to Disposition						
(mean)	58.5	43.9	95.7	N/A	104.3	N/A
(median)	52.8	45.0	80.0	N/A	80.5	N/A

TABLE XXXIX

AVERAGE TIME IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS FOR PLEA BARGAINED
CASES IN THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES (IN DAYS)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
1. Total Time from Arrest to Disposition						
(mean)	85.4	62.9	101.4	N/A*	161.2	N/A
(median)	79.3	63.8	89.0	N/A	108.5	N/A
2. a. Time from Arrest to First Appearance before a Judicial Officer						
(mean)	4.0	3.1	---	N/A	---	N/A
(median)	3.7	3.0	---	N/A	---	N/A
b. Arrest to Receipt of Case by the Prosecutor						
(mean)	2.0	2.1	5.5	N/A	0.9	N/A
(median)	1.6	1.9	1.5	N/A	0.9	N/A
c. Arrest to Filing of Complaint						
(mean)	3.4	4.0	7.2	N/A	2.7	N/A
(median)	2.3	2.4	1.7	N/A	1.1	N/A

* The time differences between burglary cases which went to jury trial and those which were plea bargained is not discussed because there was only one burglary jury trial in each of Counties B & C.

TABLE XXXIX (Continued)

AVERAGE TIME IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS FOR PLEA BARGAINED
CASES IN THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES (IN DAYS)

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
3. a. Time from Receipt of Case by Prosecutor to Filing Complaint						
(mean)	1.4	2.8	2.8	N/A	1.8	N/A
(median)	0.1	0.2	0.2	N/A	1.0	N/A
b. Receipt by Prosecutor to Filing Information						
(mean)	22.5	41.8	36.2	N/A	35.0	N/A
(median)	29.9	31.3	32.8	N/A	31.0	N/A
4. Time from Filing of Complaint to Filing Information						
(mean)	38.2	38.8	35.2	N/A	33.5	N/A
(median)	30.2	29.7	32.5	N/A	28.5	N/A
5. Time from Filing Information to Disposition						
(mean)	49.1	32.6	68.9	N/A	118.1	N/A
(median)	44.5	33.4	51.0	N/A	82.0	N/A

another perspective on the effect of plea bargaining on the progress of felony cases through the courts.

For robberies in County A the average time from arrest to disposition in plea bargained cases (median = 79.3 days)¹³ differed from that for jury trials (median = 86.0 days) by less than a week, in a process which typically required almost three months. The difference for burglaries was approximately two weeks (14 days). Furthermore, this entire difference can be attributed to the final stages in the process (i.e., the time between filing the information and disposition).

In County B, there was greater disparity in time from arrest to disposition between robbery cases which are plea bargained and those that go to trial.¹⁴ The typical difference is approximately one month (30 days). As with County A this difference occurs between the filing of the information and disposition.

In County C, the disparity in time from arrest to disposition between robbery cases which are plea bargained and those that go to trial is nearly two months (55 days).¹⁵ This

¹³The median is the "middle case," i.e., as many cases took longer as took less time. This is a desirable measure because it is not affected greatly by a few "extreme" cases which took very short, or very long periods of time. The "mean" reflects these extreme cases, and therefore, sometimes differs from the median.

¹⁴The time differences between burglary cases which went to jury trial and those which were plea bargained are not discussed because there was only one burglary jury trial in each of Counties B and C.

¹⁵See footnote 2.

discrepancy between robbery cases that are tried and those that are plea bargained is attributable to the delay in the filing of the information in jury trial cases.

Finally, it is notable that the disparity in the time required to move a typical robbery or burglary through the courts varied as much between jurisdictions as it did between plea bargained and jury-tried cases within the counties. Indeed, on the average, it took over five weeks longer for the typical burglary case to move from arrest to conviction in County C as in County A. The robbery cases, on the average, took 82 days longer. Clearly, time in the process is affected by many factors in addition to plea bargaining.

Judicial Participation

How the Judges View Themselves in the Plea Bargaining Process

In each county three superior court judges assigned to criminal matters were interviewed. Of the nine only one was currently on master calendar¹⁶ assignment and two others had previously served as master calendar judges. The remaining judges were on trial assignment. Of the judges interviewed approximately half indicated they viewed their role as one who

¹⁶The master calendar judge arraigns all criminal defendants in superior court. He assigns matters out to trial and for hearing on motions. Although he hears pretrial conferences, he does not try any cases while on master calendar assignment.

actively participates in the settlement of cases. Only two voiced strong preference for being involved in the settlement process as early as possible. They were the two judges who had had master calendar experience, and they actively encouraged counsel to involve them as early as possible.

All the judges interviewed indicated that their function included listening to the facts and indicating a sentencing preference (whether it be state prison or no state prison or, as in County A, the actual sentence) based on those facts presented. However, the ones who perceived their role as one of active involvement actually enter into the negotiations and try to hammer out a settlement; whereas, the other judges only indicate acceptance or rejection of a sentence proposed by the prosecution and defense. They do not independently suggest an alternative sentence proposal.

County A

In County A two of the judges interviewed prefer to become actively involved in the settlement process. In response to the question, "When and how do you become involved in the plea negotiation process?", Judge 2 indicated that he liked to review the transcript and discuss his thoughts about sentencing with the attorneys during the early phases of the process in hopes of expediting case settlement. Judge 3 takes a different view of the plea negotiation process. When asked the same question he stated:

"I don't know if there is a plea negotiation process. If the defendant is disposed to plead, I listen to the facts, the defendant's history, the district attorney and defense counsel recommendations, and indicate which proposal is preferable or suggest a third possibility of my own."

All the judges give the defense counsel an indication of either the specific term of sentence or the sentence range they would impose upon disposition of a plea of guilty. Whether they indicate the sentence term or a specific range depends upon the type of case involved.

In County A it is the stated practice of the judges not to see either the deputy district attorney or the deputy public defender separately in chambers. All exclude the defendant from the pretrial conference which is held in the judge's chambers approximately one week before trial. However, Judge 3 will allow the defendant on the day of trial to attend pretrial discussions in his chambers on the day of trial.

County B

The majority of the judges interviewed in County B prefer to become actively involved in case settlement. This view was expressed in Judge 1's response to the question, "When and how do you become involved in the plea negotiation process?":

"I read the transcript of the preliminary hearing, ask questions of both counsel, shake the case down to its proper level, and consider the severity of the offense and culpability of the defendant and problems of proving the people's case."

Judge 3, however, views his role as one who listens and makes recommendations only when asked.

In County B the judges no longer indicate the sentence term or range. Their only indication is whether they are disposed to impose a state prison sentence upon the defendant's plea of guilty. Judge 1's comment on sentencing fairly reflects the views of his colleagues:

"Since determinate sentencing, the judge isn't often asked to indicate a term of a sentence. A judge is just asked to indicate local vs. state prison. The judge avoids specifying terms, but will do it occasionally if the district attorney agrees."

In rare instances the judges do see the deputy district attorney or defense counsel in chambers separately. They exclude the defendant from pretrial conferences which are almost always held in chambers.

County C

The judges in County C prefer a less active involvement in plea negotiations than the judges in the other two counties. Judge 3 described that his case settlement duties are:

"...to give a tentative decision on what the penalty will be if the defendant pleads to the crime."

He always reserves his right to change the sentence if the facts in the presentence report are different from those presented to him at time of the plea. Judge 1 responded:

"The role of the judge is that of sentencing as opposed to getting involved in the direct negotiations."

Two of the three judges will indicate their sentencing preference by giving a specific sentence term or sentence range, if requested to do so. The other judge will only indicate a sentencing preference of state prison or no state prison.

In County C the deputy district attorney and the deputy public defender are seldom seen in chambers separately. Pretrial conferences are held in chambers and the defendant is excluded from these conferences.

How the Central Participants View the Judges' Role in the Plea Bargaining Process.

County A

In County A the deputy district attorneys and the deputy public defenders perception of judicial involvement in the plea bargaining process mirrors the opinions of the judges. However, there are some discrepancies in Counties B and C.

County B

Judge 1 views himself as actively involved in case settlements. The deputy district attorneys feel that although Judge 1 exerts some influence in the plea bargaining process he is "more aloof" than some of the other judges. One deputy district attorney stated, "Judge 1 will not go against the deputy district attorney who refuses to offer a conditional plea." Half of the deputy public defenders stated Judge 1 is uninvolved in the process. As one deputy public defender stated, "He is completely aloof and uninvolved." The other fifty percent believe he is involved, but not to the extent he should be.

All participants are in agreement that Judge 2's view of himself as actively involved in case settlement is correct. A typical deputy district attorney comment was, "He decides what should be done and sometimes tries to pressure the district attorney." A typical deputy public defender comment was, "He's terrific...complete involvement." All agree that, of the judges participating in this study, Judge 2 exerted the most influence in plea negotiations.

Everyone was also in agreement with Judge 3's view of himself as more passively involved in the negotiating process. One deputy district attorney criticized his lack of involvement. One stated, "He will hear negotiations and may make some suggestions, but he doesn't try to hammer out a disposition." The deputy public defender criticized that the judge, "...is terribly concerned about opposing the district attorney."

County C

Judge 1 who voiced opposition to getting directly involved in the plea negotiations was viewed by two-thirds of the deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders as exerting his influence into the process. The other third was in agreement with the judge that he rarely influences the plea bargain. There is unanimous agreement that Judge 2 takes an active role in plea negotiations and exerts his influence over the settlement. Two-thirds of the deputy district attorneys are of the opinion that Judge 3 exerts more influence over the process than he thinks he does. However, the deputy public defenders agree with Judge 3's view of himself as one rarely involved in the negotiating process.

How the Judges Affect the Plea Bargaining Process.

In order to gain insight as to how the judges affect the plea bargaining process the interviewers asked the judges in each of the counties, "If prosecutors make sentence recommendations as part of the plea agreement do you follow them?"

County A

In County A the answers indicated a lack of consistency among the judges. Judge 1 indicated that he, "never goes higher but may go lower than the prosecutor's recommendation. The

district attorneys usually recommend too high a sentence...some district attorneys are off the wall." Judge 2 indicated that he, "...may go higher or lower than the prosecutor's recommendation." He doesn't blindly follow, he makes his own determination that it's a just disposition. He further states, "sometimes the recommendations are completely out of line." Judge 3 responded that he recommends a higher sentence than the deputy district attorney more often than a lower one. Both Judges 2 and 3 made the point that in cases where there are recommendations for a higher sentence than the plea bargain agreement, they allow the defendant to withdraw his plea of guilty and go to trial.

All the judges in County A did not hesitate to candidly inform the deputy district attorney of their opinion of the deputy district attorney's plea bargain offer to the defendant. Judge 1 commented that if a deputy district attorney consistently gives recommendations that are out of line he will inform the deputy's supervisor of this opinion. Judge 2 tells the deputy district attorney to try the case if he feels his recommendation is still correct even though the judge doesn't agree with him. Judge 2 indicates that after a few trials the deputies quickly learn to evaluate a case properly. Judge 3 will tell the district attorney when he is "off base" but takes no further action in the matter.

Two of the judges in County A discuss the facts of the case with the attorneys during pretrial conference and point out

key items and evidence for the parties to consider; but they will not make a recommendation as to whether the case should settle or go to trial. Judge 3 stated that on occasion he will tell the defense attorney when he feels the offer is good and recommends that the defense should take it. However, this same judge is the only one who has a hard and fast rule against accepting a guilty plea if the defendant insists on his innocence. The other two will accept such pleas on rare occasions. Judge 2's response was that he will not accept the plea if the defendant continues to insist on his innocence but that he delves deep to show the defendant the risks involved. He usually won't take the plea, but if the defendant changes his mind he will accept the "grumbling guilty plea."

In County A less than one-third of the cases enter the pretrial conference with the deputy district attorney and the deputy public defender in agreement as to the settlement value of the case. Judge 2 indicated that if the cases are negotiated earlier (at superior court arraignment) the percentage of cases where the deputy district attorney and the deputy public defender agree on settlement is somewhat higher. However, all judges agree that in County A a very high percentage of cases settle via plea bargaining. One judge stated that as high as 95% are plea bargained; however, this estimate is much higher than the actual combined plea bargaining rate for robberies and burglaries (77%) (see Table V).

County B

In County B the judges are generally in agreement that in the vast majority of cases they will follow the prosecutor's recommendation if one is made. However, they are quick to point out that in County B recommendations are seldom made regarding the term of sentence. In most cases the recommendation is state prison or no state prison. All judges interviewed will honor this type of bargain, and let the defendant withdraw his guilty plea if the judge is going to sentence to state prison instead of following a county jail recommendation. Judge 3 pointed out that he will not always let a defendant withdraw his guilty plea where the recommendation as to the term of sentence will differ from the sentence actually imposed.

Two of the three judges in County B will tell the deputy district attorney if his recommendations are unrealistic, and one will even go to the deputy's supervisor if the deputy's recommendations persist in being consistently out of line. The remaining judge never tells the deputy district attorney when he's being unrealistic in his offer because in his opinion deputy district attorneys are seldom consistently unrealistic.

If asked, all the judges in County B will voice their recommendation, whether they think the defendant should take the plea bargain. However, Judge 2 is inclined to let the parties go to trial if they are having difficulty agreeing on a settlement. All the judges discuss the facts of the case with the attorneys

and point out what they feel are the key areas of strengths or weaknesses in the case. Only one judge has an absolute rule against accepting guilty pleas where the defendant insists on his innocence.

County C

In County C one judge considers the prosecutor's plea bargain recommendation as one factor of many in determining the ultimate sentence imposed. Another judge considers the prosecutor's recommendation, but states he gives more weight to the presentence report. The third judge indicates that he defers to the prosecutor's recommendation because the prosecutor has more knowledge of the facts of the case than he does.

All of the judges interviewed in County C will tell the deputy district attorney when they think the deputy is making an unreasonable recommendation as to sentence. Two of the judges will go so far as to report the deputy to his supervisor. The other will stop giving the particular deputy's recommendations any consideration when determining the sentence to impose.

Two of the judges will never suggest that the defendant should plead guilty. Judge 1 will suggest a defendant plead guilty in cases where the defendant is a first time offender, and he wants to go all the way to trial on the higher charge, and there is a good chance of conviction. None of the judges will accept a guilty plea where the defendant insists on his innocence.

Upwards of 75% of the cases are settled at the readiness and settlement conference. However, the judges stated it is rare that the parties come to the readiness and settlement conference in agreement as to case settlement.

Victim Involvement

There is no legal requirement that victims have input into the decision to plea bargain, nor into the negotiations surrounding the settlement. Victims, however, can have indirect input through the probation department's presentence investigation report (PSI), or by talking directly to the prosecutor.

The probation departments in all three counties, as a matter of policy, telephone or write to the victim. The purpose of this contact is to determine the extent of the physical or psychological harm to the victim, and to determine whether restitution is appropriate. Any written or oral reply received from a victim is normally included in the presentence investigation report (PSI).

Although in most cases the data indicates the probation officer knows the terms of the plea bargain, no information was received to indicate the victim is informed of the bargain by the probation officer. The victim's responses in the few PSI reports reviewed showed no such notification. The data, however, does not permit a conclusion that probation officers never inform the victims of the existence of the plea bargain and its terms.

In all three counties the responses by prosecutors on victim input and its effect varied greatly. To answer the question of how often victims provide input to the plea bargain, prosecutors were asked: "How often do the victims convey to you what they believe the appropriate bargain [or disposition in general] should be?"

The results of those interviewed were:

	COUNTY A	COUNTY B	COUNTY C
Rarely	45.5%	90.0%	60.0%
Occasionally	9.0%	---	10.0%
Routinely	27.3%	---	20.0%
In special circumstances	18.2%	10.0%	10.0%
Total Number Interviewed	11	10	10

"How much weight do you give to victim's wishes?"

	COUNTY A	COUNTY B	COUNTY C
Serious	9.0%	10.0%	40.0%
Some	36.4%	70.0%	20.0%
Little	27.3%	10.0%	20.0%
Very little	27.3%	10.0%	---

"In deciding the terms of a plea bargain does it make a substantial difference to you to know that the victim has no objections to the terms of the deal?"

	YES	NO
County A	54.5%	45.5%
County B	60.0%	40.0%
County C	60.0%	40.0%

Does the answer to the above question depend upon whom the victim is?

	YES	NO
County A	54.5%	45.5%
County B	60.0%	40.0%
County C	70.0%	30.0%

"In how many cases do you meet with the victim to discuss the terms of a plea bargain (Note: not "get approval").

	COUNTY A	COUNTY B	COUNTY C
Never	9.0%	10.0%	---
Rarely	63.6%	70.0%	40.0%
Routinely	18.2%	10.0%	30.0%
Occasionally in special circumstances	9.0%	10.0%	30.0%

The above data shows that victims generally do not talk to prosecutors about a plea bargain, and prosecutors, as a rule, do not contact victims about a plea bargain. When prosecutors do contact the victim, the interviewees stated it is usually after the plea is negotiated, and is simply to inform the victim of the completed bargain.

In those few instances where a victim is involved in the bargaining, the effect is unclear. One prosecutor stated the victim's influence "depends on the type of victim. I give more weight to a personal injury victim than to a property damage victim."

Supervising personnel appear more sensitive to victim involvement, than deputy district attorneys. Deputy district attorneys seek approval primarily from their immediate

supervisor. The majority of the deputy district attorneys interviewed stated their supervisor is the person who most influences their decision outside of their own professional judgment.

As professionals, some deputy district attorneys felt it was their duty to try to view the case from the victim's perspective in reaching a settlement; even though they don't discuss the settlement with the victim. Others felt victims were "out of touch with the criminal justice system, emotional, and biased."

Peace Officer Involvement

An arrest by a peace officer constitutes the beginning point of the progress of a case through the legal system. The arresting officer initially sets the ground for plea bargaining by recommending the charges that apply to the case, and by writing the police report. This section describes methods of establishing charge recommendations, and the nature of peace officer input into the bargaining scenario.

County A

The peace officers in County A have no formal screening process before turning a case over to the district attorney. However, in practice, some common dispositions have developed such as: (1) no charges for bad checks under \$200; first time

checks over \$200 result in a letter only; (2) gas station driveouts without paying also are handled by letter.

Of course, where an arrest warrant is used, a district attorney must first be consulted. Otherwise the peace officers simply depend upon their own experience to evaluate the evidence, "hanging on good charges" and "kicking out bad arrests." If in doubt, they will consult the district attorney. Some cases are reviewed by a police lieutenant prior to transfer to the district attorney.

Only occasionally are the peace officers approached by defense counsel for purposes of dropping the case, discovery or plea bargaining. Deputy public defenders are seldom involved in negotiations with the peace officers regarding charge dropping because they are not appointed prior to the defendant's arraignment. Efforts here are rare, even by retained attorneys, although restitution is sometimes offered at this stage in exchange for not filing charges.

At least a preliminary consultation over charges usually occurs when the investigating officer brings the matter to the district attorney's office for the filing of the complaint. Generally the case is brought to a deputy on the district attorney's team which has jurisdiction over the most serious charge being alleged by the peace officer. Additions or deletions are either made then or shortly thereafter. Good or bad, continuing or not, working relationships develop. Although the peace officer believes that it is the district attorney's

policy, "that peace officers are supposed to be consulted before bargains are made", subsequent consultation with an officer on charge changes or a plea bargain vary among the district attorney teams and the individual deputy district attorneys. Consultation is dependent upon the respect and good feelings between the individuals involved, and the general relationship between the specific police "detail" and the district attorney team handling the case.

County B

Peace officers have a quasi-formal screening process in County B. It is a two-step process. The first is the customary one in which the peace officer exercises the initial discretion in making the arrest. Once the arrest is made, however, the officer turns the case over to a detective sergeant. The detective sergeant then reads the report and determines if there is "enough to take to the district attorney." This individual may screen out cases that will be "clear losers" such as blatantly illegal searches or cases where a report is obviously incomplete. The detective sergeant can also divert disputes where the legal process seems inappropriate such as situations where domestic disputes can be better assisted by family counseling; or psychiatric problems that can best be dealt with by mental health authorities.

While the position of detective sergeant is a formal step in the screening process, there are not formal screening guidelines. In evaluating a case he looks to factors such as: veracity of witnesses, the willingness to testify (avoid "flaky victims who won't show") and the strength of the identification of the defendant. The district attorney "won't issue a complaint for robbery just on the identification of one uncorroborated witness." The general rule is to see if there is a "reasonable chance the district attorney will issue a complaint." However, detective sergeants "don't screen too much, they let the district attorney decide."

The detective sergeant takes the preliminary information to a deputy district attorney and discusses it with him with respect to evidence, charges, witnesses, etc. Contact with the arresting officer is minimal unless the case "has political overtones, the possibility of a death penalty, or is a really serious case." Some deputy district attorneys will interview the arresting officer in preparation for trial; others do not. However, where the crime is serious the preparation can become fairly detailed.

Peace officer contact with defense counsel is also minimal, and if it takes place it tends to be with private counsel rather than with a public defender.

Of all peace officer personnel, the most contact a defense lawyer would have, if any, is with the detective sergeant. This communication is usually limited to inquiries by

counsel of what plea bargain would satisfy the detective sergeant, so that counsel can transmit the information to the deputy district attorney in an attempt to persuade the district attorney to settle on a plea.

Very little interchange regarding pleas takes place between the peace officer and the defendant. Peace officer practice is not to advise the defendant what to do in court and not to talk with the defendant after the interrogation. With respect to informants the peace officers are authorized to make them offers of leniency regarding minor matters such as disposing of warrants for traffic violations or small drug busts for informing on a seller, without checking with the district attorney; but, "the district attorney must be consulted before any heavy crime can be dealt away."

Most peace officers have the attitude that after the arrest and screening the "district attorney is going to do whatever he wants regardless of the peace officer's views." Some make recommendations regarding disposition even though they are usually not asked. There are no guidelines or policies for such recommendations.

The district attorney's perception of the peace officer function coincides with that of the peace officer. Even where the district attorney relies on the peace officer to investigate, bring in the evidence, and to some extent make recommendations (e.g., witnesses credibility, "street conditions," suggested charges, etc.) the charging discretion remains exclusively within

the hands of the deputy district attorney and the peace officer input is not controlling. The deputy district attorney ultimately relies on his own opinion.

County C

There is no formal official screening process employed by the peace officers in County C. The peace officers generally simply review the evidence to see whether it is sufficient to obtain a conviction. Within the purview of this general standard individual peace officers employed additional criteria, e.g., file a case if evidence is sufficient to get to the preliminary hearing. If the complaining peace officer needs help, he can approach the filing deputy district attorney.

Although there is some indication of a policy favoring peace officer input in the charging decision, any such contact appears to be usually at the instigation of the peace officer and may be met by a patronizing attitude. The contact definitely varies depending on the division. The major crime division contacts the district attorney's office on every case. Peace officers generally have no contact with the district attorney.

Most peace officers will not engage in plea bargaining at the time of arrest or prior to filing charges with the district attorney. If however, the evidence warrants it, they will urge the defendant to plead. As one means of protecting their informants, detectives in sex crimes, major crimes and burglary/fraud may negotiate cases involving the informant.

Discussion and Summary of Counties A, B & C

The above discussion indicates that peace officers do have contact with deputy district attorneys. However, the depth and impact of their input to plea bargaining will depend greatly on the orientation of the deputy, who ultimately remains "in the driver's seat" with respect to negotiating the bargain.

To evaluate the receptiveness of deputy district attorneys to peace officer input, and the reliance placed upon it, they were asked several questions. These questions and the responses were:

"How often do the peace officers convey to you what they believe the appropriate bargain (or disposition in general) should be?"

	COUNTY A	COUNTY B	COUNTY C
Rarely	9.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Occasionally	18.2%	10.0%	10.0%
Routinely	45.5%	40.0%	30.0%
In special circumstances	27.3%	10.0%	20.0%

How much weight do you give to the peace officer's wishes?"

	COUNTY A	COUNTY B	COUNTY C
Serious	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%
Some	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Little	10.0%	0.0%	20.0%
Very little	30.0%	20.0%	0.0%
It Depends	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%

In deciding the terms of a plea bargain, does it make a substantial difference to you to know that the peace officer has no objections to the terms of the deal?"

	YES	NO
County A	45.4%	54.5%
County B	60.0%	40.0%
County C	60.0%	40.0%

"Does the answer to the above question depend upon whom the peace officer is?"

	YES	NO
County A	81.8%	18.2%
County B	66.7%	33.3%
County C	80.0%	20.0%

"In how many cases do you meet with the peace officer to discuss the terms of a plea bargain?"

	COUNTY A	COUNTY B	COUNTY C
Never	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Rarely	63.6%	40.0%	40.0%
Occasionally	9.1%	10.0%	0.0%
Routinely	27.3%	30.0%	40.0%
In Special Circumstances	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%

The responses indicate that in County A the communication of beliefs about appropriate bargains by the peace officers is more frequent than in Counties B and C, though there is at least occasional communication in the experience of most deputy district attorneys. Several deputies noted that this communication was most pronounced in certain crimes such as homicide or sex offenses.

Though deputy district attorneys in County C tended to place greater weight on peace officer opinions and desires than in the other counties, it was commonly noted in all jurisdictions that the weight of an peace officer's opinion "depends". If the peace officer is "credible" and has a genuine interest in the case, or if the crime is particularly "serious" (e.g., involves injury to the victim) deputy district attorneys tend to be more attentive to peace officer input.

There was a fairly even split in prosecutors' assessments of whether peace officer objections make a "substantial" difference in establishing the terms of a deal. There was mutual consensus, however, that the "weight" of the objection depends on who the peace officer is. The comment of one deputy in County C is typical, "some peace officers are always after the toughest sentence, others are fairer." Another observed that "some peace officers are more experienced than others, and they understand the role of the district attorney." Still another deputy district attorney noted that "some peace officers show a better sense of judgment than others."

The consideration of peace officer input in reaching a plea bargain depended mostly on the relationship between the peace officer and the deputy district attorney. This finding reinforces a characteristic of the plea bargaining environment which has manifested itself repeatedly during the course of this study. In an informal system of negotiation which depends on face-to-face interaction of individual bargainers, the personal ties and relationships between the participants are going to facilitate, or create barriers to, the fashioning of a deal. One deputy district attorney in County B summed it up, "... (you) respect some people's opinions more than others."

Finally, despite the possibility of input into the bargain in certain crimes, or by "trusted" officers, discussion of the terms of the bargain with peace officers is, by and large, the exception. Almost two-thirds of the deputy district

attorneys in County A reported that "discussions of the terms" occurred only "rarely", and one-half of those in County B reported that discussions occurred "rarely" or "never". Only in County C did as many as 40% of the deputies report "routinely" discussing terms with peace officers, and even then an equal number claimed that discussions with peace officer were "rare".

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PLEA BARGAINING
AND THE PUBLIC POLICY RESPONSE TO IT

The practice of plea bargaining has a troubled history in the criminal justice system. Though the incidence of plea bargaining has grown steadily since the latter part of the 19th century, it has not been readily accepted as consistent with public policy principles and intent. Indeed, an examination of the history of the practice reveals a constant, but failing resistance to negotiating pleas of guilty.

Anglo-American courts have historically discouraged any plea of guilty as a procedure for case resolution. Albert W. Alschuler,¹⁷ in recounting the historical roots of plea bargaining cites numerous cases in which judicial decisions have discouraged or refused guilty pleas by criminal defendants. This traditional judicial discouragement of guilty pleas was bolstered by a deep distrust of the validity of the plea. In 1771, William Auckland observed in the Principles of Penal Law:

"[W]e have known instances of murder avowed, which ever were committed; of things confessed to have been stolen, which never had quitted the possession of the owner...It is both ungenerous there, and unjust, to suffer the distractions of fear, or the misdirected hopes of mercy to preclude that negative evidence of disproof, which may

¹⁷Albert W. Alschuler, "Plea Bargaining and Its History", Law And Society Vol 13 No. 2, Winter, 1979, pp. 211-245.

possibly, on recollection, be in the power of the party; we should never admit, when it may be avoided, even the possibility of driving the innocent to destruction."¹⁸

The lack of counsel for felony defendants in old English proceedings further prompted judges to encourage jury trials as their best advice in their role as the defendants only legal advisor. Thus, judicial discouragement of guilty pleas reflected concerns about the protection of the innocent and rights to due process.

Whatever the reasons, it is clear that the plea of "not guilty" was historically preferred in Anglo-American legal practice. Until the mid-nineteenth century guilty pleas were entered in the extreme minority of cases. As documented by Alschuler, cases of plea bargaining began to appear in American appellate court reports only after the Civil War. The immediate judicial response was overwhelmingly negative, as indicated in the following decisions.

"No sort of pressure can be permitted to bring the party to forego any right or advantage however slight. The law will not suffer the least weight to be put in the scale against him." [O'Hara vs People, 41 Mich. 623, 624; 3 N.W. 161, 162: 1879]

"As the plea of guilty is often made because the defendant supposes that he will thereby receive some favor of the court in the sentence, it is the English practice not to receive such a plea unless it is persisted in by the defendant after being informed that such plea will make no alteration in punishment...[J]udicial discretion...should always be exercised in favor of innocence and liberty. All courts should so administer the

¹⁸Quoted in Alschuler, op cit, p. 216.

law...as to secure a hearing upon the merits if possible." [DeLoach vs State, 77 Miss. 691, 692, 27 SO 618, 619, 1900]

"The profession of law is not one of indirection, circumvention, or intrigue... Professional function is exercised in the sight of the world...Private preparation goes to this, only as sharpening the sword goes to battle. Professional weapons are wielded only in open contest. No weapon is professional which strikes in the dark...Justice will always bear litigation; litigation is...the safest test of justice." [Wight vs Rindskopf, 43 Wis. 344, 356-57, 1877].

"The law favors a trial on the merits." [Griffin v. State, 12 Ga. App. 615, 622, 77 S.E. 1132, 1136, 1913]

Despite these judicial denouncements, plea bargaining practice increased steadily through the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During the 1920's, "in Chicago, 85% of all felony convictions were by guilty plea; in Detroit, 78%; in Denver, 76%; in Minneapolis, 90%; in Los Angeles, 81%; in Pittsburg, 74%; and in St. Louis, 84%." ¹⁹ Alschuler observes that "in its infancy the practice of plea negotiation undoubtedly produced many satisfied customers as it does today; and serious judicial review of the process was rare." ²⁰ This fact, coupled with the corrupt atmosphere of urban criminal justice in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, may help to explain the growth of plea negotiation despite its condemnation by appellate courts."

¹⁹Moley, Raymond (1928), "The Vanishing Jury", 2 Southern California Law Review 97, 105.

²⁰Alschuler, op cit., p.229.

Again, this upward trend in negotiated pleas of guilty was met with criticism. Alschuler reviews the commentary from the comprehensive surveys of criminal justice which were conducted in many states and cities during the 1920's. The surveys provided the first uniform documentation of the extent of plea bargaining in felony cases; and, more importantly, they raised serious questions about the effects of the practice.

Several of the surveys documented the extent of sentencing disparities between guilty pleas and jury convictions, and pondered the implications for crime control.

"[plea bargaining] gives notice to the criminal population of Chicago that the criminal law and the instrumentalities of its enforcement do not mean business. This, it would seem, is a pretty direct encouragement to crimes." Illinois Association for Criminal Justice (1929), The Illinois Crime Survey, p 318.

"[Persons who boast of their real or fancied bargains] are the best and most persistent advertizers..for the bargain counter. Surely this does not make for deterrence." Fuller, H. (1931) Criminal Justice in Virginia, p. 154.

Other reports noted the crucial role of the prosecutor in plea bargaining, and worried about the implications for the accuracy and quality of proceedings.

"[T]he interpretation of the 'best he can get' is left to the [prosecutor]. Such a course...may...be used to excuse weak and careless prosecution". The Illinois Crime Survey, 1929: 262.

"Many prosecutors have an inordinate fear of trying a weak case. As a matter of fact, the case may be weak because the

prosecutor himself is weak." Missouri Association for Criminal Justice, Survey Committee (1926), The Missouri Crime Survey, p. 150.

"[When the prosecuting attorney accepts a guilty plea to a lesser offense, he] is not compelled to carry through an onerous and protracted trial. He does not run the risk of losing the case in court. He runs no risk of having to oppose an appeal to a higher court in case he wins in the trial...Most important of all to the prosecutor is the fact that in such record as most prosecutors make of their work, a plea of guilty of any sort is counted as a conviction. When he goes before the voters for reelection he can talk in big figures about the number of convictions secured. In reality these 'convictions' include all sorts of compromises...[I]t is easy for a prosecutor to avoid labor in this way merely for the purpose of expending his best energies upon sensational and politically advantageous exploits in court...It is not surprising, then, that prosecutors have indulged in the politically profitable enterprise of making friends among the friends of accused persons while at the same time and by the same acts they were building a record of vigorous and successful prosecutions." Missouri Association for criminal Justice, (1926) p. 150.

Other observers expressed reservations about the implications of the newly revealed practices of plea bargaining with respect to "fairness" in the criminal justice system.

"There can be no doubt that [our undercover system of criminal law administration] is dangerous, both to the rights of individuals and to orderly, stable government...[T]he poor, friendless, helpless man is most apt to become the one who helps swell the record of convictions. The necessity for making a good record...may well result in prosecutors overlooking the rights, privileges and immunities of the poor, ignorant fellow who...is induced to confess

crime and plead guilty through hope of reward or fear of extreme punishment." Dean Justin Mill, (1929) "The Compromise of Criminal Cases," 'Southern California Law Review', p. 22-23.

Still, plea bargaining weathered these criticisms and has continued to dominate the resolution of criminal cases throughout this century. Indeed, this study by the Joint Committee for Revision of the Penal Code confirms the common wisdom that guilty plea conviction rates have inched upward beyond the already high rates of the 1920's. Other recent events have strengthened reliance on the plea bargaining process.

Most importantly, the "due process revolution" of the 1960's heightened the appeal and intensity of plea bargaining. The revolution strengthened the rights of the defendant and increased the burden on the prosecutor who takes a case to trial. Clearly, the incentives for each to negotiate a settlement were heightened. In the words of Oakland Public Defender John D. Muntz, "rights are tools to work with, and rather than insist on a hearing on a motion to suppress illegally obtained evidence, a defense attorney...[is] likely to use a claim of illegality to exact prosecutorial concessions in plea bargaining." Donald Conn, a Massachusetts Assistant Attorney General said, "if guilty pleas are cheaper today, it is simply because [United States] Supreme Court decisions have given defense attorneys an excellent shot at beating us."²¹

²¹quoted in Alschuler, op cit. p. 239.

The changing nature of the prosecutor's office has also been cited as an impetus to routine plea bargaining. As prosecutors staffs have grown, "the attitudes of bureaucracy, emphasizing the maximization of production and the minimization of work",²² may help explain the acceptance and reinforcement of plea bargaining practices. Some observers have argued that plea bargaining perpetuates itself largely through the socialization of new attorneys into the system²³ --its the "way things are done."

Thus, through its history, plea bargaining has survived in the face of normative criticism. In recent years California has provided some limited reversal of the traditional official nonacceptance of plea bargaining and has codified some plea bargaining practices.²⁴ Nonetheless, this legal recognition does not signal a resolution of evaluative differences concerning plea bargaining as a criminal justice procedure. One indicator of the current discomfort with plea bargaining in California, is the evaluation given plea bargaining by the interviewees in this study. (See Chapter VI.)

²²Alschuler, op cit, p.236.

²³Milton Heruman, Plea Bargaining: The Experiences of Prosecutors, Judges, and Defense Attorneys, Chicago: University of Chicago Press (1978).

²⁴See Chapter I, part D.

VI

THE PARTICIPANTS' EVALUATION OF PLEA BARGAINING

During the interviews, deputy district attorneys, deputy public defenders, judges and peace officers were asked to evaluate plea bargaining by identifying it's advantages and disadvantages to the criminal justice process. Answers were open-ended and reflected the respondents' own perspectives. The following synopsis of their responses reflects the normative evaluations of the interviewees themselves, and does not represent any conclusions of the Joint Committee members or staff about the desirability of plea bargaining.

The Criteria used by Prosecuting and Defense Attorneys in Evaluating Plea Bargaining

The study of plea bargaining practices in three selected California counties has documented the central function of prosecuting and defense attorneys. The attorneys more than any other participants determine the plea agreement. Accordingly, they are in a unique position to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the process. Criteria used by the attorneys in determining the advantages and disadvantages of plea bargaining fall into four principal categories: Efficiency, Justice and Individual Rights, The Process, and Public Opinion. The following paragraphs summarize the criteria in each category.

CONTINUED

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1. Efficiency

Criteria in this category tended to emphasize the operating requirements of the system; numbers of personnel, time, numbers of cases, and dollars.

2. Justice and Individual Rights

Criteria in this category emphasized the basic issues of justice and (in the words of one respondent) the "integrity" of the system. Criteria tended to focus on the outcome or result. For example, criteria mentioned included "appropriateness" of the sentence, implications for basic constitutional rights such as the presumption of innocence and jury trial, and the right of the public to adequate protection.

3. The Process

Criteria in the process category related to specific implications for the procedures and tactics through which criminal cases are resolved: the strategies employed by attorneys, the roles of attorneys, judges, and witnesses; and the effects on the quality and completeness of evidence.

4. Public Opinion

Criteria in this category emphasized the effects of plea bargaining on the "image" or "reputation" of the criminal justice system.

Advantages of Plea Bargaining--Prosecuting and Defense Attorneys

The advantages that deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders perceive in plea bargaining are summarized in Table XXXX which displays the pattern of distribution among and within the four principal response categories. Clearly, in all three counties, the major perceived advantage by prosecutors was the efficiency derived from plea bargaining. Although defense attorneys in all three counties mentioned efficiency as an advantage, only defense attorneys in County C mentioned efficiency as the primary advantage of plea bargaining.

According to a deputy district attorney, plea bargaining brings "'judicial economy', avoids wasteful trials, and [saves] taxpayer dollars." A deputy district attorney argued that plea bargaining "disposes of cases without expensive litigation" and a deputy public defender observed that "bargaining may speed things up." Another source of efficiency frequently mentioned by deputy district attorneys was the clearing of the courts through avoiding court trials.

Finally, a number of respondents found plea bargaining to be advantageous simply because the "system requires it". In these cases, interviewees did not argue for particular efficiencies, but assumed that the "system could not function without it", [deputy public defender]. One deputy district attorney stated the theme forcefully, "It is necessary for the justice system to run. In essence, it is a necessary evil."

TABLE XXXX

PERCEIVED ADVANTAGES OF PLEA BARGAINING:
PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>DEPUTY DA'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY PD'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY DA'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY PD'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY DA'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY PD'S</u>
<u>EFFICIENCY</u>						
Savings in time, money, and personnel	(7)*	(2)	(7)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Reduction in court load, eliminates unnecessary trials	(3)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(3)
System requires it, prevents "breakdown"	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
TOTAL % FOR CATEGORY	52.4%†	30.8%	75.0%	33.3%	63.6%	70.0%
<u>PROCESS ISSUES</u>						
Strengthens prosecution	(4)	---	(1)	---	(1)	---
Strengthens defense	---	(1)	---	---	---	---
Benefits witnesses/victims	(1)	(1)	---	(1)	---	---
TOTAL % FOR CATEGORY	23.9%	15.4%	6.3%	6.7%	9.1%	0.0%

*Actual number of persons who commented.

†Percentage of total County A Deputy District Attorneys who mentioned the category "efficiency" as an advantage of plea bargaining.

TABLE XXXX (Continued)

PERCEIVED ADVANTAGES OF PLEA BARGAINING:
PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>DEPUTY DA'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY PD'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY DA'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY PD'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY DA'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY PD'S</u>
<u>JUSTICE/INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS</u>						
Results in justice, or carefully considered sentences	(3)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(1)	---
Avoids excessive sentences/benefits defendant	(2)	(4)	---	(8)	(1)	(3)
TOTAL % FOR CATEGORY	23.9%	46.2%	18.8%	60.0%	18.2%	30.0%
<u>PUBLIC OPINION/MORALE</u>						
Positive effect on individual perceptions of the criminal justice system	---	(1)	---	---	(1)	---
TOTAL % FOR CATEGORY	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%
TOTAL MENTIONS (N)	(21)	(13)	(16)	(15)	(11)	(10)

For defense attorneys, the most frequently mentioned advantage of plea bargaining was justice and individual rights. This category for prosecutors was the second most frequently mentioned advantage. In contrast to efficiency criteria, which emphasize the "pragmatic" operating requirements of the system, criteria in this area reference the basic principals and objectives of the criminal justice system.

Ten of the respondents, usually deputy district attorneys, argued that plea bargaining produced just and reasonable sentencing results. Other respondents, usually deputy public defenders, felt that plea bargaining serves the ends of justice because it obviates the severe sentences faced by many defendants, and provides certainty.

In ascribing "justice" to plea bargaining the participant's own personal role and objectives make a great difference. Deputy public defenders frequently cited sentences which were advantageous to the defendant as more "appropriate" or "just". The prosecution often did not concur.

A small minority of the interviewees in each county found plea bargaining to have a positive effect on the process for resolving criminal cases. A prosecutor, for example, argued that plea bargaining was a "great tool for the prosecutor". On the other hand, a deputy public defender felt that plea bargaining allowed the defense attorney to "manipulate and maximize the 'goods', and minimize the 'bads'."

Finally, only two respondents, one prosecutor and one defense attorney, felt that plea bargaining was advantageous because it has a positive effect on the public's perception of the system. The defense attorney argued that plea bargaining "shows the defendant that the government is lenient."

Disadvantages of Plea Bargaining--Prosecuting and Defense Attorneys

The disadvantages that deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders perceive in plea bargaining are summarized in Table XXXXI. Both prosecuting and defense attorneys mentioned justice and individual rights as the major disadvantage. Within this category there was a substantial split between the concerns of defense attorneys and prosecutors.

The greatest concern of the deputy public defenders was that plea bargaining interfered with the right to a jury trial. In the words of one deputy public defender, " [Plea bargaining] punishes [a] defendant for going to trial".

A second major concern of public defenders and some prosecutors within the category of justice and individual rights was the degree to which plea bargaining may pressure factually innocent or "minimally" culpable defendants to plead guilty. "People who are relatively not guilty plead in order to have a predictable future." The majority of prosecutors on the other hand expressed considerable concern about potentially "unjust" sentences primarily because they are too lenient. One deputy

TABLE XXXXI

PERCEIVED DISADVANTAGES OF PLEA BARGAINING:
PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>DEPUTY DA'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY PD'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY DA'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY PD'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY DA'S</u>	<u>DEPUTY PD'S</u>
<u>EFFICIENCY</u>						
Time consuming	---	---	(1)	(1)	---	---
TOTAL % FOR CATEGORY	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>PROCESS ISSUES</u>						
Dependence on individual discretion/ confuses roles	(2)*	---	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Reduces quality/quantity of evidence	(2)	(1)	---	---	---	---
Protects/encourages incompetent trial lawyers	---	---	(1)	---	(1)	---
TOTAL % FOR CATEGORY	28.6%†	11.1%	16.7%	20.0%	37.5%	30.0%

*Actual number of persons who commented.

†Percentage of total County A Deputy District Attorneys who mentioned the category "process issues" as a disadvantage to plea bargaining.

TABLE XXXXI (Continued)

PERCEIVED DISADVANTAGES OF PLEA BARGAINING:
PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

	COUNTY A		COUNTY B		COUNTY C	
	DEPUTY DA'S	DEPUTY PD'S	DEPUTY DA'S	DEPUTY PD'S	DEPUTY DA'S	DEPUTY PD'S
<u>JUSTICE/INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS</u>						
Interferes with right to jury trial/other constitutional rights	---	(3)	---	(3)	(1)	(5)
Jeopardizes the factually innocent/minimally culpable	(3)	(3)	---	(2)	---	(1)
Unjust sentences/too lenient	(5)	(2)	(5)	(2)	(2)	---
TOTAL % FOR CATEGORY	57.1%	88.9%	41.7%	46.7%	37.5%	60.0%
<u>PUBLIC OPINION/MORALE</u>						
Undermines public belief in system/misunderstood	(2)	---	(3)	(2)	(2)	---
Participants perceive that they are "playing games"	---	---	(1)	(2)	---	(1)
TOTAL % FOR CATEGORY	14.3%	0.0%	33.3%	26.7%	25.0%	10.0%
TOTAL MENTIONS (N)	(14)	(9)	(12)	(15)	(8)	(10)

prosecutor expressed the perception succinctly: "From the prosecutor's standpoint, you are giving away things that you may be able to get if you went to trial".

Confusion in the process was ranked as the second most mentioned disadvantage of plea bargaining. Both deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders argued that plea bargaining shifts discretion to the individual attorneys and judges who participate, and thereby confuses their roles and responsibilities in the system.

Some deputy district attorneys felt that bargaining allowed judges to usurp their prosecutorial function. In the words of one deputy prosecutor, "Judges undercut your offers sometimes." Respondents were also concerned about the exercise of discretion among their colleagues. "You don't have equal justice,...you get different charges and different sentences from different attorneys."

Respondents in County A expressed concern about the quality and quantity of evidence gathered for cases. One deputy prosecutor complained that plea bargaining "sometimes has to be done with insufficient evidence."

Finally, there was much more of an emphasis on public opinion issues when deputy district attorneys and deputy public defenders cited disadvantages as opposed to advantages of plea bargaining. The perceptions of the public represented a major disadvantage of plea bargaining to a number of respondents in both groups. Two interviewees observed that, "plea bargaining is

viewed with suspicion by the public," and that it gives the "appearance of justice compromised."

Judges

Judges were also asked to specify the "pros" and "cons" of plea bargaining. Their opinions confirmed the tendency of prosecutors and public defenders to see efficiency and the necessity of handling a large case load as the principal compelling advantage of plea bargaining. The nine judges who were interviewed (3 in each county) volunteered fourteen specific comments about the advantages of plea bargaining; six of these referred to efficiency concerns.

A second major set of advantages cited by the judges referred to the increased certainty for the defendant which resulted from plea negotiations. "[If you] tell the defendant in advance no state prison, which is what they're scared of, most will plead." A few of the judges believed plea bargaining results in more appropriate sentencing.

With reference to disadvantages, four of the judges opined that plea bargaining "isn't hurting [the] processes of justice one bit when done properly." These four saw no "necessary" disadvantages.

Others, however, did see some problematic aspects in the process. Three of five specific comments regarding disadvantages referred to the unfavorable public reaction to the process. As stated by one judge: "It causes the public to have

an unfavorable impression of the criminal justice system." Two judges also cited excessively lenient sentencing as a disadvantage of the system.

Peace Officers

Peace officers in the three counties were also asked to express their assessment of the value of plea bargaining. However, rather than being asked to identify "advantages" and "disadvantages", peace officers were asked "Are you for or against plea bargaining? Why?" Responses of the 21 peace officers interviewed in the three counties are displayed in Table XXXXII.

To appropriately interpret the responses of the peace officers, it was necessary to add finer distinctions to the simple distinction between those "in favor" and those "against". Many of the respondents, for instance, expressed support of plea bargaining only under certain conditions, or assuming certain results. Another set of respondents acknowledged that plea bargaining was "necessary", even though they did not necessarily approve of it.

A minority of peace officers in each county (12.5% to 37.5%) were clearly "in favor" of plea bargaining as they experienced it. The reasons cited for favorable assessments were scattered across several areas. Most prominently, peace officers acknowledged the efficiency of the process, acknowledging that "Plea bargaining is OK. Costs of trials are so prohibitive and court calendar[s] so crowded."

TABLE XXXXII
FAVORABLENESS OF PEACE OFFICERS
TOWARD PLEA BARGAINING

	COUNTY A	COUNTY B	COUNTY C
In Favor of Plea Bargaining	37.5%	20.0%	12.5%
In Favor with Conditions	25.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Plea Bargaining is Necessary	25.0%	20.0%	37.5%
Against Plea Bargaining	12.5%	20.0%	50.0%
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	(8)	(5)	(8)

One-fourth of the peace officers in County A and two of five in County B expressed favorable assessments of plea bargaining only under certain conditions. In essence, the "conditions" which concerned the peace officers were related to the results of the negotiations; what types of charges are dropped or what is "given up" in terms of sentencing.

Six peace officers stated that plea bargaining was "necessary"; but five of those six were negative about its desirability, considering it a necessary evil. The "necessity" was most frequently ascribed to court loads and the need for efficiency. Put simply "plea bargaining is necessary as a practical shortcut."

Several advantages other than efficiency were mentioned, but with much less frequency. Peace officers noted that plea bargaining can be an effective tool for the prosecution, and others favored the flexibility of plea bargaining in matching the right sentence to a particular crime or criminal. One peace officer from County A noted that "Overall, bargaining is good; each case is unique; each defendant is unique." A further favorable characteristic of plea bargaining cited by the peace officers was sparing the victims the necessity of testifying.

Finally, a small minority of peace officers in Counties A and B (12.5% and 20.0% respectively) and one-half of the officers in County C were clearly opposed to plea bargaining. The most common reason for opposition was concern about the fact that

charges were often changed through negotiations, and "people should be charged with what they committed." Another reason mentioned for opposition was concern about excessive leniency given the defendant. Finally, one peace officer argued that plea bargaining "is used for court load and [the] district attorney's win/loss record, and these aren't good reasons."

Discussion and Summary

Several conclusions follow from the above participant assessments of plea bargaining. First, it is clear that the respondents were not of one mind about the strengths and weaknesses of the process. With the exception of peace officers, participants tended to be supportive of plea bargaining; judges most enthusiastically and deputy public defenders least enthusiastically. Still, there was substantial difference of opinion regarding the desirability of plea bargaining within each of the groups of respondents.

The "efficiency" criteria was clearly central to the reasoning of many favorable evaluations of plea bargaining. Expectations of savings in time and money, and the conviction that the justice system would "grind to a halt" without bargaining, were most prominently cited as "pros" for plea bargaining by each group of respondents. For peace officers, these pragmatic considerations also provided reasons for accepting plea bargaining as a necessary evil regardless of its other effects.

Indeed, excluding the argument that plea bargaining is a necessary response to limited resources, there were more negative comments about the process than positive. Many respondents argued that plea bargaining weakened the justice system in the eyes of the public and contributed to public cynicism. Virtually no one interviewed believed that plea bargaining has a positive image.

Critics also tended to focus on the discrepancies between plea bargaining practice and our basic principals of justice. In the view of many respondents, the right to a jury trial and the presumption of innocence are both compromised through the coercion of plea bargaining. These concerns were largely voiced by defense attorneys. Prosecutors and peace officers, on the other hand, were much more likely to feel that the compromising of prescribed sentences represented a lapse of justice. Many defense attorneys viewed the same phenomenon, reduced sentences, as a positive attribute of the system.

A fundamental point is raised. Many participants evaluated plea bargaining on the basis of the results they believed it produced, not on the basis of the nature of the process itself. In their eyes, the "justness" of the system hinges on outcomes rather than procedure. The same factual characteristic of the plea bargaining process (e.g., a "break" in sentencing) may be perceived as an advantage by some participants and a disadvantage by others. It depends upon their personal convictions and goals.

This phenomenon is most clearly represented in the comments regarding the process. Gaining convictions in weak cases was seen as an advantage by prosecuting attorneys; the ability to emphasize the defendant's "good" points was considered advantageous by defense attorneys.

The responses of peace officers reflected a similar perspective. Many peace officers favored plea bargaining "if" it accomplished certain results which they favored.

Given this focus on the result, it follows that some participants justify plea bargaining because they believe it allows them to accomplish results which they favor or which benefit them (e.g., the successful prosecution of a "weak" case for a prosecutor, or keeping his or her client out of state prison for a defense attorney). On the other hand, a substantial number of respondents saw the increased "discretion" of individual attorneys and judges as major disadvantage of plea bargaining.

In summation, support for plea bargaining rests largely on two sets of perceptions. First, the pragmatic belief that it accomplishes necessary efficiencies in the criminal justice process. Second, the perception that it facilitates results which the perceiver considers favorable. Criticism similarly rests on two major sets of perceptions. First, plea bargaining is perceived as contradicting basic principals of procedural justice and discrediting the justice system. Second, plea bargaining may be perceived to facilitate results which the perceiver considers unfavorable.

PUBLIC POLICY: DOES PLEA BARGAINING CONFLICT WITH THE
GOALS OF CALIFORNIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM?

The three county study has provided a detailed description of plea bargaining practices and results for robbery and burglary cases. Even though the practices and consequences of the system are clear, whether plea bargaining in California is good or bad depends on the goals that the public policy makers set for California's criminal justice system.

Goals of the Criminal Justice System

Opinions set forth in Chapter VI mirror the public controversy which surrounds the practice of plea bargaining. The current profile of reasons for supporting or criticizing plea bargaining show a marked continuity with the evolving controversies of the past. Plea bargaining is sustained in the face of criticism largely because it offers practical working advantages to the criminal justice system, and the individuals who work in it.

The description of plea bargaining presented in this report can aid the Legislature in assessing the merits of the controversy; and, in deciding if legislation on plea bargaining is necessary to improve the performance of the criminal justice system in California. However, if the implications of plea

bargaining for the criminal justice system are to be clearly understood and assessed, it is important to clarify the conflict which surrounds plea bargaining by relating it to explicit goals which provide the standards for assessment. Goals of the criminal justice system may be stated in a variety of ways, but the important task here is to arrive at a comprehensive set of widely acknowledged goals which can provide a framework for analyzing the implications of plea bargaining. Four societal goals of the criminal justice system (as identified in a recent major study of criminal justice performance by the Rand Corporation) serve this purpose well.²⁴

As presented in Table XXXXIII, the Rand study identified broad general goals; and, in some instances attached more specific subgoals to them. The list requires some discussion.

- 1. To Control Crime. The first major societal goal is basic, to insure public security and safety through preventing or stopping crime. At least four major ways of accomplishing this objective are implied in criminal justice theory and practice.

²⁴The four goals and their associated objectives have been adapted from the RAND Corporation study Indicators of Justice: Measuring the Performance of Prosecution, Defense, and Court Agencies Involved in Felony Proceedings, authored by Sorrel Wildhorn, Marvin Lavin, and Anthony Pascal (Lexington, Mass: Lexington Books, 1977). Their study identified "retribution" as a fifth goal. This goal has not been included here because it is not widely accepted as a legitimate goal and does not aid in clarifying the issues before us.

TABLE XXXXIII

GOALS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	
GENERAL GOALS	SUBGOALS
CONTROL CRIME	(Control Criminals
	(
	(Achieve general deterrence
	(
	(Achieve specific deterrence
ACCORD FAIRNESS	(
	(Rehabilitate Criminals
	(
	(Provide accurate proceeding
	(
CONSERVE RESOURCES	(Accord procedural due process
	(
	(Administer justice evenhandedly
	(
	(Redress victim injury
PROMOTE PUBLIC TRUST AND CONFIDENCE	(
	(Limit public spending
	(
	(Expend system resources efficiently
	(
	(Use external resources efficiently

- (a) First is incapacitation of convicted criminals through incarceration and supervision.
- (b) Second is the use of prescribed punishments for criminal activity as a means to deter would be criminals.
- (c) Third is the use of prescribed punishments to deter repeat offenders.
- (d) Fourth is rehabilitation of convicted offenders.

2. Fairness. The second major goal, to accord fairness in the administration of justice, is fundamental to American jurisprudence. Our system of justice has placed a heavy emphasis on due process. To accord fairness, several subgoals must be maximized:

- (a) First is to provide Accurate Proceedings for conviction of the legally guilty and acquittal of the legally innocent.
- (b) Second is to require that every defendant be accorded Procedural Due Process rights. Every defendant must be aware of and have the opportunity to exercise his or her right of redress, and to have all procedures carried

out in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law.

(c) Third is to Administer Justice evenhandedly. Defendants must be treated equally regardless of ethnicity, age or other personal attributes, and outcomes must be equitable.

(d) Fourth is the Redress of Victims' Injuries. Fairness as a goal of the system includes fairness to the victim, as well as to the public and the defendant.

3. To Conserve Resources. The third major goal is to conserve society's resources. Simply put, the goals of the criminal justice system must be pursued within some limited level of public expenditure which is "acceptable" to the citizenry. The efficient use of internal and external resources is necessary to further the subgoal of limiting public expenditures.

4. To Promote Public Trust and Confidence. The fourth major goal of the criminal justice system is to promote public trust and confidence. This goal can be achieved only if there is an

acceptable level of achievement of the other three goals. A criminal justice system which serves society and is responsive to the citizens' needs will inspire public trust and confidence.

While this listing of goals is neither exclusive nor exhaustive, it does present a useful and orderly classification of the things that citizens and practitioners expect of the criminal justice system. It is also clear that these goals and subgoals are not necessarily complimentary. Punishment and rehabilitation, for instance, might work at cross purposes. Similarly, resource constraints may hamper the pursuit of other system goals. The incompatibility of some goals and subgoals means that different jurisdictions may emphasize different goals and subgoals.

This classification of goals and subgoals may direct our attention to another point. Each of these goals and subgoals may be pursued through a variety of procedures and activities. Indeed, the subgoals for controlling crime can be achieved through a variety of strategies. It follows that jurisdictions will differ in the means by which they seek to attain their objectives. A brief examination of recent trends in California's criminal justice legislation will clarify California's current priorities and strategies.

Recent Priorities for California's Criminal Justice System

California has long been a pioneer in criminal justice practices, and recent major changes in the state's laws continue this tradition. California is among a handful of states²⁵ which have adopted Determinate Sentencing Laws. Passage of the Uniform Determinate Sentencing Law in 1976 made sweeping changes in the goals of California's criminal justice system.

Under the prior indeterminate sentencing law incarceration time was indicated only in very broad ranges at the time of sentencing. For example, the Indeterminate Sentencing Law term for first degree burglary was 5 years to life; for assault with a deadly weapon the term was 6 months to life. The actual decision about sentence time within this range was made by the Adult Authority or Women's Board. The decision on the date of release depended upon an "evaluation of the crime, assessments of the inmate's institutional behavior and (the board's) judgement about his/her future danger to society."²⁶ The important point for this discussion is that the Indeterminate Sentencing Law reflected certain underlying emphases regarding goals and subgoals of the criminal justice system.

1. Rehabilitation, probation, and parole were viewed as plausible and preferred forms of crime control.

²⁵Indiana, Illinois, Arizona, Alaska, and North Carolina also have varying forms of determinate sentencing.

²⁶Source: A.J. Lipson and Mark A. Peterson, "California Justice Under Determinate Sentencing: A Review and Agenda for Research." A report prepared for the State of California, Board of Prison Terms, June, 1980, Page 3.

2. "Fair" sentencing was seen in relation to the individual inmate, his or her needs and progress" in rehabilitation, and the exact circumstances of his or her criminal act.
3. The Parole Board and the criminal justice professionals were expected to have the necessary information and expertise to predict post release "danger to society" with reasonable accuracy.
4. Criminal justice professionals, rather than the Legislature, were considered to be the appropriate decision makers regarding sentence severity.

The passage of the Uniform Determinate Sentencing Law in 1976 was prompted by an accumulation of experience which challenged the basic assumptions underlying the Indeterminate Sentencing Law, and which questioned the effectiveness of the Indeterminate Sentencing approach for achieving the goals of crime control, fairness, and promoting public trust and confidence:

1. Doubt about the usefulness of coercive rehabilitation, parole, or probation for reducing criminal behavior.
2. The lack of evidence that post-release behavior could be predicted.
3. Evidence that prison terms varied widely for inmates committing similar offenses.

4. Arbitrary release decisions which "reputedly diminished the deterrent effect of a prison sentence."
5. A variety of concerns about the fairness and impact of the uncertainty facing inmates.

Though enactment of the Determinate Sentencing Law made a variety of changes in criminal procedure (see Table XXXIV), the basic reform involved the legislative specification of exact "mitigated", "mid-term", and "aggravated" sentence terms for each criminal charge in the Penal Code (e.g., the Determinate Sentencing Law term for robbery was 2,3 or 4 years²⁷). At the time of sentencing the judge must assign one of the designated terms and publicly state the reasons for the selection. California's Determinate Sentencing Law also provides for "enhancements" of the base term by adding specific numbers of years for the use of weapons intentionally inflicting great bodily injury, extraordinary property loss, and prior prison terms.

These procedural changes reflected a fundamental alteration of the goals and subgoals emphasized in the California criminal justice system. "The California Determinate Sentencing Law is part of a national trend in sentencing, moving away from reliance on a 'medical model' in which the length of incarceration is based on individual 'needs' and rehabilitation

²⁷The term has since been changed to 2, 3 or 5 years.

toward a system designed more to promote equity, procedural fairness, and just punishments."²⁸

The change in goals implicit to the Determinate Sentencing Law can be clarified by relating them to the four major societal goals of the criminal justice system as set forth in the beginning of this chapter.

Control Crime.

The Determinate Sentencing Law represents an emphasis on control through incarceration rather than parole, and on control through general and specific deterrence based on the sure application of specific punishments for specific crimes. Incarceration, and deterrence through punishment, rather than rehabilitation, have become the focus of crime control.

Section 1170 of the Penal code states:

"The Legislature finds and declares that the purpose of imprisonment for crime is punishment. This purpose is best served by terms proportionate to the seriousness of the offense."

The focus on punishment has been reinforced by subsequent legislation which has increased the length of sentence for most major crimes, and which has added mandatory prison sentencing provisions for many crimes.

²⁸Lipson and Peterson, op cit., p.1.

Fairness.

A major thrust of the Determinate Sentencing Law has been to insure the "evenhandedness" of sentencing outcomes. "Persons who commit or at least are convicted of similar crimes should suffer similar penalties. The law provides specified sentences intended to reduce sentencing disparity and provide offenders with a known release date." The law also seeks to promote equity by mandating the development of sentencing rules by the Judicial Council and mandating their use by judges.

The criteria for assessing fairness under the Determinate Sentencing Law is markedly different than for assessing fairness under the Indeterminate Sentencing Law. Fairness under Determinate Sentencing is based on having persons convicted of similar crimes receive similar punishments. "Fairness" under the Indeterminate Sentencing Law was having the length of sentence based on the individual rehabilitation needs of the inmate.

Conserve Resources.

The conservation of resources is not an emphasis of the Determinate Sentencing Law. Indeed, the ongoing costs of administering the criminal justice system have been increased by the Determinate Sentencing Law (state and local increases are estimated at around \$5 million annually in the in the Rand report²⁹). Of much greater significance are

the increased costs associated with increased prison populations (the Rand report estimated additional institutional costs at \$150 million between 1981 and 1987).

Public Trust and Confidence.

The Determinate Sentencing Law seeks to make sentencing decisions more accountable to the public. According to the Rand report, sentencing accountability should be increased under the Determinate Sentencing Law because the "basic policy affecting deprivation of liberty [is] made by elected legislators. Sentencing decisions for specific cases [are] made by elected judges in open court with judges providing publicly stated reasons for their decisions."

Thus, the Determinate and Mandatory Sentencing Laws embody significant shifts in emphasis on goals and subgoals for California's criminal justice system. An assessment of plea bargaining practices and outcomes must include these goals and subgoals which have been established by the California Legislature. The current goals are:

First, the control of crime through determinant punishment for similar criminal acts, and through deterrence based on this punishment.

Second, according fairness through certain, equitable, and accurate sentencing,

²⁹Lipson and Peterson, op cit.

and through procedural requirements for judicial sentencing.

Third, the strengthening of public trust and confidence through responsive legislative sentencing decisions and effective crime control.

Fourth, the conservation of resources is not addressed by these laws.

Plea Bargaining and Criminal Justice Goals

While plea bargaining has received limited recognition and sanction in California statutes, (see pp. 16-19 above) the practice is primarily a product of local criminal justice behavior. Given this, there is no guarantee that the processes and outcomes of plea bargaining in local jurisdictions will reflect goal priorities set by the Legislature. In this section of the report, the implications of the plea bargaining practices found in this study are discussed with reference to each of the four major goals of the criminal justice system as prioritized by the Determinate Sentencing Law.

Control Crime

The preceding discussion demonstrates that the control of crime through incarceration, and deterrence through

punishment, are major priorities of California's criminal justice system. Plea bargaining embodies basic crime control assumptions and practices which diverge significantly from crime control based on incarceration, and deterrence through punishment.

1. The direct control of crime through incarceration of convicted offenders is reduced. It was the consensus of those interviewed, and the empirical data in this study shows, that plea bargaining results in reduced incarceration time, and particularly serves to avoid the state prison terms which are specified by the Determinate and Mandatory Sentencing Laws. The analysis of case files revealed great disparity in rates of sentencing to state prison and in sentence severity (i.e., percentage of maximum). (See pp. 53-57 above).

2. Plea bargaining serves to increase the use of probation and parole as a means of crime control, while the Determinate and Mandatory Sentencing Laws discourage or prohibit these methods. In every county substituting "split sentences" (i.e., jail plus probation) for state prison was the single most frequently made sentence concession. (See pp. 66-70 above).

3. It might be argued that plea bargaining does contribute to effective criminal control through incarceration because it produces "swift" resolution of the case and reduces possible "street time" for the defendant awaiting trial. The data in this study suggests that any such effect would be minimal in robbery and burglary cases because there is no great reduction of arrest to disposition times in plea bargained

robbery and burglary cases compared with those that go to jury trial. (See pp. 121-125 above).

4. To the extent that specific and general deterrence depend upon sure and predictable sentences for a given criminal act, plea bargaining weakens deterrence because the direct link between the criminal act, charges, and sentence is broken.

The findings in this study clearly demonstrate that similar criminal acts (e.g. robberies or burglaries) result in negotiated pleas of guilty to a variety of charges. Furthermore, the "typical" substitute charge varies between jurisdictions (e.g., "felony assault" for robbery in County A; "grand theft" for robbery in County B).

Mandatory sentencing laws are particularly interesting for their underlying premise that incarceration be tied directly and surely to the criminal act regardless of other considerations. For the plea bargained cases in this study, this premise was not clearly implemented. For County A, 9 of 15 (60%) use of a firearm enhancements (which carried a mandatory state prison term) charged in the information were not part of the guilty plea. Similarly, 3 of 4 County C use of a firearm enhancements charged in the information were dropped at conviction. Even in County B, where charges were dropped much less frequently, 3 of 10 (30%) of the use of a firearm enhancements were dropped as part of a plea bargain. The Legislature's intent to ensure prison terms for specific behavior using a firearm was not clearly implemented through these negotiated settlements.

The findings also demonstrate that similar criminal acts produce sentences which vary greatly in terms of place or length of incarceration, or both. The experienced defendant can only conclude that a skillful negotiation under the proper circumstances can produce a sentence substantially less than that prescribed for a given criminal act by the Uniform Determinate Sentencing Law.

Fairness

The second major priority of California's Determinate Sentencing reforms was to improve the fairness and equity of the criminal justice system. Plea bargaining practices as identified in this report raise numerous issues with respect to fairness. Interviewees themselves most often cited problems of justice and individual rights as "disadvantages" of plea bargaining. Plea bargaining affects each of the "fairness" subgoals as follows:

(a) Provide Accurate Proceedings. A basic subgoal of the "fairness" goal is to convict the legally guilty and acquit the legally innocent. One of the concerns raised by interviewees regarding plea bargaining was that the process may induce a guilty plea from an innocent defendant.

It is clear that plea bargaining introduces considerations other than factual guilt in the decision to plead guilty. In essence the defendant must weigh the consequences and the chances of conviction at jury trial against the consequences of pleading guilty. Interviewees in this study disagreed as to

whether, and how often, this calculus resulted in a "false" conviction.

Deputy district attorneys tended overwhelmingly to deny that they had any direct knowledge of cases in which innocent persons had plead guilty through plea negotiations (only one of 29 deputy district attorneys in the three counties admitted such personal knowledge). However, nearly 2 of 3 (65.5%) opined that, even though they had not experienced the event, that it could happen.

Interestingly, those who argued that it could not happen tended to base this judgement on the ability of the prosecutor to positively identify innocence or guilt. As one County A deputy prosecutor put it, he "goes over the case...and is sure of guilt before he goes ahead."

Deputy public defenders had a differing assessment of the incidence of false guilty pleas. Over half (59.3%) of the defense attorneys interviewed in the three counties claimed personal knowledge of cases in which innocent persons plead guilty. The explanations offered for these pleas were predominately of two types. First, the defendant felt that the "conviction" was acceptable so that he or she could gain immediate release.

"Defendant couldn't make bail and wanted out"

"The secret words are...'Let me out'"

Or, defendants felt that the possible consequences of a conviction at jury trial were not worth the risk.

"Yes, it happens. Example: felony charge comes up in Municipal Court--offered a misdemeanor to settle rather than a felony. ...Makes sense to avoid even the chance of felony probation, because violation of probation can lead to state prison."

(b) Procedural Due Process. Fairness in the criminal justice system is ensured through uniform procedures, adequate opportunities for redress and review of decisions, and adherence to the letter and spirit of the law. Plea bargaining is inherently a departure from strict adherence to formal procedure. While the resulting "flexibility" in criminal justice procedures may be desirable from some perspectives, it raises important issues regarding the guarantees of "fairness" which are embodied in procedural due process. The findings of this study emphasize several of these issues.

One of the disadvantages of plea bargaining most frequently cited by interviewees in this study was interference with the right to jury trial. The data in this study clearly indicate that jury trial's have become the rare exception in robbery and burglary cases. More important, the data in the study clearly indicate that defendants with similar culpability risk greater punishment if they exercise their right to jury trial than if they do not. This is particularly true in the case of offenders without a serious prior criminal history.

Procedural due process requires that the decision points, decision criteria, and review and redress criteria be clearly set forth. Due process requires that procedures be accessible to all participants. The very complexity of plea bargaining decision, and the frequently "invisible" negotiations behind them, run counter to the clarity required for due process.

For instance, this study has documented the many "styles" of negotiation which are available to the prosecution and defense.

--In one county "sentence bargaining" was the predominate form. Charging patterns in this county were characterized by extreme discrepancies between charges filed at information and those to which the defendant plead.

--In two counties, sentence bargaining was seen as an interference in the judicial function, but agreements to "no state prison" were accepted.

--In all counties, there were numerous adjustments of charges in plea bargained cases. Options included dropping additional counts of the primary charge, changing the primary charge, and dropping additional charges and enhancements.

The very complexity of the many negotiating options makes guarantees of due process problematic, and the inherent difficulty of reviewing and evaluating the process is further exacerbated by the fact that many of the options are exercised through "off the record" discussions between counsel, and between counsel and the judge in the judge's chambers.

Finally, due process may be affected by the blurring of the roles and responsibilities of individual participants in the plea bargaining process. The findings of this study demonstrate the particular contribution of sentence bargaining to this confusion. The negotiation of sentences by the prosecutor erodes the separation of prosecutorial and sentencing functions, and enhances the prosecutors influence on case dispositions.³⁰ Several judges in the study acknowledged the importance of a prosecutor's recommendation for their sentencing decisions. The data on charging patterns indicated the greatest alteration of charges at different points in the process for the county which relied most heavily on sentence bargaining (County A); the least alteration for the county with the least sentence bargaining (County B). An emphasis on bargaining sentences reduces the careful and meaningful negotiation of charges. Furthermore, a number of prosecutors in the study complained that informal 'indicated sentences' by judges undercut their charging function.

In summation, it can be argued that plea bargaining obfuscates criminal justice procedures through a complex set of options and a negotiating style which is largely informal and "off the record". An inevitable result is to increase the

³⁰The Rand report on the effects of determinate sentencing in California notes that power in the process has shifted to prosecutors and the resolution of cases through plea bargains. The report goes on to report criticisms of this change in roles. Critics believed that the prosecutor's "broadened discretions" will confound attempts to gain sentencing equity and will perpetuate sentencing disparities between plea bargains and jury trials. (Lipson and Peterson, op cit, p. 17).

importance and discretion of the men or women who do the negotiating, and to lessen the adherence to formal and open procedures. In the words of a Deputy Public Defender in County B, the "system is as good as the people in it".

(c) Administer Justice Evenhandedly. One of the most striking findings of this study has been the degree of diversity of opinion and practice which characterizes plea bargaining as a process for resolving criminal cases.

Prosecutors and defense attorneys, the persons closest to plea bargaining practices, offered a variety of definitions of the process as they experienced it. Different definitions implied different objectives. Furthermore, as demonstrated in the preceding chapter, deputy district attorneys, deputy public defenders, and judges displayed considerable disagreement about the advantages and disadvantages of the process.

There was considerable disparity in sentencing outcomes related to similar crimes in the three jurisdictions studied. As few as 7.2% of the burglary defendants received state prison terms after plea bargaining in County C.

There were large disparities in outcomes between plea bargained cases of burglary and robbery, and cases that went to jury trial. In all three jurisdictions, jury trials produced a much greater percentage of state prison sentences, and a much higher percentage of the maximum legal sentence at conviction.

There was considerable disparity in the term received by offenders who plea bargained in similar crimes. Even when characteristics of the particular criminal incident, the defendant's personal background, and the defendant's criminal record were taken into account, much of the variation between sentences was not explained.

In some counties defendants of different racial background, or defendants with different socio-economic characteristics (e.g., education, employment status), received differing sentence results when they plea bargained. These differences persisted when criminal records and crime characteristics were accounted for.

Certain types of defendants face greater sentencing disparities than others. Specifically as demonstrated in Tables XXXXV and XXXXVI, the "deals" made by defendants with lesser criminal records (i.e., fewer prior felony convictions) to be much more substantial than those made by defendants with more extensive prior records. In every jurisdiction where there were sufficient jury trials for comparison, there was great disparity between the percentage of defendants with no prior felony convictions sentenced to state prison in jury trials, and those sentenced to state prison after a plea bargain. Similarly, there was a substantial difference in the percentage of maximum sentence received by first time offenders who plea bargained compared to those who were convicted by a jury. By either indicator, sentencing differentials were much less pronounced for defendants with four or more prior felonies.

TABLE XXXIV

COMPARISON OF INDETERMINATE AND DETERMINATE SENTENCE LAWS

ITEM	ISL	DSL
Primary purpose of imprisonment	Rehabilitation	Punishment
Offenses included	All felonies	Excludes serious crimes resulting in life terms (principally first degree murder).
Sentence determination	<p>Courts decide whether to imprison.</p> <p>Legislature sets wide range of prison terms.</p> <p>Parole Boards set length of prison and parole terms.</p> <p>No public statement of reasons for sentence decision.</p> <p>Parole Boards determine sentencing policy within wide ranges set by the Legislature.</p>	<p>Courts decide whether to imprison</p> <p>Legislature sets narrow range of prison terms and increments for aggravated cases.</p> <p>Courts use legislated ranges and increments to set length of sentence.</p> <p>Good time can reduce sentence by up to one-third.</p> <p>Community Release Board sets length of sentence for lifers.</p> <p>Public statement of reasons for sentence decision.</p> <p>Legislature sets sentencing policy.</p>

TABLE XXXIV (continued)

COMPARISON OF INDETERMINATE AND DETERMINATE SENTENCE LAWS[†]

ITEM	ISL	DSL
Sentence review	Appellate Court (cruel and unusual punishment)	Appellate Court (cruel and unusual punishment) Community Release Board reviews parity of sentences.
Parole	Parole Boards are Adult Authority and Women's Board of Terms and Paroles. Parole Boards set length within ranges set by Legislature. Parole Boards determine revocations.	Parole Board is Community Release Board (now renamed Board of Prison Terms) Parole limited to one year (amended to three years). Community Release Board determines revocations.
Inmate's procedural rights	Corrections' policy subject to requirements of court decisions.	Legislatively established system of hearings and appeals with right to representation.

[†]Source: A.J. Lipson and Mark A. Peterson, "California Justice Under Determinate Sentencing: A Review and Agenda for Research," A report prepared for the State of California Board of Prison Terms, June 1980, p.3.

TABLE XXXV

COMPARISON OF JURY TRIAL AND PLEA BARGAINED SENTENCES
FOR ROBBERY DEFENDANTS WITH DIFFERENT NUMBERS OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS
(% SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON)

# Of Prior Felony Convictions	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>Jury Trial</u>	<u>Plea Bargain</u>	<u>Jury Trial</u>	<u>Plea Bargain</u>	<u>Jury Trial</u>	<u>Plea Bargain</u>
0	75.0%	19.1%	50.0%	14.3%	N/A	N/A
1	100.0%	25.0%	60.0%	66.7%	N/A	N/A
2-3	75.0%	71.4%	---	66.7%	N/A	N/A
4 or more	66.7%	87.5%	100.0%	100.0%	N/A	N/A

(AVERAGE % OF MAXIMUM SENTENCED AT CONVICTION)

# Of Prior Felony Convictions	<u>COUNTY A</u>		<u>COUNTY B</u>		<u>COUNTY C</u>	
	<u>Jury Trial</u>	<u>Plea Bargain</u>	<u>Jury Trial</u>	<u>Plea Bargain</u>	<u>Jury Trial</u>	<u>Plea Bargain</u>
0	86.5%	33.5%	69.4%	20.0%	N/A	N/A
1	85.2%	37.6%	82.5%	30.8%	N/A	N/A
2-3	72.1%	60.6%	---	32.8%	N/A	N/A
4 or more	100.0%	66.2%	87.5%	93.3%	N/A	N/A

TABLE XXXXVI
COMPARISON OF JURY TRIAL AND PLEA BARGAINED SENTENCES
FOR BURGLARY DEFENDANTS WITH DIFFERENT NUMBERS
OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS - COUNTY A

(% Sentence to State Prison)

# Of Prior Felony Convictions	<u>JURY TRIAL</u>	<u>PLEA BARGAIN</u>
0	50.0%	6.8%
1	---	16.7%
2-3	100.0%	40.0%
4 or more	66.7%	70.6%

(Average % of Maximum Sentence at Conviction)

# Of Prior Felony Convictions	<u>JURY TRIAL</u>	<u>PLEA BARGAIN</u>
0	41.7%	15.4%
1	---	33.3%
2-3	85.3%	49.8%
4 or more	75.0%	66.2%

This data indicates that the offender with an extensive prior record does not get away "scott free" through plea bargaining. However, the extensive dropping of "priors" by prosecutors suggests that the enhanced terms are not applied directly, but serve as a "hammer" to induce a guilty plea.

This data also reveals the dismal choice facing the first time offender who may be innocent, or at least considers himself to be minimally culpable. These defendants face the choice between a minimal punishment if they admit guilt and the possibility of a much more severe penalty if they lose at jury trial.

Thus, the Determinate Sentencing Law's intent to establish a "base" punishment for a given criminal offense, and to "enhance" by specified amounts for prior felony convictions is altered in the plea bargaining process. Though a lengthy prior record usually results in a tougher negotiated settlement, the "enhancements" are largely used to encourage a guilty plea. In the case of defendants with little or no prior record, the offer of "no state prison" or sentences well below the Determinate Sentencing Law's "base" are used to encourage the guilty plea.

In summation, plea bargaining as described in this report, contributes to disparities in sentencing outcomes for substantially similar cases, and it decreases the sentence "predictability" which is a public policy goal.

(d) Redress Victims' Injuries. One concern about plea bargaining is that the victim does not receive adequate consideration in the process. From one point of view, the use of plea bargains to reduce statutory punishments can be interpreted as diminishing the "appropriate" redress for the victim.

More subtly, the question may focus on whether plea bargaining entails adequate consideration of the injury to the victim. In this study a major rationale provided for more severe sentences at jury trial was the degree of exposure to the details of the case and to the extent of injury to victims. Plea bargained settlements were characterized as occurring in a more "insulated" setting.

The study findings also found that victims did not typically have input into the plea negotiations. Even in those relatively few instances when victims were involved, their concerns often did not carry great weight.

Public Trust and Confidence

While it is not an explicitly stated goal, it is clear that recent reforms in California's criminal justice system (including the Determinate sentencing Law) have sought to improve the responsiveness and accountability of the criminal justice system to the public.

When asked about the advantages and disadvantages of plea bargaining, several judges, prosecutors and public defenders volunteered that a major disadvantage of the process is the

negative public attitudes toward the process. Respondents indicated that the public's perceptions of plea bargaining worked to the discredit of the entire criminal justice system.

Much public criticism focuses on the perception that plea bargaining provides a substantial sentencing advantage to the defendant. Even though many interviewees in this study considered the public's negative views of plea bargaining to be a "misunderstanding", the basic findings on sentencing support this basic perception of the public.

The belief that plea bargaining helps put convicted criminals back "on the street" is particularly destructive of public trust in a time when the public has demanded determinate sentencing and increased punishments for a variety of crimes. The discrepancies between the results of plea bargaining and the intent of the Uniform Determinate Sentencing Law may contribute to public frustration at the lack of responsiveness and accountability in the criminal justice system.

Ironically, the frustration of the people's demand for determinate sentencing and accountable procedure is partly attributable to the enhanced role of the prosecutor, the "people's representative" in the criminal justice proceedings in plea bargained cases. The findings of this study amply demonstrate the ways in which plea bargaining contributes to the power of the prosecution in determining case resolution.

The prosecution has the legal right and responsibility to determine the criminal charges which appropriately reflect a

crime, and this study documents the variety of factors which enter into the charging decision. The prosecutor can greatly constrain the sentence which a defendant faces in different ways.

First, this study documents the extent to which prosecutor's use their power to adjust counts, charges, and enhancements to induce guilty pleas. Second, the responses of judges indicated their typical willingness, indeed their desire, to accept the sentence recommendations of the prosecution. By tying specific charges more closely to terms of incarceration, and by specifying enhancements, California's Determinate Sentencing Law has strengthened the prosecutor's hand in plea negotiations.

Despite the increased "determinacy" of the charging decision, this study has documented the high degree of discretion that individual deputy district attorney's exercise in carrying out their duties. "Acceptable" sentencing outcomes fall within a range, and the individual negotiators are paramount in determining the exact resolution of a case within that range. California's Determinate Sentencing Law substantially constrains judicial sentencing decisions through the legal sentence structure, the mandatory sentencing law, and the requirement that the judges publicly state reasons for certain sentencing decisions. The law, however, did nothing to make the charging decisions or sentencing recommendations of the prosecutor more publicly visible or accountable.

Thus, prosecutorial discretion as exercised through plea bargaining represents a "weak link" in the chain of effects and consequences implied by California's Uniform Determinate Sentencing Law. This "break" in the chain raises serious questions about the compatibility of plea bargaining with the "accountability" objective of that law.

The contrary implications and effects of plea bargaining and the Uniform Determinate Sentencing Law also raise serious questions of public accountability and responsiveness for the California Legislature. The Legislature has extended statutory recognition to plea bargaining, and tacitly sanctions this process for resolving criminal cases. At the same time, in recent years, the Legislature has passed increasingly stringent determinate and mandatory sentencing laws which seek to limit elsewhere in the system the "flexibility" and individual discretion which is inherent to plea bargaining.

The ensuing question is fundamental. Can the Legislature continue to meet the public's demand for sure and equitable punishment for criminal acts by enlarging and strengthening Determinate Sentencing Law legislation, and at the same time allow the continued practice of plea bargaining in ways which contradict the intent of that legislation?

Conserve Resources

The last major goal of California's criminal justice system is conservation of societies resources. This goal was low in the priorities established with enactment of the Determinate

Sentencing Law. The overwhelming advantage of plea bargaining in the opinion of interviewees in this study is its key role in containing the money and resource requirements of the criminal justice system. External resources, in terms of the time of witnesses and victims, are conserved through the elimination of the need for testimony. The major conservation, however, is attributed to the saving of time and money internal to the criminal justice system.

The most frequently mentioned efficiency improvement cited by interviewees in this study was the reduction of jury trials. Anticipated savings include judges' time, courtroom resources, and attorneys time in preparing for and conducting trials. The findings in this study tended to confirm that savings would be largely trial-related because the differences in process time between plea bargained and jury trial cases tended to be the time of the trial itself.

One major assumption behind this attribution of trial-related savings to plea bargaining is that it is assumed that a decrease in negotiated settlements would translate directly into a substantial increase in trials. This assumption has not been empirically validated.

The experience of the Career Criminal Prosecution Program (CCP) in California casts some doubt on the assumption of a directly inverse relation between disposing of cases by plea bargaining and by jury trial. Indeed, in their second annual report to the Legislature regarding the CCP, the Office of

Criminal Justice Planning notes:³¹

"A primary concern of the judiciary with this type of program was that it would result in an increased burden on the court. It was felt that a "no plea bargaining" posture by the District Attorney's Office would result in more cases going to trial. This has occurred with a reported trial rate incident of approximately 20% for the current population in comparison to a reported 16% for the baseline group. However, given the number of cases that involved trials in relation to the overall case docket in the twelve jurisdictions examined it can be safely stated that the Career Criminal Prosecution Program to date has not posed a significant problem for court management."

Though infrequently alluded to by participants in this study, the implications of a reduction in plea bargaining for costs of incarcerating offenders may be of much greater magnitude. If a reduction of plea bargaining produced a dramatic increase in the incidence and length of prison sentences, the cost implications would be substantial.³²

³¹"California Career Criminal Prosecution Program: Second Annual Report to the Legislature, "Office of Criminal Justice Planning and MetaMetrics, Inc. January, 1980. p. 3.26.

³²The problems associated with balancing costs and determinant sentencing objectives are many. To avoid exhausting limited state prison space and strengthen local alternatives to prison the California Legislature passed AB 90 (1978) which created the County Justice System Subvention Program. The program annually allocates "prison slots" among the state's counties and penalizes the counties through withholding state funds if more than the allocated number of defendants are sentenced to state prison during the year. The incarceration of serious offenders is ostensibly not affected because a number of categories of serious offenses (or offenders) are "excludable" from the quotas. In the first year of the program (1978-79) 21 counties -- containing most of the state's population -- exceeded their quotas. Though all successfully petitioned against the penalties for that year, many are facing overruns in the second year as well.

Conclusions

The discussion in this concluding chapter has gone beyond the description of plea bargaining practices in the jurisdictions studied to consider the implications of those practices against the present legislatively determined goals of the California criminal justice system. A picture of tension and contradiction emerges.

The apparent need to resolve this contradiction within the system is not atypical of decisions that have plagued public policy regarding plea bargaining in the past. The findings are consistent with the history of plea bargaining and criminal justice policy. Just as plea bargaining has been criticized for conflicting with basic objectives of the criminal justice system in the past, it conflicts with many basic objectives of the criminal justice system in California today. Participants themselves perceive these contradictions and criticize plea bargaining on matters of justice and individual rights and for its impact on public opinion.

Still, participants in California's criminal justice

³²con't. Los Angeles County Supervisor Baxter Ward expressed the frustration of a county facing the possibility of a large (\$1.5 million) penalty. "The Legislature talks about our need to be tough on criminals. They even enact mandatory sentencing bills, and other so-called 'law and order' actions. Lost in all the rhetoric, however, they punish local government for catching, prosecuting, and sentencing." (The Los Angeles Daily Journal, Thursday, July 10, 1980, p.23). Plea bargaining exacerbates the problem because lowering the charges, or excluding priors, in exchange for a conviction can drop a case out of the "excludable" categories. Thus, the presumed costs of increased prosecutorial effort must be balanced against the costs of penalties due to lost "excludables"

system accept and generally support plea bargaining. This support has two pillars. First, plea bargaining, as they practice it, provides them with the flexibility to maximize their own objectives in the criminal process. As demonstrated in the first chapter of this study, participants see a variety of benefits in plea bargaining. Second, participants expressed the belief (or fear) that the criminal justice system would be overloaded and would collapse without bargaining. It is worth noting that this "belief" has not been empirically demonstrated. (See P.198 above).

Furthermore, as in the past, plea bargaining in California today can flourish partly because of its "private" nature. Negotiations go on between individual attorneys and judges and are largely invisible to the public, particularly in the "routine" felonies such as robbery and burglary.

Another reason for the acceptance of plea bargaining emerges from this study. In a sense, plea bargaining serves as a "safety valve" with respect to criminal justice policy. With the Determinate and Mandatory Sentencing reforms the Legislature has taken a step toward increased "punishment" of convicted offenders through incarceration. This decision carried the potential of greatly increased criminal justice costs for the people of California. One could argue that plea bargaining, by circumventing the Determinate and Mandatory Sentencing Laws, has mitigated these costs. At best this mitigation inevitably compromises the crime control and fairness goals of the law.

In summation, several major conclusions can be drawn about plea bargaining as a policy issue in California.

1. As has been historically true elsewhere, plea bargaining as practiced in California conflicts with basic principles of justice, individual rights, and due process. Furthermore, it contradicts the recently enacted legislative goals for crime control, fairness, and public confidence.

2. Despite this fundamental conflict, plea bargaining has flourished in California because of the perceived mutual benefits to participants in the system, the expectation of increased costs and "system collapse" without plea bargaining, and the lack of public visibility of the system.

3. Plea bargaining acts as a "safety valve" which mitigates the potential fiscal impacts of the Determinate Sentencing Law and court mandated procedural reforms, while, inevitably, compromising the intended objectives of those reforms.

Clearly, plea bargaining presents serious public policy issues in the context of the current goals for California's criminal justice system. These issues are all the more intractable because the tradeoffs between full realization of the current goals of California's criminal justice system and the fiscal operating constraints of the system are real. Even if a decrease in plea bargaining would not produce a debilitating rise in jury trials, increases in incarceration might raise costs to a point which is unacceptable. Prosecutors are expected to achieve

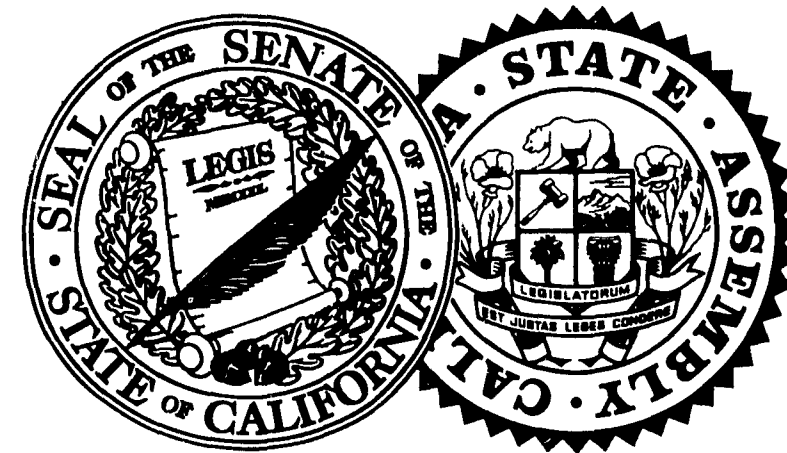
convictions in the face of the heightened demands of the "due process revolution." Local jurisdictions are expected to develop and utilize local diversions and alternatives to state prison despite determinate and mandatory sentencing laws.

The major public policy question that is raised by the findings of this study concerns the appropriateness of plea bargaining as the major mechanism for bringing flexibility to the criminal justice system. Plea bargaining has developed at the local level because of a variety of perceived benefits to participants, and it serves its "safety valve" function at a great cost to the goals of California's criminal justice system.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE

DAVID A. ROBERTI, Chairman

PLEA BARGAINING



California Legislature

Appendices
Final Report
October 31, 1980

Assembly

Senators

Robert G. Beverly
John A. Nejedly
Robert Presley
Alan Robbins

Edward R. Cohen, Project Director
J. Fred Springer, Consultant
Jennifer A. Moss, Consultant
Nancy E. Marshall, Executive Assistant

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JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE

SENATOR DAVID A. ROBERTI, CHAIRMAN

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PLEA BARGAINING FINAL REPORT
OCTOBER 31, 1980

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APPENDIX

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A P P E N D I X

STUDY METHOD AND INSTRUMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The report on plea bargaining by the staff of the Joint Committee for Revision of the Penal Code represents the culmination of a comprehensive effort to gather timely and valid information on the actual practice of plea bargaining in the State of California. The project was designed and implemented to insure an accurate and complete description of this complex process. This methodological Appendix provides an overview of the study design, copies of all data collection instruments used to gather information for the study, and a discussion of the methods of data analysis utilized by the study team.

STUDY DESIGN

An accurate empirical description of the processes and results of plea bargaining is particularly difficult because of the nature of plea bargaining itself:

1. Plea bargaining is a general term referring to a number of specific practices. An effective study of plea bargaining must be designed to encompass the range of these specific practices.

2. Plea bargaining may vary substantially between different jurisdictions. An effective study must be designed to document this variation.
3. Plea bargaining may involve numerous persons who play different roles in the criminal justice system. An effective study must cover the different "points of view" represented by persons in these different roles.
4. Plea bargaining is a process which involves judgements about the case and defendant in question, negotiations and concessions between the parties to the bargain, and a result (i.e. a sentence). An effective study must include valid, objective, and reliable data on each of these aspects of plea bargaining.

The study by the staff of the Joint Committee for Revision of the Penal Code was designed to meet each of these necessary components of an effective study. The study design has three major elements.

1. The study uses a comparative design which examines plea bargaining on felony burglary and robbery cases which have been bound over to Superior Court in three California counties.

2. The study includes in-depth interviews to gather perceptions and opinions about plea bargaining from persons in different roles who have been involved in the process.
3. The study includes data gathered from the files of cases which had been adjudicated in each county. This data was coded by the staff research team and does not depend upon the perceptions and self-report of persons in the criminal justice system.

Each of these elements of the study design is discussed below.

THREE COUNTY COMPARISON OF SUPERIOR COURT CASES

Plea bargaining is a very diverse phenomenon which can be expected to differ between jurisdictions, between courts (e.g., municipal or superior), and between crimes (e.g., misdemeanors or felonies). To achieve the desired degree of detail in this study, the staff of the Joint Committee found it necessary to focus on several specific jurisdictions.

If data had been gathered statewide, it would have been impossible to gather a sufficient number of cases in individual counties to gain a valid description of plea bargaining in any one county. Since plea bargaining policy is set at the county level, it was imperative to produce valid data for a description of the process at the county level.

Accordingly, three counties were selected through the following procedures:

First, the committee staff contacted ten counties chosen to be representative of the state. The initial contact was made to secure a preliminary indication of willingness to participate in the proposed study. Nine of the ten were willing to cooperate.

Once a pool of willing counties was identified, the committee staff selected three counties. Three selections were made because within the available resources, any greater number would have necessitated too few cases for a sufficiently detailed description within counties. The criteria for selection included:

- Geographic location;
- County population characteristics (race, income, occupation);
- Social setting (rural, urban);
- Crime statistics (crime rates);
- The criminal justice system (District Attorney's policies on plea bargaining, nature and strength of Public Defender's office, organization of the courts).

The objective of the committee was to identify three counties choosing those which were most different according to the above criteria. The selection of most different counties increased the probability of documenting the diversity of plea bargaining practices in the state. Correspondingly, any similarities in practice between the diverse settings are likely to be highly generalizable.

Once the counties were selected, it was necessary to identify a manageable and meaningful set of cases to analyze within each jurisdiction. The selection of cases was focused in two ways. First, the study was limited to the superior courts. Cases which are bound over to superior court are of great interest for public policy because the "stakes" for protection of the public are presumably highest in these cases. Second, within the superior courts the study was further focused to include only burglaries and robberies. A case was classified a burglary or robbery if these specific charges were filed at any point in the proceedings, and constituted the most serious charge in the case (i.e., the charge with the longest sentence). If both robbery and burglary charges were filed in a case, it was classified a robbery. Burglaries and robberies were studied for several reasons:

1. Type of crime is an important factor in the ways in which cases are handled. It was necessary to deal with a set of crimes of similar type in order to be able to identify the effects of factors other than crime type on plea bargaining.
2. Burglaries and robberies are relatively common crimes, and provided a sufficient number of cases to study.
3. Burglaries and robberies are visible crimes which are of great concern to the public.

4. Burglaries and robberies do not typically have the "emotionally charged" issues surrounding them as do homicides or sex crimes. Thus, the process of plea bargaining can take place with minimal consideration for public scrutiny and reaction.

In-Depth Interviews

The committee staff developed the interview and case file data collection instruments based on materials developed by Professor Herbert Miller of George Washington University and Ms. Cheryle V. Martorana of NILECJ. Under contract to LEAA, the George Washington research group had developed an extensive methodology for implementing studies of plea bargaining in local jurisdictions. The data collection instruments used in this study incorporate substantial portions of the comprehensive instruments suggested in the George Washington methodology. Modifications were made to reflect specifics of the California criminal justice system. The instruments are attached to this Appendix as Exhibits I through X.

The committee staff adopted an interview strategy which paralleled the George Washington design. Interviews were successfully completed with superior court judges, deputy district attorneys, deputy public defenders, police officers, and parole officers in each jurisdiction. The distribution of interviews between these groups reflects a basic assumption. In a controversial policy area, the perceptions and self-reported opinions of participants will reflect the role they play. Therefore, to attain a "balanced"

view, it is necessary to interview respondents in each of the major participant roles. Accordingly, this study included judges, prosecution, and defense, the key participants in the plea bargaining process.

In addition, the study includes participants in the criminal justice system who "bracket" plea bargaining at either end: police officers and parole officers. The numbers of interviewees in each group and in each jurisdiction are displayed in Figure 1.

Case File Analysis

Interviews with participants provide an insight into the process of plea bargaining and the motivations of participants in the process, but they do not provide reliable and valid information about the results of the process in terms of sentencing outcomes. Neither do the interviews provide precise information about the frequency of plea bargaining nor about the exact processes of charge adjustment that occur during plea negotiation. To reliably and validly measure plea bargaining processes and outcomes, the committee staff initiated a detailed quantitative analysis of burglary and robbery cases in each jurisdiction. Nearly 100 separate pieces of information were recorded for each case. Data was gathered on:

- The criminal incident (e.g., amount of loss, victims, time of day incident occurred, etc.);
- Charges filed or recommended at arrest, complaint, information and conviction:

FIGURE 1

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF INTERVIEWS

	<u>COUNTY A</u>	<u>COUNTY B</u>	<u>COUNTY C</u>
JUDGES	3	3	3
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS	10	10	10
PUBLIC DEFENDERS AND DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDERS	10	11	10
POLICE OFFICERS	8	5	6
PAROLE OFFICERS	5	6	14
TOTALS	36	35	45
GRAND TOTAL			116

- Dates for arrest, complaint, information, and conviction;
- Defendant's personal history and prior criminal record;
- Type of disposition and so forth. (The exact coding sheet for gathering the data is displayed as Exhibit X.)

All information was recorded from the district attorney's case files in each of the three counties.

DATA MANAGEMENT & ANALYSIS

The study design outlined above produced a large volume of data. The following discussion documents the basic procedures used by the committee staff to manage and analyze this information.

Interviews

Each interview was recorded in writing on Interview Response Sheets. Both the interviewees' response to specific "structured" questions (e.g., questions with a "yes/no" response) and their explanations and volunteered comments were recorded in detail. This information was analyzed in several steps.

1. All interviews for a given group of participants in each jurisdiction were synopsisized by question (e.g., responses to Question One for all judges in County A were synopsisized on a single page).

2. Responses to each question for each group were analyzed for internal similarities and differences: the degree of agreement or disagreement, and the major dimensions of response. This information was aggregated in a separate "summary" document.
3. The raw responses, the question synopses, and the summaries provided a data base for describing and documenting plea bargaining as perceived by important participants in each jurisdiction.

Case Files

Case file data was recorded on coding sheets such as that in Exhibit X. Detailed instructions for making coding decisions were provided to researchers, and checks were made to ensure consistency in coding decisions.

Information from the coding sheets was entered into disc storage for computerized manipulation and analysis. The committee staff reviewed each case to verify the appropriateness of the decision to include the case in the study population.

Once entered into a computerized data file, the case file information was again checked for errant or illogical codes and corrected as needed. The "clean" data was then programmed into an analysis file utilizing the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software system. SPSS programs used for data analysis are attached to the statistical documentation of the plea bargaining report (See Appendix Documentation, Volumes I through III).

Statistical analysis of the case file data included several major components:

1. Frequency distributions indicating the number and percentage of cases falling in each code response category were separately calculated for robberies and burglaries in each jurisdiction.
2. Comparisons on key outcome variables (sentencing results) were made between jury trials, plea bargaining pleas of guilty, and non-plea-bargained pleas of guilty for each of these groups. SPSS routines for bivariate tables (CROSSTABS) and comparisons of averages (BREAKDOWN) were used to produce this analysis.
3. The pattern of charges and charge adjustments between arrest, complaint, information, and conviction was documented by:
 - a. Classifying charges as burglary, robbery, felonies, misdemeanors (or wobblers), priors, and enhancements;
 - b. Identifying the probability of changes in these categories between each stage for burglaries

and robberies in each jurisdiction.
(SPSS routines for recoding data and
CROSSTABS were used to produce this
analysis).

4. Comparisons of sentencing outcomes (state prison sentence, percentage of maximum sentence) were made across the categories of selected characteristics of crime, defendant background, and court procedure for burglaries and robberies in those jurisdictions with a sufficient number of cases to allow such an analysis. (The SPSS CROSSTABS routine was used to produce this analysis.)
5. Variables from the above analysis were selected for inclusion in a multivariate prediction of sentencing outcomes. Selection was based on:
 - a. The strength of the bivariate relation as revealed in the above analysis (Procedure 4);
 - b. Nonredundancy with other candidate variables (e.g., number of prior arrests and number of prior convictions both produced strong bivariate relations to outcomes; however, these variables are themselves highly inter-

correlated and would render the prediction method indeterminate if both were used. Therefore, only prior convictions were entered into the prediction technique because it is the stronger, and more relevant, variable);

- c. An adequate distribution of cases across the categories of the predictor variable (In a few cases potential variables had to be dropped for a particular group because there were insufficient numbers of differences among group members on the variable; and
- d. Fewer than 20% "missing cases" (i.e., cases without available information) on the predictor variable.

This selection process resulted in approximately ten predictor variables to be entered into the multivariate prediction of outcomes for burglaries and robberies in each jurisdiction.

The results of the analysis provided a ranking of those variables

which "made the biggest difference" in sentencing results in plea bargained cases once the effects of all other variables in the analysis were taken into consideration (e.g., the ranking of age for defendants who were "equal" on other characteristics such as criminal record). The SPSS REGRESS routine was used to complete this analysis.

EXHIBIT I

Jurisdiction: 1 2 3

Name of Interviewee _____

Title/Position _____

Total Years DA _____

Other Years Criminal
Justice Experience _____

Explain:

Prosecutor's Role in Plea Bargaining

1. Who initially screens incoming complaints? (e.g., each deputy or a special person or persons?) If the latter, why so designated rather than someone else (e.g., experienced or inexperienced, etc.), and for how long?
2. What standard (or policy) for screening out cases is employed? (Written?)
3. What percentage of cases are screened out?
4. What other options besides screening out or charging are employed and under what circumstances?
5. Does the screening affect plea negotiation in any way? (e.g., if weak cases are not screened out does it mandate a great deal of charge reduction?)

2.

6. Who determines the initial charge in the prosecutor's office? (e.g., each deputy or a special person or persons?) If the latter, why so designated (e.g., experience or inexperience, etc.) and for how long?
7. What are the standards (or policy) on charging? (Written?)
8. Are you familiar with the Uniform Crime Charging Manual? Is it used in any way in the charging practices of this office?
9. Is any means used to provide consistency in screening and charging? Explain.
10. What role do the police have in the charging process, if any?
11. Does the defense attorney have any input into the screening or charging decisions of the prosecutor? How?
12. How would you define plea bargaining or plea negotiation as it goes on in this jurisdiction?

3.

13. What is the dominant type of plea bargaining in this jurisdiction? (e.g., charge, sentence or both.)
14. How do charging practices affect plea negotiations? (e.g., if the prosecutor ups the level of the charge is it done to gain leverage over the defense attorney? That is, is it a deliberate policy to overcharge so that he can: (1) offer the defense attorney nothing which could or should be proven in exchange for a plea; or (2) help the defense counsel by giving him something to take back to his client. Or, does the prosecutor accept something less than what he could and should prove under the circumstances, and, if so, why?)
15. At or between what stages does the office become involved in plea bargaining:
 1. Police investigation
 2. Prosecutor screening and charging
 3. Arraignment
 4. Preliminary hearing
 5. Grand jury
 6. Pre-trial motions
 7. Trial
 8. Other(Get specifics as to exactly what happens.)

16. Do you ever initiate contact with defense attorneys for plea bargaining purposes? When and under what circumstances?

17. How frequently are cases submitted for decision on the transcript of the preliminary hearing without going to trial? Does the opportunity to do so play any role in plea bargaining? If so, how.

18. Which of the following items of information are routinely available to you at the time you are deciding what the plea agreement in a case should be?

Notes:

- (a) Read answer list.
- (b) Report all applicable.
- (c) If answer differs for felony and misdemeanor, use "F" and "M" to distinguish.
- (d) ~~Notice some answers should be read "if applicable", e.g., "If defendant had psychiatric problems, would you usually know?"~~

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Police report of the crime | i. Victim's opinion of degree of severity of disposition defendant deserves or opinion of the proposed plea agreement |
| b. Defendant's juvenile record (or whether he had one -- indicate which) | j. Amount of harm to the victim(s) e.g. hospitalization required; number of stitches |
| c. <u>Local</u> prior criminal record | k. Defendant's employment record |
| d. FBI prior criminal record | l. Defendant's marital status |
| e. Police allegations of "known" prior crimes or misbehavior for which no arrest was made; or opinion of defendant's character | m. Defendant's history of alcohol use |
| f. Police opinion of degree of severity of disposition defendant deserves or opinion of the plea agreement | n. Defendant's history of drug use |
| g. Whether defendant is involved in another pending case | o. Length of defendant's residence in local community |
| h. Whether defendant was on release (bail, probation, parole) for other crime at time of commission of instant crime | |

6.

19. In routine cases is there as much information available to you as you feel you need in order to properly evaluate a case before plea bargaining? Yes. No. If "no,"

19a. If no,

- (a) What additional information would be very important to have?
- (b) If it were available, how would it be likely to affect your bargaining practices (i.e., fewer bargains? More bargains? More or less lenient terms?)

20. How do you "evaluate" a case for plea bargaining? That is, what factors do you usually consider in determining the true value of the case and what the plea agreement should be?

Notes:

Emphasize "usual" or "typical".

21. In evaluating a case and deciding what the plea agreement should be, to what extent are you given clear and specific guidance by office policies (either de facto or formal written policies)? That is, to what extent is the final offer up to your discretion or determined within narrow limits by office guidelines which tell you which factors are to be considered and the weight to be given them?

21a. (Note: Ask only if answer to 21. was that the decision was not determined by or guided by policy.)

What would you say about a proposal to require prosecutors to make office policies which would give clear and specific guidance to assistant prosecutors regarding setting the terms of plea agreements?

7.

Probes: (a) Is it a good idea? Bad idea? Why?

(b) Is it possible?

22. In cases where the crime is serious, the defendant is a serious criminal (i.e., a "bad actor") and the case against him is STRONG ("headbang"), what do you usually do regarding plea negotiations? It would be useful to know why (i.e., your rationale).

Notes:

(a) Allow initial spontaneous response. If answers below are not mentioned, read them. In addition to getting respondents usual practice record his reactions to each answer choice below even if it is not what respondent usually does.

- a. Require the defendant plead as charged (i.e. refuse to give any considerations of any kind).
- b. Give the defendant some bogus considerations which have the appearance of a bargain but in fact constitute no substantive benefit for him (e.g., drop charges which were either over-charged or would not have affected the sentence any way).
- c. Give the defendant some minimal considerations which do not affect the length (or substance) of the sentence but may affect other aspects of the sentence e.g., agree to recommend the sentence be served in a certain prison.

8.

d. Give the defendant some real consideration which will (or probably will) reduce the length of the sentence imposed.

e. Other, explain.

23. In cases where the crime is serious and the defendant is serious but the evidence is WEAK, what do you usually do? Again, please give your rationale.

Notes:

(a) Allow initial spontaneous response. If answers below are not mentioned, read them. In addition to indicating respondent's usual practice by circling it, record all comments to all answer choices.

a. Require the defendant plead as charged (i.e. refuse to give any considerations of any kind).

b. Give the defendant some bogus considerations which have the appearance of a bargain but in fact constitute no substantive benefit for him (e.g., drop charges which were either over-charged or would not have affected the sentence any way).

c. Give the defendant some minimal considerations which do not affect the length (or substance) of the sentence but may affect other aspects of the sentence e.g., agree to recommend the sentence to be served in a certain prison.

d. Give the defendant some real consideration which will (or probably will) reduce the length of the sentence imposed.

e. Other, explain.

9.

24. Prosecutors sometimes find themselves in a situation where their case falls apart, that is, the critical piece of evidence is lost (such as the illegal drugs are lost in the police evidence room or the critical witness dies) and the prosecutor knows that if the case goes to trial the judge would almost undoubtedly rule that the government had not established a prima facie case. Have you ever found yourself in this situation? How often? And how have you usually handled it?

Notes:

(a) Allow spontaneous response.

(b) Then ask probes below if not already answered.

Probes:

a. Do you try to get a guilty plea or do you just dismiss the case?

b. Does it make a difference if the crime is very serious and/or the defendant is a bad actor?

c. Do you think it is proper for a prosecutor to call "ready for trial" (when calendar is called) in order to convince the defense to plead in such cases?

d. What should be the limits of ethical behavior by prosecutors in this type of situation?

25. Referring to your ten most recent felony cases in which there were plea bargains agreed to, please estimate what the probability of conviction at trial would have been for each. If any of them were like the case we just discussed in question #24, please say so.

Notes:

(a) Do not read the answer choices to respondent. The cases which were like the one in question #24 should be counted as having 0% probability of conviction unless respondent indicates otherwise.

(b) Ask if the last 10 cases are typical of his usual experience.

- _____ a. 91 - 99% ("deadbang")
- _____ b. 71 - 90% (strong)
- _____ c. 41 - 69% (fifty-fifty "could have gone either way")
- _____ d. 21 - 40% (strong enough to beat a directed verdict but defendant probably would have been acquitted)
- _____ e. 19 - 20% (probably would have resulted in directed verdict)
- _____ f. 0% (there definitely would have been a directed verdict because the critical witness(es) had died or disappeared or was not in court or the chain of custody of evidence had been broken or the evidence lost; or there was some other condition present which would have prevented us from establishing a prima facie case)

26. (Note: Ask only if not already answered.)

Have you had a case where you were prosecuting a serious criminal (e.g., with record of violence) charged with a serious crime (e.g., armed robbery) and you knew he committed the crime but you felt there was a good possibility you would have lost the case if it had gone to trial?

Yes, if "yes" ask 26a.

No, if "no" go to 27.

26a. If yes to 26, then ask:

- (a) What was the lowest offer (i.e. most lenient plea offer) you have made in such circumstances? (e.g., probation?)
- (b) Would you have gone any lower? Why or why not?

27. (Note: Do not ask if already answered clearly and explicitly.)

Has your experience been that you generally offer the "best" (from the defendant's perspective) deals in the weakest cases?

Yes No Can't Say Other

28. (Note: Do not ask if already covered clearly and explicitly.)

As you may know, the handling of weak cases is a matter of some difference of opinion among prosecutors. Some believe the best policy is to take weak cases to trial and negotiate pleas only in the strong cases. Others believe the best policy is just the reverse, i.e., take the strong cases to trial and negotiate the weak ones. Which alternative would you recommend and why?

- 1. Try strong cases, negotiate weak cases
- 2. Try weak cases, negotiate strong cases
- 3. Other, specify

Rationale:

29. One of the concerns about plea bargaining is that it can result in innocent people pleading guilty. In the following series of questions we want to pursue this point with you. First, the belief that innocent persons may be convicted by plea bargaining is based on the possibility that an innocent person may prefer to cut his losses and plead to a less serious crime (or to a lenient sentence) rather than run the risk of losing big at trial. Do you know of any cases where you are now reasonably sure that this is what occurred?

(Notes: Do not read answers. But, circle appropriate one and report any commentary.)

- a. It never has and never would
- b. It never has but it could happen
- c. Yes it has happened

29a. If "yes" to 29, then ask:

- i. How many such cases do you know of:
- ii. Describe at least one case

CONTINUED

4 OF 22

12.

- iii. Why didn't the prosecutor drop the case?
- iv. Why didn't the judge refuse to accept the plea?
- v. What did the defense attorney do in the case?

30. How do you know you are not convicting an innocent person?

- Probes:
- a. What do you do to minimize the possibility that an innocent person might plead guilty just to cut his losses and avoid losing big at trial?
 - b. Do you feel that convicting innocent people through plea bargaining is any more likely to happen in weak cases than in strong cases? Explain.

31. Do you know of any case where you are now reasonably sure that an innocent person was convicted at a bench trial or a jury trial?

Bench Trial

No Yes

If "yes," ask:

i. How many cases?

ii. Describe at least one case.

Jury Trial

No Yes

If "yes," ask:

i. How mahy cases?

ii. Describe at least one case.

32. What do you feel is the difference, if any, between plea bargaining and trial with regard to the probability of convicting innocent persons?

- 1. No difference
- 2. More likely at trial
- 3. More likely at plea bargaining
- 4. Most likely at jury trial
- 5. Most likely at bench trial
- 6. Most likely at plea bargaining than either jury or bench trial

Score 4, 5 or 6 only if respondent insists on this distinction

13.

33. In the following series of questions we hope to kill two birds with one stone. We are interested in the roles that the police and the victims of crime play in plea negotiations. The questions to be asked about both the victim and the police are the same. So for efficiency's sake we will ask the questions together.

(Note to ^{Police/victim}Field Director: In talking about victims do not allow respondent to talk only about domestic dispute type situations. Ask about stranger-to-stranger crimes as well.)

(a) How often do the police/victims convey to you what they believe the appropriate plea bargain (or disposition in general) should be?

Police

Victim

i. Rarely

i. Rarely

ii. Routinely

ii. Routinely

iii. In special circumstances, explain.

iii. In special circumstances, explain.

(b) How much weight do you give to the police officer's/victim's wishes?

Police

Victim

(c) In deciding the terms of a plea bargain does it make a substantial difference to you to know that the officer/victim has no objection to the terms of the deal?

Police

Victim

No

No

Yes

Yes

(d) Does it (c) depend upon who the officer/victim is?

Police

Victim

No

No

Yes, explain

Yes, explain

14.

- (e) What sorts of things do police officers/victims tell you about defendants (other than the police report of the crime and the police rap sheet) that you regard as important to consider in deciding what to do with a defendant?

Police

Victim

- (f) In how many cases do you meet with police/victims to discuss the terms of a plea bargain? (Note: not "get approval")

Police

Victim

Rarely

Rarely

Routinely

Routinely

For special cases, explain

For special cases, explain

34. In the following series of questions we would like to learn about the role of defense counsel in plea negotiations as seen by prosecutors. How often has a defense counsel clearly indicated that he would take all his caseload to trial unless he got the terms he wanted in a plea agreement in a particular case or set of cases?

(Note: "Clearly" is to distinguish from "well it is often implied," or "you always know it could happen.")

- a. Never. If "never," ask, "why do you suppose defense counsel do not do this?"

b. 1 to 3 times in all my experience

c. 4 to 10 times in all my experience

d. About once a month

e. About once a week or more often

→ If these answers, then ask 34a: →

- 34a. How do you deal with such a situation?

15.

35. How often has a defense counsel who was defending two or more defendants in either the same case or in completely independent cases offered to trade one client off against the other in plea negotiations, i.e., offer to try to persuade one client to accept a not-so-sweet deal if the prosecutor will give a very sweet deal (or even a dismissal) to the other client.

- a. Never

b. 1 to 3 times in all my experience

c. 4 to 10 times in all my experience

d. About once a month

e. About once a week or more often

→ If these answers, ask 35a: →

- 35a. What happens and what do (did) you do?

36. When it comes to plea negotiations, does it make any substantial difference to you who the defense counsel is? Explain

What kind of (how much) discovery do you, personally, give to defense counsel?

Probe: (a) Does it depend on who the counsel is? Explain.

37. Would you favor or oppose a policy requiring prosecutors to give full and complete discovery to every defense counsel?

38. How often do defense counsel reveal to you information about their clients which is subject to the attorney-client privilege?

- a. Never

HISTORICAL SECTION

- b. 1 to 3 times in all my experience
- c. 4 to 10 times in all my experience
- d. Regularly - all attorneys do it
- e. Regularly -- some attorneys do it
- f. Other

→ If these answers, ask 38.a: →

1. Does plea bargaining today differ from the way it was done when you first began working in criminal justice? (Note: make note here _____ of how many years ago that was.)
2. (Note: Ask only if he says a change has occurred.) In your opinion what has (have) been the major cause(s) of the change?

38a. Discuss what types of information is revealed and why and by whom, i.e., type of attorney. Illustrate with typical examples.

39. What changes in the way plea bargaining is done in this jurisdiction would you like to see made?

40. What are the advantages and disadvantages of plea bargaining?

41. What is your opinion of Bordenkircher v. Hayes?

42. Do you ever dismiss & refile more serious charges ^{make} or charges add'l when Δ refuses to plead as charged
Give rationale

A. Did any of the Supreme Court decisions regarding rights of defendants, such as right to counsel, have a substantial impact on the way in which the plea bargaining was done in this jurisdiction? If so, which decisions and what was the impact?

B. What affects did other factors have, e.g., population growth, or growth in size of the prosecutor's office, etc?

- 2a. How has determinate sentencing affected plea bargaining? (Ask only if not dealt with above)

3. Do you feel that plea bargaining that is done today is better or worse; more or less desirable than it was when you began? If so, what about it was better or worse?

Probe: Is it more or less fair; coercive; hypocritical; influenced by improper factors such as family or political connections?

EXHIBIT II

Jurisdiction _____
Interviewer _____
Interviewee _____

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR DEFENSE ATTORNEYS

1. Background of Defense Attorney

A. Name:

B. Public Defender Private Attorney

C. Years as attorney:

D. Have you ever been a prosecutor: Yes No

If yes, when and for how many years?

E. Percentage of time now spent in criminal defense work:

F. Percentage of time in defense work as privately
retained attorney and as court-appointed attorney:

G. Do you specialize in any particular kinds of defense
work (i.e., drug cases, drunk driving, etc.)

2. What do you call a plea bargain or agreement? (What are the
elements involved in such an agreement and which parties
negotiate the bargain?)

3. What is the dominant type of plea bargaining in your
jurisdiction?

A. Charge bargaining

B. Sentence agreements

C. A combination of both

Of each 100 cases where there has been a plea agreement
negotiated can you approximate the percentage for each type
of plea bargain?

4 . At what stages do you become involved in procedures and actions relevant to plea bargaining?

- A. Police investigation
- B. Prosecutorial screening
- C. Arraignment
- D. Preliminary Hearing
- E. Grand Jury
- F. Motions
- G. Trial
- H. Other

(Get specific responses as to exactly what happens at each of these stages or in between them which relates to plea discussions.)

5 Do you contact victims, witnesses, or those police officers involved in the case? Are such contacts a regular part of your procedure or do they occur only occasionally? For what purposes do you see the victims, witnesses, or police? (Defense attorneys may try to find out how serious the police are about pushing the case; they may want to find out if the victims are willing to back off on insisting upon a prosecution; and witnesses may be questioned to determine just how strong the case against the defendant may be.)

6 . At what point in the process is contact made with the prosecutor on the case? Who makes this first contact? What is the nature of the discussion at this point?

7. Are there formal discovery proceedings? Does the prosecutor allow you to look at the police report and material in his files? If no, why?

8 Do you feel that information you obtain about a case is adequate for you to properly advise your client how to plead? If not, what additional information do you believe is necessary and how do you believe it should be obtained? Is the information you do receive obtained in sufficient time before the pleading decision has to be made?

9. Does the prosecutor's office screen out or reject cases which have serious legal or evidentiary weaknesses? (Try to find out about the prosecutor's practices in this regard as they apply to the typical, rather than unusual or rare cases. We would like to know if certain kinds of crimes or types of defendants influence the screening of the cases.)
Does the prosecutor's office have standards or policies which govern the screening or rejection process?

A. Does the prosecutor's office accept for prosecution cases which in the prosecutor's view are so strong as to result in a conviction if the case went to trial?

- B. Does the prosecutor's office accept cases which are not as strong as A. above but which the prosecutor's office feels are strong enough to get the case to a jury? (In all jurisdictions, after the prosecution has put on its case before the jury, the defense can ask the court to "direct a verdict of acquittal" or strike the evidence presented by the prosecution on the grounds that the case presented by the prosecution was so weak as to negate the necessity for the defense to even put on a case.)
- C. Does the prosecutor's office accept cases which it believes would not withstand a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal, but because of the prosecutor's belief in the factual guilt of the defendant, the background of the defendant, or the nature of the crime, that the office must accept the case and attempt to get a plea of guilty to the crime charged or a lesser included offense?
10. Do you believe the prosecutor's office overcharges? Yes No
- If yes, why do you believe such overcharging takes place?
- Is the overcharging routine in all cases or does it occur primarily for certain kinds of crimes or types of defendants?
- What kind of overcharging takes place? (Try to find out whether the overcharging is horizontal or vertical or both. In horizontal overcharging the prosecutor comes in with a multi-count information or indictment. In such cases the prosecutor may agree to dismiss or drop many of these counts in return for a plea to one or several of the remaining counts. In vertical overcharging the prosecutor charges a higher degree or the most serious possible charge which could cover that crime. Here the prosecutor may agree to have the defendant plead to a lesser included

- charge, either a felony or misdemeanor).
11. If there is overcharging in your jurisdiction does this assist you in advising your client whether or plead guilty or not guilty? (Try to find out whether the fact of overcharging makes it easier for the defense attorney to convince the client to plead guilty to a lesser charge on the grounds that the defendant is getting a good deal).
12. Have you had cases where after an information has been filed or indictment returned the prosecutor has approached you with a plea offer, which upon your client's refusal to accept resulted in a dismissal of the case by the prosecutor? Yes No
- A. If yes, has this occurred frequently or infrequently?
- In about how many cases?
- B. Where this has occurred, were you able to ascertain why the case was dismissed? (Try and find out whether these instances occurred where the case may have been strong initially, but where key witnesses were no longer available the victim no longer wanted to prosecute, or where key physical evidence would not be admitted, thus rendering the case so weak as to warrant a successful motion by the defense attorney for a directed verdict of acquittal. IN the alternative, try to determine if some of these cases were viewed by the defense attorney as inherently weak from the very beginning, but where for reasons concerning the nature of the crime or the background of the defendant the prosecutor was attempting to gain a guilty plea.

basic and inherent weakness of the case.)

13. Does the prosecutor's office have specific policies and standards which attempt to regulate or control the plea bargaining process in the prosecutor's office? Yes No
- (Policies and standards can mean the same thing, but there can be policies without standards. For instance, a prosecutor's office might have a strong policy on screening out weak cases but provide no standards to guide those assistants doing the screening. Another prosecutor might have a policy against plea bargaining out certain kinds of offenses or defendants, but not provide specific standards to guide the assistants dealing with such cases or defendants. Still, again, a prosecutor might have a policy of centralizing the plea bargaining process in several chief deputies, but provide no specific standards to those deputies as to what cases can be pled out and under what circumstances.)

If yes, are the policies or standards in writing?

What aspect of the plea bargaining process do these policies or standards cover? Are the policies known generally to the public, to the defense bar, or just to insiders? Does the prosecutor's office make an attempt to publicize the policies or does one find out about them on an ad hoc basis?

If there are policies and standards, do they affect the frequency and kind of agreement you reach in negotiating a

plea with the prosecutor's office?

14. If there are policies and standards relating to plea bargaining in the prosecutor's office, is it your experience that assistant prosecutors follow these policies or standards? Yes No

Do the assistants generally require clearances for negotiating a plea in cases covered by the policies or standards?

15. Where there appear to be no specific policies or standards is it your experience that assistant prosecutors exercise discretion in arriving at plea agreements? Yes No

Does this apply to all cases, crimes and defendants, or is such discretion limited to routine kinds of cases?

If no, can you specify what kind of clearances the assistants need to obtain before consummating an agreement with you?

16. If you had the same case before two different prosecutors in this jurisdiction would you get virtually the same plea offer? Yes No

If "No" ask probes:

If "no," how big a difference in the deals might you get?

Please illustrate with any actual experiences?

What accounts for the difference between prosecutors? e.g., Your personal relations with them; whether they are younger or more experienced, etc.?

16. A. Is there shopping by defense attorneys for prosecutors in this jurisdiction? Yes No

If yes, how extensive is such shopping and how do you get a change of a prosecutor already assigned or choose a prosecutor?

17. Is there shopping for judges by defense attorneys in this jurisdiction? Yes No

If no, how is such shopping prevented?

If yes, how are such changes accomplished?

18. Are there generally accepted sentences which are imposed (i.e., routine deals) when an individual pleads guilty to a particular crime, whether it be a misdemeanor or a felony? (The terms to describe such sentences may include "market value," "true value" or the "worth of the case." The accepted value or worth of the case occurs through custom, routine, or specific policies which inform actors in the system that a particular crime will generally be disposed of in a routine way. Specific examples include first offender charged with a burglary where it is a common garden variety and not too serious which may be routinely reduced to a misdemeanor. Other examples may exist in your jurisdiction. We want to know just how widespread

this practice is if it exists for the standard types of offenses.)

19. How do you evaluate the case against your client? What factors are important? (Find out what specific factors are considered: i.e., strength of the evidence in the case, the seriousness of the offense and possibly other pending charges against your client, whether there is any prior criminal record, the background of the victim and any witnesses in the case, the victim's attitude, the pretrial status in any pending cases, or whether or not your client was on parole or probation at the time of the instant offense).

19.A. Based on the information you obtain can you predict the probability of conviction should your client go to trial? If "yes," do you tell your client what your prediction is?

20. If you have had cases involving the following situations what advise do you give your clients?

- A. Where the government's case is weak in your opinion and your client claims he is innocent.
- B. Where the government's case is weak and your client admits guilt.
- C. Where the government's case is strong in your opinion and your client claims he is innocent.
- D. Where the government's case is strong and your client admits guilt.

21. In what way do you advise your client on the issue of whether or not to plead guilty?

- A. Do you simply lay out the various options available to him and the possible consequences of such options?
- B. Do you attempt to persuade your client of the most viable option given all the circumstances and alternative options available?
- C. Do you strongly insist that a client follow a particular course given all the circumstances? (Try to find out if this strong insistence becomes actual arm-twisting.)

21.1. Who really makes the final decision as to whether your client pleads guilty or not guilty? (Try to find out whether in fact the client really makes this final decision or whether the approach taken by the defense attorney in any way coerces the defendant into pleading the way the defense attorney desires.)

21.2 Does the advice you give your client depend upon how good a deal the prosecutor offers? Explain.

23. What affect do the following facts have on the types of disposition which a case receives in your jurisdiction?

- A. Race of defendant or victim.
- B. Age or sex of defendant or victim.
- C. Economic and educational background of defendant or victim.
- D. Political background of defendant or victim.
- E. The type of attorney -- public defender, court-appointed or retained, and if court-appointed or retained, whether

the fee schedule may influence the nature and scope of the advice offered by the defense attorney.

- F. The age or experience of the prosecutor handling the case.
- G. Community attitudes
- H. Other

24. In what way do you discuss with your client the possible sentences which could be imposed, depending on the decision the client may make on the plea? (Try and determine whether the defense attorney describes all options to the client, particularly the possibility of more severe sentence should the client decide to go to trial, rather than plead guilty. Should the client have a prior felony or misdemeanor conviction making the client subject to enhanced sentencing under an habitual criminal act, try to find out if the defense attorney informs the client of such a possibility should a plea of guilty be entered.)

25. Do you discuss with your clients in any cases possible collateral consequences which may flow from conviction of a felony?

(Try and determine if the defense attorney is aware of the range of collateral consequences and whether or not they are discussed with the client. These consequences include losing the right to vote, and the possibility of losing the ability to retain or obtain a license to practice a profession or occupation.)

26. To what extent and how do you keep your client informed of the progress of the case and any plea discussion which may be taking place?

27. Have you ever told the prosecutor's office that you would take all cases to trial unless you got a particular kind of deal in one case? Yes NO
If yes, how often has this occurred? Could you describe a recent instance?

If no, is there any reason why this tactic has not been used?

Have any defense attorneys, to your knowledge, done this or threatened to do it? If you or any other attorney has actually done it or threatened to do it what was the outcome of the case from which this incident occurred and what was the response of the prosecuting attorney generally to such actions or threats?

28. Do defense attorneys in this jurisdiction ever represent more than one defendant in one case where the defendants are being charged with essentially the same crime? Yes No

Where this occurs do defense attorneys arrange one deal which covers all the co-defendants? (Try to find out whether by agreement with the prosecutor different deals in this one case may involve all the co-defendants, with the result that one co-defendant may receive a better deal than another. In other words, does the arriving at this one general deal work to the obvious disadvantage of one co-defendant as over the other.)

29. Is there a cop-out bar in your jurisdiction? Yes NO
How extensive is it?

(A cop-out bar involves lawyers working on a small fee arrangement from clients who retain them or who accept a large number of court-appointed cases where the fee schedule is low. Such lawyers make their living by rapidly processing cases under these arrangements and emphasizing quantity over quality. They thus plead most of their clients fairly quickly.)

30. Is it more profitable to plead clients out in general, rather than going to trial? (This question does not have to be asked of public defenders since they are on a salary basis and it makes no difference whether they plead cases or go to trial.)

31. What advantages or disadvantages do you see in plea bargaining? (List the advantages and disadvantages enumerated by the respondent and engage the respondent in some discussion of each one mentioned.)

On balance do you feel that plea bargaining is beneficial or detrimental to the criminal justice process? (Try and find out whether the defense attorney believes innocent people can be convicted in a criminal justice system and whether the plea process or trial is more likely to result in innocent persons being convicted.)

31. What changes would you like to see in the plea bargaining process in your jurisdiction? (Take careful notes here and after they have finished talking you might suggest some notions, including: 1) whether or not the system should be made more open and some kind of record kept of plea discussion with reasons for an agreement being placed on that record; 2) whether or not better means of providing information to defense attorneys should be devised; 3) whether or not there should be cut-off time prior to trial after which no pleas would be accepted.)

32. Do you know of any case where you believe that an innocent person pled guilty to a crime?

Yes, if "yes," ask 32. A.

No

32. A. If "yes" to 32, then ask

1. How many such cases do you know of?
2. Please describe at least one and, if you can, indicate why the defendant did what he did.

33. Have you ever advised a client to accept a plea offer from a prosecutor even though you believed your client was innocent? If yes, please explain why?

34. Do you know of any case where you believe that an innocent person was convicted at trial?

Yes, If "yes," how many?

No

35. In your opinion which process is more likely to result in cases of innocent persons being convicted, plea bargaining or trial? Explain?

36. How frequently are cases submitted for decision on the transcript of the preliminary hearing without going to trial? Does the opportunity to do so play any role in plea bargaining? If so, how?

JUDICIAL ROLE AS SEEN BY PROSECUTORS
AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS

DIRECTIONS

1. Ask the same question about every judge before moving to the next question. Use one question sheet for each judge.
2. These questions should be asked of at least 3 experienced prosecutors and 3 experienced defense counsel who either have practiced before the judges discussed, or know about the judges' behavior from reasonably reliable sources. If any respondent can describe the practices of some judges but not others, you can use his responses for the judges he knows and get someone else to describe the other judges.
3. This interview can be done together with or separate from other interviews with defense counsel and prosecutors.

READ TO INTERVIEWEE:

In the following series of questions we are trying to learn about the practices of the individual judges in this jurisdiction regarding plea bargaining. The same set of questions will be asked about each judge in the jurisdiction. Your answers will be held in strict confidence. We are identifying the individual judges only so that we can match the perceptions of several respondents regarding the same judges. Neither your individual answers nor the names of the specific judges will be identified in our report for publication.

1. As far as you know, does Judge _____ (insert name; repeat for each judge) sentence a defendant more severely if he/she goes to trial rather than pleading guilty?
(Note: Put letter on answer sheet. If "d", put "d" plus specific answers to probes.)

- a. Can't say.
- b. No, I am fairly certain that he/she does not do that at least no consciously. He/she does not have a reputation for doing so and has never done so or hinted at doing so in any cases I have observed.
- c. Yes, without qualifications. Judge has well-known reputation for sentencing more severely at trial than for pleas. "Plead guilty, get mercy; go to trial, get justice." "You better have a good defense if you go to trial."
- d. Yes, with qualifications. The Judge usually or in selected cases indicates that he/she will or may sentence more severely if the defendant goes to trial rather than plead.

If "c" or "d" then ask:

- i. What rationales does he/she use? (e.g., ABA; perjury; additional information about defendant comes out at trial; administrative necessity; other).
- ii. How often and in what types of cases does he/she do this?

2. If Judge _____ (repeat each judge) does sentence more severely does he/she have a usual, customary or set "discount" or differential that he/she gives for pleading; and does this vary by type of crime (e.g. probation, mitigation; no aggravation; striking enhancements).

- a. Can't say, don't know.
- b. No, there is no pattern to his/her discounts.
- c. Yes, there is a pattern, (describe on answer sheet).

3. When it comes to plea bargaining does Judge _____ remain completely aloof and uninvolved and refuse to have anything to do with the negotiation process (in any case) or does he have some influence (Note: direct or indirect) over the negotiating process (Note: other than his known sentencing proclivities)?

- a. Complete uninvolvedness -- If a, then skip to question
- b. Some influence

4. I will read to you a list of different ways in which judges can influence negotiations leading to pleas. We would like to know which description best fits the way in which Judge _____ usually influences plea negotiations. If more than one description fits say so. If none of the descriptions apply, please describe his usual practice.

- a. Indirect influence. Type 1. Influence is minimal; e.g. he won't discuss what he will do but he will suggest that the case should be negotiated. However, the parties feel free to ignore his suggestion without danger of any reprisal from him.
- b. Indirect influence. Type 2. Influence is strong; e.g. he won't discuss terms but will suggest the case be negotiated and the parties know they ignore his suggestion at the risk of some reprisal, such as being given a hard time at trial or being criticized.
- c. Indirect influence. Type 3. Influence is limited to telling the prosecution and defense whether the deal they have worked out is acceptable to him and allowing them to continue to return to him with new terms until he finds them acceptable.
- d. Direct participation in negotiations. Type 1. He will discuss the case and will indicate a specific sentence; e.g., the number of years, he will impose. (Note: If "d", ask "Will he stand fast by his first offer or is it negotiable?")
- e. Direct participation in negotiations. Type 2. He will give a sentence range but not a specific sentence.
- f. Direct participation in negotiations. Type 3. The judge will suggest that a proffered charge reduction be accepted.

- g. Direct participation in negotiations. Type 4. If you don't take his suggested offer (whether it is a specific sentence or a range) and to to trial he may take reprisals, e.g., give you a hard time at trial or other things.
- h. Other, specify.
5. Of every 100 negotiated guilty pleas taken by Judge _____ about what percentage of them were ones where the judge exerted his influence over the negotiation process? _____
6. (Note: Ask only if judge does participate directly in plea negotiations.)
When Judge _____ participates in plea negotiations how often is this done in or out of court? (i.e., "in court" means sitting on the bench. "out of court" means any other place.)
- a. Virtually always in court.
 - b. Usually in court (60 - 99% of the time) unless special circumstances arise (describe)
 - c. About 50% of the time
 - d. Usually (11 - 49% of the time) out of court
 - e. Virtually never in court (less than 10% of the time)
- (Note: If out of court, where?)
7. (Note: Ask only if judge does participate directly in plea negotiations.)
When Judge _____ participates in plea negotiations how often is a full and complete record of the discussions (at which he is present) made (i.e. tape recorded, short or long hand, or stenograph, but not necessarily transcribed).
- a. Virtually always (90% of time or more)
 - b. Usually (60 - 89%)
 - c. About half (40 - 59%)
 - d. Infrequently (1 - 39%)
 - e. Virtually never (1% of time or less)

8. When Judge _____ participates in plea negotiations will he ever negotiate with the prosecutor or the defense counsel alone or does he always require that they both be present?
- a. Both are always present
 - b. Judge will see defense counsel or prosecutor alone (ex parte)
 - c. Other, explain.
9. In cases where there have been sentence bargains how often does Judge _____ make his acceptance of the plea contingent upon nothing coming to light in a presentence investigation that would make him change his mind about the deal?
- a. Virtually always (90% of the time or more)
 - b. Usually (60 - 89%)
 - c. About half (49 - 59%)
 - d. Infrequently (11 - 39%)
 - e. Virtually never (10% or less)
 - f. Other, e.g. special cases
10. In cases where Judge _____ rejects a sentence agreement how often will he allow the defendant to withdraw his plea?
- a. Virtually always (0% of time or more)
 - b. Usually (60 - 89%)
 - c. About half (40 - 59%)
 - d. Infrequently (11 - 39%)
 - e. Virtually never (10% or less)
 - f. Other, special circumstances.

EXHIBIT IV

Jurisdiction _____
Interviewer _____
Position/Title/Responsibility of
Interviewee _____

11. (Note: Question 11 should be asked only once. It applies to all judges).

Should judges participate in discussions about possible plea
bargains? Yes No

Why?

If yes, what should be the nature, scope and extent of such participation?

POLICE INTERVIEW

1. Describe your screening process (decision whether or not to pass cases on to the District Attorney for prosecution). (Probe - How? Is there a formal review of arrests that includes either legal counsel for police, a district attorney or other legal counsel? What do you look for as an indication that a case being considered should be screened out? Are there official/unofficial policies concerning cases that should be screened out?)
2. Are you consulted by the District Attorney before the complaint/information/indictment is filed? (Probe When? How? Describe).
3. Are you approached by the defense counsel at any time prior to the conclusion of trial? (Probe - When? How? Describe. Do they ask you to tone down your report or withhold information? Do they try to get you to agree to a plea bargain or agree not to object to a bargain?).

4. Do you engage in plea bargaining with defendants, that is, do you try to persuade defendants that they will do better by pleading guilty (other than informants)? For informants, do you have to get permission from the prosecutor before making a deal? (Probe - nature of plea agreement with informants).

5. Are you asked to make recommendations or comments about the nature of a proposed plea bargain? (Probe - Do you make recommendations? What types of recommendations do you make? Are there guidelines/policies for these recommendations?)

6. Are there any plea bargaining practices in this jurisdiction that have affected police procedures or policies in any way?

7. Are you for or against pleabargaining? Why? If in favor, how could it be improved?

EXHIBIT V

Jurisdiction _____
Interviewer _____
Position/Title/Responsibility of Interviewee _____

INTERVIEW WITH PROBATION OFFICERS

(Get a copy of standard PSI form with instructions)

1. Is there a routine waiver of PSI by defendant in felony cases? Yes No
- A. If no, how often is it waived (percent of time)?
- B. Is this different in guilty plea cases?
- Explain.
2. Do you do a different sort of PSI if the defendant has pled guilty as opposed to being found guilty? Yes No
- Is there an official/unofficial policy or guidelines on this? Yes No
- Explain.
3. Is a sentence recommendation required in all PSI's? Yes No
- A. If no, what proportion of time do you make a recommendation?

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| B. Do you confer with the judge on sentencing recommendations (percent of time) | Yes | No |
| C. Do you treat guilty plea cases differently from cases that have been found guilty in sentencing recommendations? | Yes | No |
| D. How do you arrive at (what factors do you consider) in making sentence recommendations? | | |

Explain.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 4. Do you know if there has been a plea bargain in a given case? | Yes | No |
| A. If yes, percent of time. | | |
| B. If yes, how do you know a plea bargain has been made (from what sources)? | | |
| C. If yes, do you know the nature of the agreement (percent of time)? | | |
| D. If yes, how does this affect your sentencing recommendation? | | |

5. How has determinate sentencing affected your PSI function?

EXHIBIT VI

Jurisdiction _____

Interviewer _____

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR JUDGES

1. Name:
2. Type of Court: Superior Municipal
3. Number of years as a judge:
4. Other criminal justice experience, (e.g., length of time, as prosecutor, defense attorney, etc.)
5. What is your role in the plea negotiation process? (i.e., when and how do you become involved, if ever?)
 - (a) Do you see either the D.A. or defense attorney in chambers? Separate or together? How often?
 - (b) Is the defendant ever present in your chambers for plea discussions? How often?
 - (c) Will you indicate a specific sentence or a sentence range? How? What percent of the time?
6. Do prosecutors and defense attorneys present sentencing agreements for guilty pleas in your court?

If no, Why not?
7. Can you estimate the percentage of guilty pleas in your court that are a result of some type of plea bargain?

8. What percentage of guilty pleas in your court involve a sentence agreement between prosecutor and defense attorney? (If no percentage is given, ask about the last ten cases.)
9. If prosecutors make sentence recommendations as part of a plea agreement do you follow them? (Indicate percentage if possible).

Exactly all the time

Don't ever go higher but may go lower than prosecutor's recommendation.

Will go higher than the prosecutor's recommendation but allow defendant to withdraw his plea in that case.

Other (specify).

What is your rationale?

10. How do you respond if you feel a prosecutor has made an inappropriate or unreasonable sentence recommendation? (Probe: How do you discuss the matter with him? What if a prosecutor consistently makes unreasonable recommendations?)

11. Do you sentence those who are convicted at trial differently than those who plead guilty to a given offense?
12. If yes, what is the rationale for this policy? (e.g., someone pleading is showing contrition, first sign of rehabilitation, saves money and time, etc.)
13. To what extent do you differently sentence? (How often, what type of cases, the amount of differential punishment).
14. Are there any set differentials? (e.g. for 1st time burglars, a guilty plea would get probation and a conviction at trial prison minimum.)
15. In determining factual basis for a plea, what standard do you use? That is, how do you determine whether a defendant committed the crime? (Questioning the D.A., requiring the D.A. to produce evidence or produce a witness, thoroughly questioning a defendant or his defense attorney).

16. How do you determine that a plea is both "knowing and voluntary"?
17. Do you ever encourage pleas by defendants? (Do you ever point out things to a prosecutor or defense counsel that would promote a plea agreement? What specifically?)
18. Would you accept a plea of guilty if the defendant maintains his innocence? (Alford situation). Under what circumstances would you accept or refuse this type of plea?
19. If you accept Alford pleas is the nature and scope of your inquiry different? (If judge asks what you mean, indicate the factual basis inquiry.)

20. In your opinion do you think innocent people are ever convicted in this jurisdiction?
- If yes, would it be more likely to be a result of a guilty plea or trial?
21. Have you had the occasion to view in your court an instance of ineffective assistance of counsel? If yes, how did you respond to this situation? If no, what measures would you take to remedy it were it to occur? What would you do if a defense counsel agreed to a sentence recommendation for his client which was higher than it normally would be for such an offense, (e.g., agreed to minimum prison when probation was the going rate)?
22. Do you seek the victim's opinion in a plea agreement situation which determines sentence? If so, describe. How frequently does this occur? How are the victim's views transmitted to the judge?

23. Do you have the benefit of the police officer's opinion in a plea agreement which determines sentence? If yes, how do you get it? (Have you ever had a situation where the police toned down information, for example, harm to the victim, in order to help get a plea?)

24. What use do you make of a P.S.I. in a guilty plea where there is a sentence recommendation? (Is it for verification purposes only? What if the probation officer makes a different recommendation than the prosecutor?)

25. In what percentage of guilty pleas is the presentence report waived in guilty pleas as opposed to trials?

26. Under the present system of docketing cases can defense attorneys or prosecutors have a case placed in front of a particular judge? Can they avoid a particular judge if desired? If yes, how?

27. Do you think there should be a cutoff date for accepting plea agreements that is, should a defense attorney or client have to decide whether or not to plead guilty to lesser charges or an agreed sentence a certain number of days before trial or be forced to have the case tried? Why? What period of time would you recommend?

Addendum to Judges' Interview

26 A. What is your policy on granting continuances?

Is there an upper limit on the number you grant?

What if defense counsel is unprepared for trial?

28. Have there been any recent changes in either the plea bargaining procedures in this jurisdiction or in your particular role in plea bargaining? (Specify changes brought about by statute, case law, criminal rules or procedure, or an innovation by an actor in the system). Have there been, over the last 10-20 years, any major changes in the system which have affected plea bargaining? How did they come about? What impact did those changes have?

29. What do you see as the major pros and cons of plea bargaining?

30. How much of the plea bargaining procedure should be placed on the record?

a. Discussions where the judge is involved? (none, some or all discussions)

b. Discussions between prosecutors and defense attorneys? Which discussions?

31. One of the major criticisms of plea bargaining is that often there is no impartial third party to examine the evidence of the case. That is, judges are not required to look beyond what is necessary to determine a factual basis for a plea of guilty. How would you react to a proceeding something less than a full trial but more thorough than a guilty plea proceeding, where the state had to present some evidence and produce a witness in order for the judge to give a more complete review of the state's case?

32. How frequently are cases submitted for decision on the transcript of the preliminary hearing without going to trial? Does the opportunity to do so play any role in plea bargaining? If so, how.

EXHIBIT VII

Jurisdiction _____

Interviewer _____

DEFENDANT INTERVIEW

Following is a set of suggested questions which you may find useful in ordering your interview with defendants. You need not ask each question verbatim, however, please be sure to deal with the issues involved.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Background: | Initial Charge(s): | Ultimate Charges You Pleaded to: |
| | Sentence: | | |
| | Age: | | |
2. Could you tell me briefly about what happened in this case:
3. How did you first want to plead?
4. How did you end up pleading?
5. What kind of sentence did you think you would get if you pled guilty to the charge(s) against you?

6. Why did you think you would get this type of sentence? Did you, in fact, get this sentence?
7. Did anyone tell you the maximum amount you could have been sentenced to if found guilty? Who?
8. If you pleaded guilty to any of the charge(s) can you give me all the reasons for doing so? (Probe - is that all? Do you have any more reasons?)
9. Do you feel the state would have convicted you if you'd gone to trial?
10. How important was this factor in your decision to plead guilty to any charges?
11. When you actually pled guilty in court did you understand the questions you were asked about the nature of your plea and the rights you gave up? What did the judge say as nearly as you can remember?
12. Did your attorney or anyone advise you how to answer these questions?

13. Did anyone at any stage tell you that things would go differently for you if you pleaded guilty as opposed to going to trial on any of the charges? If yes, what would be different?
14. Do you feel that your case was decided before you entered the plea?
Explain.
15. Did you feel as if you had to accept the bargain? Why?
16. Did you think your attorney discussed your plea with anyone? With whom? What do you think was said?
17. Who first made the decision to plead guilty, you, your attorney, the prosecutor, or someone else?
18. What type of attorney did you have? PD CAP PRI
19. How do/you/rate your attorney? P F G EX
20. What could he have done better?

EXHIBIT VIII IN COURT OBSERVATION FORM

LOCAL CASE I.D. # _____
OBSERVER _____
DATE: MO _____ DAY _____ YR _____

1. JURISDICTION 1 2 3 4 5 6
2. TIME PROCEEDING BEGAN: _____
3. TYPE OF COURT: MISDEMEANOR FELONY BOTH
4. NAME OF JUDGE: _____
5. TYPE OF DEFENSE COUNSEL: PD CA PRI NONE UN
6. CHARGES TO WHICH DEFENDANT PLED: A. _____ B. _____
C. _____ D. _____ E. _____
7. SETTING FOR PROCEEDING: A. IN A GROUP AND OUT IN THE AUDIENCE
B. IN A GROUP BEFORE THE BENCH
C. IN A GROUP BEFORE THE BENCH WITH INDIVIDUAL FOLLOW-UP
D. INDIVIDUALLY BEFORE THE BENCH
E. NONE
8. NATURE OF LITANY: ORAL INDIVIDUAL ORAL STANDARD READ BY DEFENDANT SIGNED NONE
9. WHO RECITED CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF DEFENDANT: J PROS DEF MUL
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WERE RECITED: TRIAL REMAIN SILENT MUL
CONFRONTATION OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
11. WHO ASKED DEFENDANT IF HE UNDERSTOOD THE RIGHTS HE WAS GIVING UP: J PROS DEF NONE
12. WAS IT NOTED THAT DEFENSE COUNSEL EXPLAINED THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS TO HIS CLIENT: YES NO
FACTUAL BASIS
13. WHO ASKED DEFENDANT IF HE WAS PLEADING GUILTY BECAUSE HE IS IN FACT GUILTY: J PROS DEF MUL NONE
14. WHO ASKED DEFENDANT ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING THE OFFENSE BEHAVIOR: J PROS DEF MUL NONE
15. DID THE PROSECUTOR SHOW OR REPORT SOME OF THE STATE'S EVIDENCE: YES NO
16. DID THE STATE PRODUCE AT LEAST ONE WITNESS: YES NO
KNOWINGNESS AND VOLUNTARINESS OF PLEA:
17. WHO EXPLAINED THE CHARGES TO THE DEFENDANT: J PROS DEF NONE MUL
18. WHO ASKED THE DEFENDANT IF HE UNDERSTOOD THE NATURE OF THE CHARGES: J PROS DEF MUL NONE
19. WAS IT NOTED IF THE DEFENSE COUNSEL HAD EXPLAINED NATURE OF CHARGES TO DEFENDANT: YES NO
20. WHO NOTED THAT A PLEA AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED: J PROS DEF MUL NONE
21. IF THERE WAS A PLEA AGREEMENT, WHAT RECORD WAS MADE OF IT:
A. ONLY THAT A PLEA AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED
B. THE SPECIFIC AGREEMENT
C. NO RECORD WAS MADE
D. UNKNOWN
22. WHO ASKED IF PROMISES OTHER THAN A PLEA AGREEMENT HAD BEEN MADE: J PROS DEF MUL NONE
23. WHO ASKED IF ANYONE EITHER THREATENED, COERCED OR PRESSURED DEFENDANT TO PLEAD: J PROS DEF MUL NONE
24. DIRECT CONSEQUENCES: DID JUDGE SPECIFY WHAT MAXIMUM SENTENCE WAS PERMISSIBLE BY LAW: YES NO
25. WHO NOTED THAT THE DEFENDANT COULD BE SENTENCED AS A HABITUAL OFFENDER: J PROS DEF MUL NONE
26. WERE ANY COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF PLEA NOTED (SPECIFY): _____
27. DID THE DEFENDANT MAINTAIN HIS INNOCENCE EVEN THOUGH HE PLED GUILTY: YES NO
28. DID THE JUDGE REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE PLEA OF GUILTY: YES NO
IF YES TO ABOVE, STATE ANY REASONS IF GIVEN _____
29. TIME ENDED: _____
30. TOTAL TIME ELAPSED: _____

PLEA NEGOTIATION SIMULATION

EXHIBIT IX

RESPONSE SHEET

PARTICIPANT'S NAME: _____ HOME JURISDICTION _____

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT: PROS. This case was presented: a. first
PD b. second
PRI

Years experience as above _____
Years experience as other _____
Type of other experience _____
Total years as lawyer _____

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 25. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 27. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 28. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 29. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 30. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 31. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 32. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 33. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 34. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 35. _____ |
| 14. _____ | 36. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 37. _____ |
| 16. _____ | 38. _____ |
| 17. _____ | 39. _____ |
| 18. _____ | 40. _____ |
| 19. _____ | 41. _____ |
| 20. _____ | 42. _____ |
| 21. _____ | 43. _____ |
| 22. _____ | 44. _____ |

If respondent has any comments about cards selected or not selected, this may be noted below.

NEW PLEA BARGAINING DECISION SIMULATION

General Instructions to be

Read to the Respondent

- (1) Do NOT give the Respondent the Simulation Instruments Until you Read the Following:
- (2) READ paragraph: One of the goals of our study of plea bargaining in California is to achieve a systematic understanding of how prosecutors (defense attorneys) decided whether to negotiate a case and what offer should be made (bargained for, and taken to the client.) One of the ways in which we are doing this is to use hypothetical cases to try to simulate the process by which the decision regarding the plea is made.
- (3) Assume you are a senior prosecutor (defense attorney) and that a junior prosecutor (defense attorney) has come to you for advice about plea negotiation in this case.

(Prosecutor)

(Defense lawyer)

You have to tell him/her what is the most lenient offer to which he/she should agree, and whether the judge will attempt a different disposition.

You have to tell him/her what offer to try for, and what, if any, should be taken to, recommended to, or even urged upon the client.

However, initially you are told very little about the case, the object of the experiment is to see what information you would want to know before you can offer advice. (open simulator to show cards)

- (4) Notice that at the bottom of each card(i.e., the part which is showing) there is a label describing what information that the card contains. In order to find out what that information is you must lift the card and read it. You may use as many cards as you want; and you may choose them in any order you want. However, as soon as you have as much information as you feel you need in order to properly advise your junior prosecutor (defense attorney), stop and tell me what your decision is.
- (5) As you choose cards I will record the identifying number which is on the upper left corner of the cards. Each time after you read a card put all the cards back in their original "down" position before picking the next cards (so you can see all the cards again). Once you have chosen a card you may refer to it again later if you need to refresh your memory. If you do this, I will not have to record it twice.

DECISIONS: (Prosecutor)

(Defense Lawyer)

- 1) Being realistic, would you dismiss, negotiate a plea, or go to trial if the defendant refused to plead to the charge and (mid-term)prison sentence? Why?
Being realistic, would you advise the Jr. attorney to try for a dismissal, negotiate a plea, or go to trial? Why?
- 2) If a plea is negotiated, what sentence would you recommend to the court?
If a plea is negotiated, what sentence offer would you (a) expect and (b) recommend or urge to your client
- 3) If the defendant pleads, to what charge level would it be?
(a) as charged; (b) to a lesser felony; (c) to a misdemeanor?
- 4) If you were taking this case to trial, what is your probability of winning? ____% Why?

(2)

((Information on hypothetical jurisdiction omitted.))

- (6) Assume that this case is in your jurisdiction.
- (7) The cards in the file have been placed in random order. If, after the session, you are curious about the information on any cards which you do not need in evaluating this case, you will be permitted to look at them then. Please let me know if you would like me to repeat any part of the directions.
- (8) Field Director:
 - (a) Hand folder to Respondent
 - (b) Be sure Respondent does not start rifling through the cards or flipping them up the wrong way.
 - (c) When the respondent has reached a decision be sure to determine the exact nature of the decision in terms of both charges and sentence. If respondent is a prosecutor, and says she/he will stand mute or leave the recommendation up to the court, note this.

CASE FILE INSTRUMENT

SIDE 1

RESEARCHER

LOCAL CASE IDENT.

CASE NO:

2856

00000000
01001010
02020202
03030303
04040404
05050505
06060606
07070707
08080808
09090909

3. SEX	4. RACE
Male <input type="checkbox"/>	White <input type="checkbox"/>
Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Black <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>	Spanish <input type="checkbox"/>
	Oriental <input type="checkbox"/>
	Am. Indian <input type="checkbox"/>
	Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

5. MARITAL STATUS
Single <input type="checkbox"/>
Married <input type="checkbox"/>
Separated <input type="checkbox"/>
Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>
Widowed <input type="checkbox"/>
Common Law <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

7. YEARS IN LOCAL RESIDENCE
0 <input type="checkbox"/>
1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2 Yrs <input type="checkbox"/>
3 Yrs <input type="checkbox"/>
4 Yrs <input type="checkbox"/>
5 Yrs <input type="checkbox"/>
6 + Years <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

9. CITIZENSHIP
US <input type="checkbox"/>
Legal Alien <input type="checkbox"/>
Illegal Alien <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

6. YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED
1-4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5-8 <input type="checkbox"/>
9-11 <input type="checkbox"/>
12 <input type="checkbox"/>
Some Col. <input type="checkbox"/>
Trade Sch. <input type="checkbox"/>
Col. Deg <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

8. DATE OF BIRTH
000000000000 010101010101 020202020202 030303030303 040404040404 050505050505 060606060606 070707070707 080808080808 090909090909

10. EMPLOYMENT	11. LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS EMPLOYMENT
Full-Time <input type="checkbox"/>	Up to 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Part-Time <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Irregular <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	8 + <input type="checkbox"/>
	Unk <input type="checkbox"/>
	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>

12. IS THERE A RECORD OF MENTAL ILLNESS
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
No <input type="checkbox"/>

13. IS THERE A RECORD OF DRUG ABUSE
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
No <input type="checkbox"/>

14. IS THERE A RECORD OF ALCOHOL PROBLEMS
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
No <input type="checkbox"/>

17. FELONY CONVICTIONS WITHIN FIVE YEARS PRIOR TO INSTANT OFFENSE

0 <input type="checkbox"/>
1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7 <input type="checkbox"/>
8 + <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

20. MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS WITHIN FIVE YEARS PRIOR TO INSTANT OFFENSE
--

0 <input type="checkbox"/>
1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7 <input type="checkbox"/>
8 + <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

15. ANY PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS
0 <input type="checkbox"/>
1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7 <input type="checkbox"/>
8 + <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

16. ANY PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS
0 <input type="checkbox"/>
1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7 <input type="checkbox"/>
8 + <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

18. ANY PRIOR MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS
0 <input type="checkbox"/>
1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7 <input type="checkbox"/>
8 + <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

19. ANY PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS
0 <input type="checkbox"/>
1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7 <input type="checkbox"/>
8 + <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

21. ANY JUVENILE RECORD
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
No <input type="checkbox"/>

22. POLICE CHARGES FOR INSTANT OFFENSE (MOST SERIOUS FIRST)
000000000000 010101010101 020202020202 030303030303 040404040404 050505050505 060606060606 070707070707 080808080808 090909090909

23. TOTAL NUMBER OF POLICE CHARGES IN THIS CASE
0000 0101 0202 0303 0404 0505 0606 0707 0808 0909

24. DATE OF ARREST FOR INSTANT OFFENSE
00000000 01010101 02020202 03030303 04040404 05050505 06060606 07070707 08080808 09090909

27. DATE CASE RECEIVED BY PROSECUTOR

28. DATE OF FIRST APPEARANCE BEFORE JUDICIAL OFFICER
00000000 01010101 02020202 03030303 04040404 05050505 06060606 07070707 08080808 09090909

30. DATE OF INDICTMENT INFORMATION

31. COUNTS OR CHARGES OF INFORMATION/INDICTMENT (MOST SERIOUS FIRST)
000000000000 010101010101 020202020202 030303030303 040404040404 050505050505 060606060606 070707070707 080808080808 090909090909

25. CHARGES PENDING IN OTHER CASES
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
No <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

26. ON PROBATION/ PAROLE/PRETRIAL RELEASE AT TIME OF INSTANT OFFENSE
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
No <input type="checkbox"/>

29. PRETRIAL RELEASE STATUS

Cash Bond & Released <input type="checkbox"/>
Cash Bond But Not Released <input type="checkbox"/>
Ror <input type="checkbox"/>
Cr <input type="checkbox"/>
Bail Denied <input type="checkbox"/>
Unk <input type="checkbox"/>

32. TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTS IN INFORMATION/INDICTMENT
0000 0101 0202 0303 0404 0505 0606 0707 0808 0909

NOTES:

EXHIBIT X

SIDE 2

CASE NO: 2856		33. PLEA AT FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO PLEA		34. DATE OF FIRST PLEA		41. MAX. LENGTH OF SENTENCE		42. MIN. LENGTH OF SENTENCE		43. WAS THERE A PSI		52. AGE OF VICTIM		53. RACE OF VICTIM		54. SEX OF VICTIM		55. RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER AND VICTIM	
<input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09		<input type="checkbox"/> Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty <input type="checkbox"/> Nolo <input type="checkbox"/> Unk		<input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09		<input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09		<input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unk <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		<input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09		<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish <input type="checkbox"/> Oriental <input type="checkbox"/> Am. Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Unk <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Mult.		<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Unk <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Mult.		<input type="checkbox"/> Family <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/ Acquaintance <input type="checkbox"/> Stranger <input type="checkbox"/> Mult <input type="checkbox"/> Unk	
35. WAS THERE A CHANGE OF PLEA		36. TYPE OF COUNSEL PRESENT AT GUILTY PLEA OR TRIAL		46. IF YES, WHAT TYPE		46. CHARGES CONVICTED ON (MOST SERIOUS FIRST)		56. WAS THERE A WEAPON INVOLVED		57. WAS THERE A CONFESSION		58. WAS THERE ANY PHYSICAL EVIDENCE							
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Pd <input type="checkbox"/> Cap <input type="checkbox"/> Pri <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Unk <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — But — <input type="checkbox"/> Type — Unk		<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Charge Red. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Chg Dismissal <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Sent Rec <input type="checkbox"/> 1 & 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 & 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 & 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1, 2 & 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Unk <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		<input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unk		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unk		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unk							
37. G.P. OR TRIAL DISPOSITION		38. DATE OF G.P. OR TRIAL DISPOSITION		47. TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARGES CONVICTED OF		48. SENTENCED AS HABITUAL OFFENDER (ENHANCED)		50. NUMBER OF WITNESSES		59. WAS THERE ANY POSITIVE EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION OF THE DEFENDANT?		61. AMOUNT OF MONETARY LOSS		62. AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DAMAGE					
<input type="checkbox"/> Guilty Plea <input type="checkbox"/> Nolo <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty by Jury <input type="checkbox"/> Guilty by Judge <input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty by Jury <input type="checkbox"/> Not Guilty by Judge		<input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09		<input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		<input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unk		<input type="checkbox"/> Up to \$100 <input type="checkbox"/> 101-250 <input type="checkbox"/> 251-500 <input type="checkbox"/> 501-1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 1,001-5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 5,001-10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Unk <input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> Up to \$100 <input type="checkbox"/> 101-250 <input type="checkbox"/> 251-500 <input type="checkbox"/> 501-1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 1,001-5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> 5,001-10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Unk <input type="checkbox"/> None					
39. IF CONVICTED, SENTENCE IMPOSED		40. INSTITUTION IS CONDITION OF SENTENCE		49. TYPE OF BURGLARY VICTIM		51. HARM TO VICTIM		63. JUDGE AT SENTENCING		NOTES:									
<input type="checkbox"/> Probation <input type="checkbox"/> Jail <input type="checkbox"/> Prison <input type="checkbox"/> Split Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> N A		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		<input type="checkbox"/> Non Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Auto <input type="checkbox"/> N/A		<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalization <input type="checkbox"/> Death <input type="checkbox"/> Unk <input type="checkbox"/> N A		<input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09											

EXHIBIT X

Case File Instrument Variables Continued

- 15A. Dates of prior felony arrests.
- 16A. Dates of prior felony convictions.
- 18A. Dates of prior misdemeanor arrests.
- 19A. Dates of prior misdemeanor convictions.
- 30A. Date of Complaint.
- 31A. Charges on Complaint.
- 32A. Number of counts on Complaint.

NOTES:

CODE BOOK
VARIABLE LABELS AND VALUES

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY

05/15/80

PAGE 2

CASE LIST - CNTYA

FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

DOCUMENTATION FOR SPSS FILE 'CNTYA'

LIST OF THE 1 SUBFILES COMPRISING THE FILE

CNTYA N= 210

DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL PCS	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	MISSING VALUES	PRT FMT
1	SEQNUM		NONE	0
2	SUBFILE		NONE	A
3	CASWGT		NONE	4
4	V1	COUNTY 1. COUNTY A 2. COUNTYB 3. COUNTY C	NONE	0
5	V2	CASE NUMBER	NONE	0
6	V3	SEX 1. MALE 2. FEMALE 3. UNKNOWN	3.	0
7	V4	RACE 1. WHITE 2. BLACK 3. SPANISH 4. ORIENTAL 5. AM. INDIAN 6. UNKNOWN	6.	0
8	V5	MARITAL STATUS 1. SINGLE 2. MARRIED 3. SEPERATED 4. DIVORCED 5. WIDOWED 6. COMMON LAW 7. UNKNOWN	7.	0
9	V6	YEARS OF EDUCATION 1. 1-4	8.	0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL POS	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	MISSING VALUES	PRT FMT
9	V6	CONT		
		2. 5-8		
		3. 9-11		
		4. 12		
		5. SOME COLLEGE		
		6. TRADE SCHOOL		
		7. COLLEGE DEGREE		
		8. UNKNOWN		
		MISS		
10	V7	YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE	7.	0
11	V8	YEAR OF BIRTH	99.	0
12	V9	CITIZENSHIP	4.	0
		1. UNITED STATES		
		2. LEGAL ALIEN		
		3. ILLEGAL ALIEN		
		4. UNKNOWN		
		MISS		
13	V10	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	5. 6.	0
		1. FULL-TIME		
		2. PART-TIME		
		3. UNEMPLOYED		
		4. IRREGULAR		
		5. UNKNOWN		
		MISS		
14	V11	LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT	9.	0
15	V12	HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS	3.	0
		1. YES		
		2. NO		
		3. UNKNOWN		
		MISS		
16	V13	HISTORY DRUG ABUSE	3.	0
		1. YES		
		2. NO		
		3. UNKNOWN		
		MISS		
17	V14	HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE	3.	0
		1. YES		
		2. NO		
		3. UNKNOWN		
		MISS		

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CASE LIST - CNTYA

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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL POS	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	MISSING PRT VALUES FMT
17	V14	CONT	
18	V15	PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS	9. 0
19	V16	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	9. 0
20	V17	# OF "211S"	99. 0
21	V18	# OF "459S"	99. 0
22	V19	FELONY CONVICTIONS LAST 5 YRS	9. 0
23	V20	PRIOR MISDOMENOR ARREST	9. 0
24	V21	PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS	9. 0
25	V22	MISDEMENDR CONVISTIONS 5 YRS.	9. 0
26	V23	JUVENILE RECORD 1. YES 2. NO 3. UNKNOWN MISS	3. 0
27	V24	POLICE CHARGE #1	NONE 0
28	V25	POLICE CHARGE #2	NONE 1
29	V26	POLICE CHARGE #3	NONE 1
30	V27	POLICE CHARGE #4	NONE 1
31	V28	POLICE CHARGE #5	NONE 1
32	V29	NUMBER OF POLICE CHARGES	9. 0
33	V30	MONTH OF ARREST	99. 0
34	V31	DAY OF ARREST	99. 0
35	V32	YEAR OF ARREST	99. 0
36	V33	CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES 1. YES	3. 0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CASE LIST - CNTYA

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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL POS	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	MISSING PRT VALUES FMT
------------	------------------	----------------	---------------------------

36	V33	CONT	
		MISS	2. NO 3. UNKNOWN
37	V34	PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST	3. 0
		MISS	1. YES 2. NO 3. UNKNOWN
38	V35	MONTH CASE RECIEVED	99. 0
39	V36	DAY CASE RECIEVED	99. 0
40	V37	YEAR CASE RECIEVED	99. 0
41	V38	MONTH OF APPEARANCE	99. 0
42	V39	DAY OF APPEARANCE	99. 0
43	V40	YEAR OF APPEARANCE	99. 0
44	V41	PRETRIAL RELEASESTATUS	6. 0
		MISS	1. CASH BOND & RELEASED 2. CASH BOND NOT RELEAS 3. ROR 4. CR 5. BAIL DENIED 6. UNKNOWN
45	V42	MONTH OF INDICTMENT	99. 0
46	V43	DAY OF INDICTMENT	99. 0
47	V44	YEAR OF INDICTMENT	99. 0
48	V45	MONTH OF COMPLAINT	99. 0
49	V46	DAY OF COMPLAINT	99. 0
50	V47	YEAR OF COMPLAINT	99. 0
51	V48	INDICTMENT #1	NONE 1

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CASE LIST - CNTYA

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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL POS	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	MISSING PRT VALUES FMT
52	V49	INDICTMENT #2	NONE 1
53	V50	INDICTMNET #3	NONE 1
54	V51	INDICTMENT #4	NONE 1
55	V52	INDICTMENT #5	NONE 1
56	V53	INDICTMENT #6	NONE 1
57	V54	COMPLAINT #1	NONE 1
58	V55	COMPLAINT #2	NONE 1
59	V56	COMPLAINT #3	NONE 1
60	V57	COMPLAINT #4	NONE 1
61	V58	COMPLAINT #5	NONE 1
62	V59	COMPLAINT #6	NONE 1
63	V60	NUMBER OF COUNTS	99. 0
64	V61	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS	99. 0
65	V62	FIRST PLEA 1. GUILTY 2. NOT GUILTY 3. NOLO 4. UNKNOWN MISS	4. 0
66	V63	MONTH OF FIRST PLEA	99. 0
67	V64	DAY OF FIRST PLEA	99. 0
68	V65	YEAR OF FIRST PLEA	99. 0
69	V66	CHANGE OF PLEA 1. YES 2. NO 3. UNKNOWN MISS	3. 0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CASE LIST - CNTYA

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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL VARIABLE VARIABLE LABEL
POS NAME

MISSING PRT
VALUES FMT

70	V67	TYPE OF COUNSEL		5.	0
		1. PUBLIC DEFENDER			
		2. COURT APP			
		3. PRIVATE			
		4. NONE			
		5. UNK			
		MISS			
71	V68	TRIAL DISPOSITION		7.	0
		1. GUILTY PLEA			
		2. NOLO			
		3. GUILTY BY JURY			
		4. GUILTY BY JUDGE			
		5. NOT GUILTY BY JURY			
		6. NOT GUILTY BY JUDGE			
		7. UNKNOWN			
		MISS			
72	V69	MONTH OF DISPOSITION		99.	0
73	V70	DAY OF DISPOSITION		99.	0
74	V71	YEAR OF DISPOSITION		99.	0
75	V72	SENTENCE IMPOSED		6.	0
		1. PROBATION			
		2. JAIL			
		3. PRISON			
		4. SPLIT SENTENCE			
		5. OTHER			
		6. UNKNOWN			
		MISS			
76	V73	RESTITUTION		3.	0
		1. YES			
		2. NO			
		3. UNKNOWN			
		MISS			
77	V74	MAXIMUM YEARS OF SENTENCE		99.	0
78	V75	MAXIMUM MONTHS OF SENTENCE		99.	0
79	V76	P.S.I.		3.	0
		1. YES			
		2. NO			
		3. UNKNOWN			
		MISS			

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL POS	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	MISSING PRT VALUES FMT
79	V76	CONT	
80	V77	PLEA AGREEMENT	3. 0
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		MISS 3. UNKNOWN	
81	V78	TYPE OF AGREEMENT	9. 0
		1. CHARGE REDUC	
		2. CHARGE DISMISS	
		3. SENTENCE REDUC	
		4. 1 AND 2	
		5. 1 AND 3	
		6. 2 AND 3	
		7. 1,2 AND3	
		8. UNK	
82	V79	CONVICTION CHARGE #1	NONE 1
83	V80	CONVICTION CHARGE #2	NONE 1
84	V81	CONVICTION CHARGE #3	NONE 1
85	V82	CONVICTION CHARGE #4	NONE 1
86	V83	NUMBER OF CONVICTION CHARGES	NONE 0
87	V84	HABITUAL OFFENDER	3. 0
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		MISS 3. UNKNOWN	
88	V85	BURGLARY VICTIM	5. 0
		1. NON RESIDENTIAL	
		2. RESIDENTIAL	
		3. AUTO	
		4. MULT.	
		MISS 5. UNKNOWN	
89	V86	TIME OF OFFENSE	3. 0
		1. YES	
		2. NO	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CASE LIST - CNTYA

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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL POS	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	MISSING PRT VALUES FMT
------------	------------------	----------------	---------------------------

89	V86	CONT MISS	3. UNKNOWN
90	V87	HARM TO VICTIM	5. 0 6.
			1. NONE 2. MINOR INJURY 3. HOSPITALIZATION 4. DEATH MISS 5. UNKNOWN MISS 6. DOES NOT APPLY
91	V88	AGE OF VICTIM	99. 0
			98. MULTIPLE
92	V89	RACE OF VICTIM	5. 0 6.
			1. WHITE 2. BLACK 3. ORIENTAL 4. AM. INDIAN MISS 5. UNKNOWN MISS 6. DOES NOT APPLY 7. MULT.
93	V90	SEX OF VICTIM	3. 0 4.
			1. MALE 2. FEMALE MISS 3. UNKNOWN MISS 4. DOES NOT APPLY 5. MULT.
94	V91	RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM	5. 0 6.
			1. FAMILY 2. FRIEND OR ACQUAINTAN 3. STRANGER 4. MULT. MISS 5. UNKNOWN MISS 6. DOES NOT APPLY

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL POS	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	MISSING PRT VALUES FMT
95	V92	WEAPON USED	3. 0
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		3. UNKNOWN	
		MISS	
96	V93	CONFESSION	3. 0
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		3. UNKNOWN	
		MISS	
97	V94	PHYSICAL EVIDENCE	3. 0
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		3. UNKNOWN	
		MISS	
98	V95	NUMBER OF WITNESSES	NONE 0
99	V96	EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION	3. 0
		1. YES	
		2. NO	
		3. UNKNOWN	
		MISS	
100	V97	AMOUNT OF LOSS	9. 0
		1. UP TO \$100	
		2. \$101-250	
		3. \$251-500	
		4. \$501-1,000	
		5. \$1,001-5,000	
		6. \$5,001-10,000	
		7. OVER \$10,000	
		9. UNKNOWN	
		MISS	
101	V98	AMOUNT OF DAMAGE	9. 0
		1. UP TO \$100	
		2. \$101-250	
		3. \$251-500	
		4. \$501-1,000	
		5. \$1,001-5,000	
		6. \$5,001-10,000	
		7. OVER \$10,000	
		9. UNKNOWN	
		MISS	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CASE LIST - CNTYA

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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL POS	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	MISSING VALUES	PRT FMT
102	V99	JUDGE	0.0	1
103	V100	# OF ROBBERY COUNTS AT ARREST	9.	0
104	V101	# OF BURGLARY COUNTS AT ARREST	9.	0
105	V102	# OF ROBBERY COUNTS AT COMPLAINT	9.	0
106	V103	# OF BURGLARY COUNTS AT COMPLAINT	9.	0
107	V104	# OF ROBBERY COUNTS AT INFORMATION	9.	0
108	V105	# OF BURGLARY COUNTS AT INFORMATION	9.	0
109	V106	# OF ROBBERY COUNTS AT CONVICTION	9.	0
110	V107	# OF BURGLARY COUNTS AT CONVICTION	9.	0
111	V108	MAXIMUM YEARS OF INCARCERATION	99.	0
112	V109	MAXIMUM MONTHS OF INCARCERATION	99.	0
113	V110	FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTION	9.	0
114	V111	DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS	99.	0
115	V112	MAXIMUM SENTENCE IN MONTHS	999.	0
116	V113	ACTUAL SENTENCE IN MONTHS	999.	0
117	V114	PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC	9.00	2
118	V115	SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON 1. STATE PRISON	9.	0
119	V116	MAJOR CRIME TYPE 1. ROBBERY 2. BURGLARY 3. ATTEMPT ROBBERY 4. ATTEMPT BURG	9.	0
120	V117	TYPE OF CONVICTION 1. JURY TRIAL	9.	0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CASE LIST - CNTYA

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DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 128 VARIABLES IN THE FILE 'CNTYA'

REL POS	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	MISSING PRT VALUES FMT
120	V117	CONT 2. PLEA BARGAIN 3. GUILTY NO BARG 4. GUILTY BARG UNK	
121	V118	DAYS ARREST TO RECEIPT BY PROSECUTOR	999. 0
122	V119	DAYS ARREST TO FIRST COURT APPEARANCE	999. 0
123	V120	DAYS ARREST TO COMPLAINT	999. 0
124	V121	DAYS ARREST TO DISPOSITION	999. 0
125	V122	DAYS RECEIPT BY PROSECUTOR TO COMPLAINT	999. 0
126	V123	DAYS RECEIPT BY PROSECUTOR TO INFORMATIO	999. 0
127	V124	DAYS COMPLAINT TO INFORMATION	999. 0
128	V125	DAYS INFORMATION TO DISPOSITION	999. 0

VOLUME I

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY A

SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

05/28/80

PAGE 1

SPSS FOR OS/360, VERSION H, RELEASE 8.0, OCTOBER 15, 1979

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION.. ALLOWS FOR.. 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES 409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES 1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 RUN NAME APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
2 GET FILE CNTYA

FILE CNTYA HAS 128 VARIABLES

THE SUBFILES ARE..

NAME NO OF
 CASES

CNTYA 210

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.06 SECONDS

3 RECODE V78(2,4=1)(3=2)(5,6,7=3)/V88(1 THRU 20=1)(21 THRU 30=2)
4 (31 THRU 40=3)(41 THRU 50=4)(51 THRU 60=5)(61 THRU 96=6)/
5 V111(1 THRU 20=1)(21 THRU 25=2)(26 THRU 30=3)(31 THRU 90=4)/
6 V112,V113(2 THRU 6=1)(7 THRU 12=2)(13 THRU 24=3)(25 THRU 48=4)
7 (49 THRU 300=5)
8 VALUE LABELS V111 (1)UNDER 21 (2)21 TO 25 (3)26 TO 30 (4)OVER 30 /
9 V88 (1)UNDER 21 (2)21 TO 30 (3)31 TO 40 (4)41 TO 50
10 (5)51 TO 60 (6)OVER 60
11 VALUE LABELS V78 (1)CHARGE ONLY (2)SENTENCE ONLY (3)BOTH /
12 V112,V113(0)NONE (1)2 WKS TO 6 MOS (2)7 MOS TO 1 YR
13 (3)13 MOS TO 2 YRS (4)25 MOS TO 4 YRS (5)OVER 4 YRS
14 TASK NAME ROBBERY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY A
15 COMMENT THESE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE
16 DESCRIPTION OF THE ROBBERY CASE FILE IN COUNTY A AND
17 DOCUMENT TABLES ONE THROUGH SIX IN THE FINAL REPORT ON
18 PLEA BARGAINING
19 *SELECT IF (V116 EQ 1)
20 FREQUENCIES GENERAL=V3 TO V7,V9 TO V22,V33,V34,V48 TO V62,V66 TO V68,
21 V72,V73,V76 TO V83,V85 TO V98,V112,V113,V117

GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 5120 VALUES AND 1536 LABELS PER VARIABLE FOR 'FREQUENCIES'

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V3 SEX

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	93	90.3	90.3	90.3
FEMALE	2.	10	9.7	9.7	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V4 RACE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	17	16.5	16.5	16.5
BLACK	2.	71	68.9	68.9	85.4
SPANISH	3.	10	9.7	9.7	95.1
ORIENTAL	4.	5	4.9	4.9	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V5 MARITAL STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
SINGLE	1.	58	56.3	65.9	65.9
MARRIED	2.	11	10.7	12.5	78.4
SEPERATED	3.	4	3.9	4.5	83.0
DIVORCED	4.	6	5.8	6.8	89.8
WIDOWED	5.	2	1.9	2.3	92.0
COMMON LAW	6.	7	6.8	8.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	7.	15	14.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 88 MISSING CASES 15

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V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
9-11	3.	41	39.8	45.6	45.6
12	4.	23	22.3	25.6	71.1
SOME COLLEGE	5.	19	18.4	21.1	92.2
TRADE SCHOOL	6.	7	6.8	7.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	8.	13	12.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 90 MISSING CASES 13

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V7 YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	9	8.7	10.5	10.5
	1.	5	4.9	5.8	16.3
	2.	1	1.0	1.2	17.4
	3.	2	1.9	2.3	19.8
	4.	1	1.0	1.2	20.9
	5.	1	1.0	1.2	22.1
	6.	67	65.0	77.9	100.0
	7.	17	16.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 86 MISSING CASES 17

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V9 CITIZENSHIP

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UNITED STATES	1.	87	84.5	96.7	96.7
LEGAL ALIEN	2.	2	1.9	2.2	98.9
ILLEGAL ALIEN	3.	1	1.0	1.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	4.	13	12.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 90 MISSING CASES 13

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V10 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FULL-TIME	1.	14	13.6	14.6	14.6
PART-TIME	2.	4	3.9	4.2	18.8
UNEMPLOYED	3.	74	71.8	77.1	95.8
IRREGULAR	4.	4	3.9	4.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	7	6.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 96 MISSING CASES 7

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V11 LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	22	21.4	61.1	61.1
	2.	5	4.9	13.9	75.0
	3.	2	1.9	5.6	80.6
	4.	2	1.9	5.6	86.1
	5.	1	1.0	2.8	88.9
	6.	1	1.0	2.8	91.7
	8.	3	2.9	8.3	100.0
	9.	67	65.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 36 MISSING CASES 67

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V12 HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	13	12.6	13.5	13.5
NO	2.	83	80.6	86.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	7	6.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 96 MISSING CASES 7

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V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	42	40.8	45.2	45.2
NO	2.	51	49.5	54.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	10	9.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 93 MISSING CASES 10

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V14 HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	19	18.4	20.0	20.0
NO	2.	76	73.8	80.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	8	7.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 95 MISSING CASES 8

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V15 PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	27	26.2	27.0	27.0
	1.	17	16.5	17.0	44.0
	2.	8	7.8	8.0	52.0
	3.	6	5.8	6.0	58.0
	4.	9	8.7	9.0	67.0
	5.	7	6.8	7.0	74.0
	6.	5	4.9	5.0	79.0
	7.	2	1.9	2.0	81.0
	8.	19	18.4	19.0	100.0
	9.	3	2.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 3

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V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	54	52.4	53.5	53.5
	1.	16	15.5	15.8	69.3
	2.	12	11.7	11.9	81.2
	3.	8	7.8	7.9	89.1
	4.	5	4.9	5.0	94.1
	5.	3	2.9	3.0	97.0
	6.	2	1.9	2.0	99.0
	7.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	9.	2	1.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 101 MISSING CASES 2

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V17 # OF "211S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	76	73.8	77.6	77.6
	1.	13	12.6	13.3	90.8
	2.	5	4.9	5.1	95.9
	3.	2	1.9	2.0	98.0
	5.	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	99.	5	4.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 5

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V18 # OF "459S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	78	75.7	79.6	79.6
	1.	11	10.7	11.2	90.8
	2.	4	3.9	4.1	94.9
	3.	2	1.9	2.0	96.9
	4.	2	1.9	2.0	99.0
	16.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	99.	5	4.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 5

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V19 FELONY CONVICTIONS LAST 5 YRS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	65	63.1	65.0	65.0
	1.	14	13.6	14.0	79.0
	2.	15	14.6	15.0	94.0
	3.	4	3.9	4.0	98.0
	5.	2	1.9	2.0	100.0
	9.	3	2.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 3

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V20 PRIOR MISDOMENOR ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	32	31.1	32.7	32.7
	1.	18	17.5	18.4	51.0
	2.	13	12.6	13.3	64.3
	3.	7	6.8	7.1	71.4
	4.	7	6.8	7.1	78.6
	5.	4	3.9	4.1	82.7
	6.	2	1.9	2.0	84.7
	7.	3	2.9	3.1	87.8
	8.	12	11.7	12.2	100.0
	9.	5	4.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 5

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V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	34	33.0	34.3	34.3
	1.	22	21.4	22.2	56.6
	2.	9	8.7	9.1	65.7
	3.	12	11.7	12.1	77.8
	4.	8	7.8	8.1	85.9
	5.	7	6.8	7.1	92.9
	6.	4	3.9	4.0	97.0
	8.	3	2.9	3.0	100.0
	9.	4	3.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 99 MISSING CASES 4

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V22 MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS 5 YRS.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	52	50.5	52.0	52.0
	1.	20	19.4	20.0	72.0
	2.	13	12.6	13.0	85.0
	3.	8	7.8	8.0	93.0
	4.	3	2.9	3.0	96.0
	5.	4	3.9	4.0	100.0
	9.	3	2.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 3

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V23 JUVENILE RECORD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	33	32.0	35.9	35.9
NO	2.	59	57.3	64.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	11	10.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 92 MISSING CASES 11

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V24 POLICE CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	4	3.9	3.9	3.9
	211.	87	84.5	84.5	88.3
	220.	2	1.9	1.9	90.3
	245.	1	1.0	1.0	91.3
	459.	6	5.8	5.8	97.1
	496.	1	1.0	1.0	98.1
	10851.	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	11351.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V25 POLICE CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	54	52.4	52.4	52.4
	1.0	1	1.0	1.0	53.4
	148.0	5	4.9	4.9	58.3
	182.0	2	1.9	1.9	60.2
	211.0	5	4.9	4.9	65.0
	236.0	1	1.0	1.0	66.0
	245.0	1	1.0	1.0	67.0
	245.1	12	11.7	11.7	78.6
	272.0	3	2.9	2.9	81.6
	459.0	2	1.9	1.9	83.5
	484.0	1	1.0	1.0	84.5
	487.0	1	1.0	1.0	85.4
	496.0	2	1.9	1.9	87.4
	496.1	1	1.0	1.0	88.3
	518.0	1	1.0	1.0	89.3
	647.5	1	1.0	1.0	90.3
	4143.1	3	2.9	2.9	93.2
	10851.0	2	1.9	1.9	95.1
	10852.0	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	11377.0	1	1.0	1.0	97.1
	12031.0	1	1.0	1.0	98.1
	21801.1	1	1.0	1.0	99.0

11377.0	1	1.0	1.0	97.1
12031.0	1	1.0	1.0	98.1
21801.1	1	1.0	1.0	99.0

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27105.1	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V26 POLICE CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	82	79.6	79.6	79.6
	146.1	1	1.0	1.0	80.6
	182.0	1	1.0	1.0	81.6
	211.0	1	1.0	1.0	82.5
	236.0	1	1.0	1.0	83.5
	245.1	2	1.9	1.9	85.4
	245.2	1	1.0	1.0	86.4
	272.0	1	1.0	1.0	87.4
	459.0	1	1.0	1.0	88.3
	466.0	1	1.0	1.0	89.3
	488.0	1	1.0	1.0	90.3
	496.0	2	1.9	1.9	92.2
	12020.0	1	1.0	1.0	93.2
	12021.0	2	1.9	1.9	95.1
	12025.0	2	1.9	1.9	97.1
	12851.1	1	1.0	1.0	98.1
	12951.1	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	40508.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V27 POLICE CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	97	94.2	94.2	94.2
	207.0	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	496.0	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	12025.0	2	1.9	1.9	98.1
	12031.0	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	40508.1	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V28 POLICE CHARGE #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	100	97.1	97.1	97.1
	211.0	1	1.0	1.0	98.1
	12025.0	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12031.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	19	18.4	20.7	20.7
NO	2.	73	70.9	79.3	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	11	10.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 92 MISSING CASES 11

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V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	47	45.6	48.5	48.5
NO	2.	50	48.5	51.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	6	5.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 97 MISSING CASES 6

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V48 INDICTMENT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	2	1.9	1.9	1.9
	211.0	87	84.5	84.5	86.4
	220.0	1	1.0	1.0	87.4
	245.1	1	1.0	1.0	88.3
	459.0	1	1.0	1.0	89.3
	664.0	1	1.0	1.0	90.3
	10851.0	1	1.0	1.0	91.3
	664211.0	9	8.7	8.7	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V49 INDICTMENT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	22	21.4	21.4	21.4
	148.0	3	2.9	2.9	24.3
	211.0	4	3.9	3.9	28.2
	220.0	2	1.9	1.9	30.1
	236.0	6	5.8	5.8	35.9
	245.0	2	1.9	1.9	37.9
	245.1	12	11.7	11.7	49.5
	459.0	18	17.5	17.5	67.0
	487.2	4	3.9	3.9	70.9
	496.1	2	1.9	1.9	72.8
	518.0	1	1.0	1.0	73.8
	667.5	8	7.8	7.8	81.6
	4143.1	1	1.0	1.0	82.5
	10851.0	2	1.9	1.9	84.5
	11351.0	1	1.0	1.0	85.4
	12021.0	1	1.0	1.0	86.4
	12022.1	2	1.9	1.9	88.3
	12022.2	7	6.8	6.8	95.1
	12022.5	3	2.9	2.9	98.1
	12022.7	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12031.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

12022.7	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
12031.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

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VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V50 INDICTMNET #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	55	53.4	53.4	53.4
	146.1	1	1.0	1.0	54.4
	217.0	1	1.0	1.0	55.3
	220.0	2	1.9	1.9	57.3
	236.0	3	2.9	2.9	60.2
	243.0	1	1.0	1.0	61.2
	245.1	3	2.9	2.9	64.1
	459.0	4	3.9	3.9	68.0
	488.0	1	1.0	1.0	68.9
	496.0	1	1.0	1.0	69.9
	667.5	6	5.8	5.8	75.7
	1203.1	1	1.0	1.0	76.7
	1203.6	1	1.0	1.0	77.7
	10851.0	1	1.0	1.0	78.6
	11377.0	1	1.0	1.0	79.6
	12020.0	1	1.0	1.0	80.6
	12021.0	2	1.9	1.9	82.5
	12022.1	7	6.8	6.8	89.3
	12022.2	4	3.9	3.9	93.2
	12022.5	7	6.8	6.8	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

12022.5	7	5.8	6.8	100.0
TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

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VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V51 INDICTMENT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	79	76.7	76.7	76.7
	236.0	2	1.9	1.9	78.6
	245.1	3	2.9	2.9	81.6
	496.0	1	1.0	1.0	82.5
	667.5	1	1.0	1.0	83.5
	1203.1	2	1.9	1.9	85.4
	4143.1	1	1.0	1.0	86.4
	12022.1	4	3.9	3.9	90.3
	12022.2	3	2.9	2.9	93.2
	12022.5	6	5.8	5.8	99.0
	12025.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V52 INDICTMENT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	92	89.3	89.3	89.3
	220.0	1	1.0	1.0	90.3
	487.3	1	1.0	1.0	91.3
	10851.0	2	1.9	1.9	93.2
	12022.5	3	2.9	2.9	96.1
	12022.7	3	2.9	2.9	99.0
	12031.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V53 INDICTMENT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	94	91.3	91.3	91.3
	667.5	2	1.9	1.9	93.2
	12022.1	2	1.9	1.9	95.1
	12022.2	3	2.9	2.9	98.1
	12022.5	2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V54 COMPLAINT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	4	3.9	3.9	3.9
	211.0	85	82.5	82.5	86.4
	220.0	1	1.0	1.0	87.4
	245.1	1	1.0	1.0	88.3
	459.0	1	1.0	1.0	89.3
	10851.0	1	1.0	1.0	90.3
	11351.0	1	1.0	1.0	91.3
	664211.0	9	8.7	8.7	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V55 COMPLAINT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	37	35.9	35.9	35.9
	146.1	1	1.0	1.0	36.9
	148.0	4	3.9	3.9	40.8
	211.0	5	4.9	4.9	45.6
	220.0	2	1.9	1.9	47.6
	236.0	2	1.9	1.9	49.5
	245.0	1	1.0	1.0	50.5
	245.1	12	11.7	11.7	62.1
	459.0	9	8.7	8.7	70.9
	487.2	1	1.0	1.0	71.8
	496.1	3	2.9	2.9	74.8
	518.0	1	1.0	1.0	75.7
	667.5	3	2.9	2.9	78.6
	1291.0	1	1.0	1.0	79.6
	4143.1	1	1.0	1.0	80.6
	10851.0	2	1.9	1.9	82.5
	11377.0	1	1.0	1.0	83.5
	12020.0	1	1.0	1.0	84.5
	12021.0	1	1.0	1.0	85.4
	12022.1	4	3.9	3.9	89.3
	12022.2	3	2.9	2.9	92.2
	12022.5	6	5.8	5.8	98.1

12022.1	4	3.9	3.9	89.3
12022.2	3	2.9	2.9	92.2
12022.5	6	5.8	5.8	98.1

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12022.7	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
12031.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V56 COMPLAINT #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	71	68.9	68.9	68.9
	220.0	2	1.9	1.9	70.9
	236.0	1	1.0	1.0	71.8
	245.1	2	1.9	1.9	73.8
	459.0	6	5.8	5.8	79.6
	488.0	1	1.0	1.0	80.6
	496.0	1	1.0	1.0	81.6
	667.5	3	2.9	2.9	84.5
	1203.1	1	1.0	1.0	85.4
	1203.6	1	1.0	1.0	86.4
	4143.1	1	1.0	1.0	87.4
	12021.0	1	1.0	1.0	88.3
	12022.1	1	1.0	1.0	89.3
	12022.2	3	2.9	2.9	92.2
	12022.5	4	3.9	3.9	96.1
	12022.7	3	2.9	2.9	99.0
	12031.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V57 COMPLAINT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	89	86.4	86.4	86.4
	245.1	1	1.0	1.0	87.4
	1203.1	1	1.0	1.0	88.3
	10851.0	3	2.9	2.9	91.3
	12022.1	2	1.9	1.9	93.2
	12022.2	3	2.9	2.9	96.1
	12022.5	4	3.9	3.9	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V56 COMPLAINT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	98	95.1	95.1	95.1
	12022.1	2	1.9	1.9	97.1
	12022.5	3	2.9	2.9	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V59 COMPLAINT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	101	98.1	98.1	98.1
	667.5	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12022.2	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V60 NUMBER OF COUNTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	2	1.9	1.9	1.9
	1.	32	31.1	31.1	33.0
	2.	33	32.0	32.0	65.0
	3.	16	15.5	15.5	80.6
	4.	5	4.9	4.9	85.4
	5.	3	2.9	2.9	88.3
	6.	5	4.9	4.9	93.2
	7.	1	1.0	1.0	94.2
	10.	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	13.	2	1.9	1.9	97.1
	19.	2	1.9	1.9	99.0
	28.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V61 NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	39	37.9	38.6	38.6
	2.	34	33.0	33.7	72.3
	3.	11	10.7	10.9	83.2
	4.	3	2.9	3.0	86.1
	5.	3	2.9	3.0	89.1
	6.	2	1.9	2.0	91.1
	7.	2	1.9	2.0	93.1
	8.	2	1.9	2.0	95.0
	11.	2	1.9	2.0	97.0
	13.	2	1.9	2.0	99.0
	26.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	99.	2	1.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 101 MISSING CASES 2

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V62 FIRST PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY	1.	2	1.9	1.9	1.9
NOT GUILTY	2.	101	98.1	98.1	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES. 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V66 CHANGE OF PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	82	79.6	80.4	80.4
NO	2.	20	19.4	19.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	1	1.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 1

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V67 TYPE OF COUNSEL

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PUBLIC DEFENDER	1.	70	68.0	72.2	72.2
COURT APP	2.	12	11.7	12.4	84.5
PRIVATE	3.	15	14.6	15.5	100.0
UNK	5.	6	5.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 97 MISSING CASES 6

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V68 TRIAL DISPOSITION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY PLEA	1.	83	80.6	80.6	80.6
GUILTY BY JURY	3.	13	12.6	12.6	93.2
GUILTY BY JUDGE	4.	2	1.9	1.9	95.1
NOT GUILTY BY JURY	5.	5	4.9	4.9	100.0
TOTAL		103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PROBATION	1.	8	7.8	8.2	8.2
JAIL	2.	1	1.0	1.0	9.2
PRISON	3.	41	39.8	41.8	51.0
SPLIT SENTENCE	4.	40	38.8	40.8	91.8
OTHER	5.	1	1.0	1.0	92.9
	7.	7	6.8	7.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	6.	5	4.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 5

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V73 RESTITUTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	1	1.0	1.1	1.1
NO	2.	87	84.5	98.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	15	14.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 88 MISSING CASES 15

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V76 P.S.I.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	93	90.3	95.9	95.9
NO	2.	4	3.9	4.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	6	5.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 97 MISSING CASES 6

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V77 PLEA AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	82	79.6	79.6	79.6
NO	2.	15	14.6	14.6	94.2
	4.	6	5.8	5.8	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V78 TYPE OF AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
CHARGE ONLY	1.	13	12.6	15.9	15.9
SENTENCE ONLY	2.	18	17.5	22.0	37.8
BOTH	3.	51	49.5	62.2	100.0
	9.	21	20.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 82 MISSING CASES 21

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V79 CONVICTION CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	5	4.9	4.9	4.9
	211.0	69	67.0	67.0	71.8
	220.0	1	1.0	1.0	72.8
	245.1	9	8.7	8.7	81.6
	459.0	6	5.8	5.8	87.4
	487.2	2	1.9	1.9	89.3
	496.0	1	1.0	1.0	90.3
	496.1	1	1.0	1.0	91.3
	518.0	1	1.0	1.0	92.2
	602.0	1	1.0	1.0	93.2
	10851.0	1	1.0	1.0	94.2
	11350.0	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	12031.0	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	664211.0	3	2.9	2.9	99.0
	664487.1	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V80 CONVICTION CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	72	69.9	69.9	69.9
	148.0	1	1.0	1.0	70.9
	211.0	1	1.0	1.0	71.8
	217.0	1	1.0	1.0	72.8
	236.0	2	1.9	1.9	74.8
	242.0	1	1.0	1.0	75.7
	245.1	4	3.9	3.9	79.6
	459.0	2	1.9	1.9	81.6
	487.0	1	1.0	1.0	82.5
	667.5	3	2.9	2.9	85.4
	12021.0	2	1.9	1.9	87.4
	12022.1	4	3.9	3.9	91.3
	12022.2	4	3.9	3.9	95.1
	12022.5	4	3.9	3.9	99.0
	12022.7	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

V81 CONVICTION CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	93	90.3	90.3	90.3
	236.0	1	1.0	1.0	91.3
	459.0	3	2.9	2.9	94.2
	667.5	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	12022.2	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	12022.5	4	3.9	3.9	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V81 CONVICTION CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	93	90.3	90.3	90.3
	236.0	1	1.0	1.0	91.3
	459.0	3	2.9	2.9	94.2
	667.5	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	12022.2	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	12022.5	4	3.9	3.9	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V82 CONVICTION CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	99	96.1	96.1	96.1
	236.0	1	1.0	1.0	97.1
	10851.0	1	1.0	1.0	98.1
	12022.1	2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V83 NUMBER OF CONVICTION CHARGES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	2	1.9	1.9	1.9
	1.	65	63.1	63.1	65.0
	2.	24	23.3	23.3	88.3
	3.	2	1.9	1.9	90.3
	4.	2	1.9	1.9	92.2
	5.	1	1.0	1.0	93.2
	6.	3	2.9	2.9	96.1
	9.	1	1.0	1.0	97.1
	99.	2	1.9	1.9	99.0
	130.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V85 BURGLARY VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NON RESIDENTIAL	1.	5	4.9	23.8	23.8
RESIDENTIAL	2.	16	15.5	76.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	82	79.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 21 MISSING CASES 82

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V86 TIME OF OFFENSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	53	51.5	54.6	54.6
NO	2.	44	42.7	45.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	6	5.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 97 MISSING CASES 6

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V87 HARM TO VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	1.	65	63.1	65.7	65.7
MINOR INJURY	2.	25	24.3	25.3	90.9
HOSPITALIZATION	3.	9	8.7	9.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	3	2.9	MISSING	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	1	1.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 99 MISSING CASES 4

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V88 AGE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UNDER 21	1.	5	4.9	6.6	6.6
21 TO 30	2.	22	21.4	28.9	35.5
31 TO 40	3.	17	16.5	22.4	57.9
41 TO 50	4.	8	7.8	10.5	68.4
51 TO 60	5.	8	7.8	10.5	78.9
OVER 60	6.	16	15.5	21.1	100.0
	99.	27	26.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 76 MISSING CASES 27

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V89 RACE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	55	53.4	55.6	55.6
BLACK	2.	17	16.5	17.2	72.7
ORIENTAL	3.	6	5.8	6.1	78.8
AM. INDIAN	4.	3	2.9	3.0	81.8
MULT.	7.	1	1.0	1.0	82.8
	8.	17	16.5	17.2	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	4	3.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 99 MISSING CASES 4

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V90 SEX OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	53	51.5	53.0	53.0
FEMALE	2.	27	26.2	27.0	80.0
MULT.	5.	20	19.4	20.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	1	1.0	MISSING	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	4.	2	1.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 3

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V91 RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FAMILY	1.	2	1.9	2.0	2.0
FRIEND OR ACQUAINTAN	2.	8	7.8	8.2	10.2
STRANGER	3.	78	75.7	79.6	89.8
MULT.	4.	10	9.7	10.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	4	3.9	MISSING	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	1	1.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 5

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V92 WEAPON USED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	65	63.1	64.4	64.4
NO	2.	36	35.0	35.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	2	1.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 101 MISSING CASES 2

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V93 CONFESION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	19	18.4	19.4	19.4
NO	2.	79	76.7	80.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	5	4.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 5

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V94 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	75	72.8	76.5	76.5
NO	2.	23	22.3	23.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	5	4.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 5

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VSS NUMBER OF WITNESSES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	38	36.9	36.9	36.9
	2.	33	32.0	32.0	68.9
	3.	9	8.7	8.7	77.7
	4.	7	6.8	6.8	84.5
	5.	5	4.9	4.9	89.3
	6.	2	1.9	1.9	91.3
	7.	3	2.9	2.9	94.2
	99.	6	5.8	5.8	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 103 MISSING CASES 0

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V96 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	88	85.4	90.7	90.7
NO	2.	9	8.7	9.3	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	6	5.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 97 MISSING CASES 6

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V97 AMOUNT OF LOSS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UP TO \$100	1.	36	35.0	63.2	63.2
\$101-250	2.	6	5.8	10.5	73.7
\$251-500	3.	4	3.9	7.0	80.7
\$501-1,000	4.	8	7.8	14.0	94.7
\$1,001-5,000	5.	3	2.9	5.3	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	46	44.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 57 MISSING CASES 46

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V98 AMOUNT OF DAMAGE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	1	1.0	10.0	10.0
UP TO \$100	1.	8	7.8	80.0	90.0
\$1,001-5,000	5.	1	1.0	10.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	93	90.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 10 MISSING CASES 93

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V112 MAXIMUM SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	0.	14	13.6	15.9	15.9
2 WKS TO 6 MOS	1.	18	17.5	20.5	36.4
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	13	12.6	14.8	51.1
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	6	5.8	6.8	58.0
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	22	21.4	25.0	83.0
OVER 4 YRS	5.	15	14.6	17.0	100.0
	999.	15	14.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 88 MISSING CASES 15

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V113 ACTUAL SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
2 MYS TO 6 MOS	1.	2	1.9	2.1	2.1
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	1	1.0	1.0	3.1
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	9	8.7	9.3	12.4
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	63	61.2	64.9	77.3
OVER 4 YRS	5.	22	21.4	22.7	100.0
	999.	6	5.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 97 MISSING CASES 6

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V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
JURY TRIAL	1.	18	17.5	17.8	17.8
PLEA BARGAIN	2.	81	78.6	80.2	98.0
GUILTY NO BARG	3.	2	1.9	2.0	100.0
	9.	2	1.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	103	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 101 MISSING CASES 2

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 628 BYTES
2 TRANSFORMATIONS
25 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
3 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 1.08 SECONDS

22 TASK NAME	BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY A
23 COMMENT	THESE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE
24	DESCRIPTION OF THE BURGLARY CASE FILE IN COUNTY A AND
25	DOCUMENT TABLES ONE THROUGH SIX IN THE FINAL REPORT ON
26	PLEA BARGAINING
27 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 2)
28 FREQUENCIES	GENERAL=V3 TO V7,V9 TO V28,V33,V34,V48 TO V62,V66 TO V68,
29	V72,V73,V76 TO V83,V85 TO V98,V112,V113,V117

GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 5120 VALUES AND 1536 LABELS PER VARIABLE FOR 'FREQUENCIES'

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V3 SEX

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	100	98.0	98.0	98.0
FEMALE	2.	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V4. RACE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	35	34.3	34.3	34.3
BLACK	2.	53	52.0	52.0	86.3
SPANISH	3.	9	8.8	8.8	95.1
ORIENTAL	4.	4	3.9	3.9	99.0
AM. INDIAN	5.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
TOTAL		102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V5 MARITAL STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
SINGLE	1.	53	52.0	62.4	62.4
MARRIED	2.	4	3.9	4.7	67.1
SEPERATED	3.	7	6.9	8.2	75.3
DIVORCED	4.	10	9.8	11.8	87.1
COMMON LAW	6.	11	10.8	12.9	100.0
UNKHOWN	7.	17	16.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 85 MISSING CASES 17

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V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
1-4	1.	1	1.0	1.1	1.1
9-11	3.	41	40.2	44.6	45.7
12	4.	26	25.5	28.3	73.9
SOME COLLEGE	5.	19	18.6	20.7	94.6
TRADE SCHOOL	6.	5	4.9	5.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	8.	10	9.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 92 MISSING CASES 10

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V7 YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	2	2.0	2.4	2.4
	1.	4	3.9	4.9	7.3
	2.	1	1.0	1.2	8.5
	3.	1	1.0	1.2	9.8
	4.	1	1.0	1.2	11.0
	5.	4	3.9	4.9	15.9
	6.	69	67.6	84.1	100.0
	7.	20	19.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 82 MISSING CASES 20

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V9 CITIZENSHIP

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UNITED STATES	1.	93	91.2	100.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	4.	9	8.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 93 MISSING CASES 9

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V10 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FULL-TIME	1.	15	14.7	16.3	16.3
PART-TIME	2.	2	2.0	2.2	18.5
UNEMPLOYED	3.	64	62.7	69.6	88.0
IRREGULAR	4.	11	10.8	12.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	10	9.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 92 MISSING CASES 10

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V11 LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	28	27.5	73.7	73.7
	2.	2	2.0	5.3	78.9
	3.	1	1.0	2.6	81.6
	5.	3	2.9	7.9	89.5
	6.	2	2.0	5.3	94.7
	8.	2	2.0	5.3	100.0
	9.	64	62.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 38 MISSING CASES 64

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V12 HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	15	14.7	16.1	16.1
NO	2.	78	76.5	83.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	9	8.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 93 MISSING CASES 9

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V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	56	54.9	57.7	57.7
NO	2.	41	40.2	42.3	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	5	4.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 97 MISSING CASES 5

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V14 HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	29	28.4	30.5	30.5
NO	2.	66	64.7	69.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	7	6.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 95 MISSING CASES 7

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V15 PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	20	19.6	19.6	19.6
	1.	8	7.8	7.8	27.5
	2.	10	9.8	9.8	37.3
	3.	11	10.8	10.8	48.0
	4.	10	9.8	9.8	57.8
	5.	10	9.8	9.8	67.6
	6.	7	6.9	6.9	74.5
	7.	5	4.9	4.9	79.4
	8.	21	20.6	20.6	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	45	44.1	44.6	44.6
	1.	13	12.7	12.9	57.4
	2.	13	12.7	12.9	70.3
	3.	12	11.8	11.9	82.2
	4.	10	9.8	9.9	92.1
	5.	4	3.9	4.0	96.0
	7.	3	2.9	3.0	99.0
	8.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	9.	1	1.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 101 MISSING CASES 1

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V17 # OF "2115"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	92	90.2	90.2	90.2
	1.	5	4.9	4.9	95.1
	2.	4	3.9	3.9	99.0
	3.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V18 # OF "459S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	68	66.7	66.7	66.7
	1.	16	15.7	15.7	82.4
	2.	8	7.8	7.8	90.2
	3.	4	3.9	3.9	94.1
	4.	4	3.9	3.9	98.0
	5.	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V19 FELONY CONVICTIONS LAST 5 YRS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	57	55.9	55.9	55.9
	1.	21	20.6	20.6	76.5
	2.	15	14.7	14.7	91.2
	3.	5	4.9	4.9	96.1
	4.	3	2.9	2.9	99.0
	7.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V20 PRIOR MISDOMENOR ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	21	20.6	20.8	20.8
	1.	21	20.6	20.8	41.6
	2.	9	8.8	8.9	50.5
	3.	13	12.7	12.9	63.4
	4.	12	11.8	11.9	75.2
	5.	3	2.9	3.0	78.2
	6.	4	3.9	4.0	82.2
	7.	7	6.9	6.9	89.1
	8.	11	10.8	10.9	100.0
	9.	1	1.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 101 MISSING CASES 1

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V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	25	24.5	25.3	25.3
	1.	16	15.7	16.2	41.4
	2.	13	12.7	13.1	54.5
	3.	10	9.8	10.1	64.6
	4.	5	4.9	5.1	69.7
	5.	8	7.8	8.1	77.8
	6.	8	7.8	8.1	85.9
	7.	7	6.9	7.1	92.9
	8.	7	6.9	7.1	100.0
	9.	3	2.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 99 MISSING CASES 3

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V22 MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS 5 YRS.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	44	43.1	44.4	44.4
	1.	22	21.6	22.2	66.7
	2.	11	10.8	11.1	77.8
	3.	9	8.8	9.1	86.9
	4.	4	3.9	4.0	90.9
	5.	7	6.9	7.1	98.0
	6.	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	7.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	9.	3	2.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 99 MISSING CASES 3

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V23 JUVENILE RECORD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	31	30.4	31.6	31.6
NO	2.	67	65.7	68.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	4	3.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 4

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V24 POLICE CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	182.	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	182.	1	1.0	1.0	2.0
	220.	1	1.0	1.0	2.9
	245.	1	1.0	1.0	3.9
	447.	1	1.0	1.0	4.9
	459.	93	91.2	91.2	96.1
	496.	2	2.0	2.0	98.0
	10851.	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	10852.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V25 POLICE CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	55	53.9	53.9	53.9
	148.0	3	2.9	2.9	56.9
	182.0	2	2.0	2.0	58.8
	182.1	1	1.0	1.0	59.8
	207.0	1	1.0	1.0	60.8
	236.0	1	1.0	1.0	61.8
	245.2	1	1.0	1.0	62.7
	451.1	1	1.0	1.0	63.7
	459.0	2	2.0	2.0	65.7
	466.0	11	10.8	10.8	76.5
	487.0	2	2.0	2.0	78.4
	496.0	14	13.7	13.7	92.2
	496.1	2	2.0	2.0	94.1
	1291.0	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	10851.0	2	2.0	2.0	97.1
	10852.0	2	2.0	2.0	99.0
	11357.2	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V26 POLICE CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	81	79.4	79.4	79.4
	182.0	1	1.0	1.0	80.4
	220.0	1	1.0	1.0	81.4
	466.0	9	8.8	8.8	90.2
	496.1	1	1.0	1.0	91.2
	4143.1	3	2.9	2.9	94.1
	10851.0	3	2.9	2.9	97.1
	11350.0	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
	12020.0	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12916.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V27 POLICE CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	90	88.2	88.2	88.2
	182.0	1	1.0	1.0	89.2
	466.0	4	3.9	3.9	93.1
	496.0	1	1.0	1.0	94.1
	647.5	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	1291.0	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	4143.1	1	1.0	1.0	97.1
	10852.0	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
	11357.2	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12022.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V28 POLICE CHARGE #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	97	95.1	95.1	95.1
	148.0	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	11351.0	1	1.0	1.0	97.1
	11351.1	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
	12021.0	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	40508.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	16	15.7	17.4	17.4
NO	2.	76	74.5	82.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	10	9.8	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 92 MISSING CASES 10

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V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	56	54.9	56.0	56.0
NO	2.	44	43.1	44.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	2	2.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 2

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V48 INDICTMENT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	17	16.7	16.7	16.7
	207.0	1	1.0	1.0	17.6
	245.0	1	1.0	1.0	18.6
	459.0	70	68.6	68.6	87.3
	664211.0	1	1.0	1.0	88.2
	664459.0	12	11.8	11.8	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V49 INDICTMENT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	55	53.9	53.9	53.9
	148.0	1	1.0	1.0	54.9
	236.0	1	1.0	1.0	55.9
	245.1	1	1.0	1.0	56.9
	459.0	2	2.0	2.0	58.8
	466.0	15	14.7	14.7	73.5
	496.0	8	7.8	7.8	81.4
	602.5	1	1.0	1.0	82.4
	664.0	1	1.0	1.0	83.3
	667.5	7	6.9	6.9	90.2
	10851.0	3	2.9	2.9	93.1
	11375.2	1	1.0	1.0	94.1
	12020.0	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	664459.0	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	664487.3	2	2.0	2.0	98.0
	66410848.0	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V50 INDICTMNET #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	84	82.4	82.4	82.4
	220.0	1	1.0	1.0	83.3
	451.1	1	1.0	1.0	84.3
	459.0	1	1.0	1.0	85.3
	466.0	8	7.8	7.8	93.1
	496.0	1	1.0	1.0	94.1
	647.7	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	667.5	3	2.9	2.9	98.0
	12021.0	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12022.2	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V51 INDICTMENT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	98	96.1	96.1	96.1
	245.1	1	1.0	1.0	97.1
	447.1	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
	667.5	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12022.5	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V52 INDICTMENT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	101	99.0	99.0	99.0
	667.5	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V53 INDICTMENT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	101	99.0	99.0	99.0
	12022.1	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V54 COMPLAINT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
	207.0	1	1.0	1.0	2.9
	245.0	1	1.0	1.0	3.9
	459.0	86	84.3	84.3	88.2
	664211.0	1	1.0	1.0	89.2
	664459.0	11	10.8	10.8	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V55 COMPLAINT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	43	42.2	42.2	42.2
	148.0	1	1.0	1.0	43.1
	236.0	1	1.0	1.0	44.1
	243.0	1	1.0	1.0	45.1
	245.1	1	1.0	1.0	46.1
	459.0	1	1.0	1.0	47.1
	466.0	16	15.7	15.7	62.7
	487.1	1	1.0	1.0	63.7
	487.3	1	1.0	1.0	64.7
	496.0	14	13.7	13.7	78.4
	602.5	1	1.0	1.0	79.4
	664.0	1	1.0	1.0	80.4
	667.5	8	7.8	7.8	88.2
	10851.0	2	2.0	2.0	90.2
	11375.2	1	1.0	1.0	91.2
	12020.0	1	1.0	1.0	92.2
	12022.2	1	1.0	1.0	93.1
	12025.0	1	1.0	1.0	94.1
	19851.0	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	664459.0	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	664487.3	2	2.0	2.0	98.0
	66410848.0	2	2.0	2.0	100.0

664459.0	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
664487.3	2	2.0	2.0	98.0
66410848.0	2	2.0	2.0	100.0

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TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0
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VALID CASES	102	MISSING CASES	0
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V56 COMPLAINT #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	77	75.5	75.5	75.5
	220.0	1	1.0	1.0	76.5
	447.1	1	1.0	1.0	77.5
	459.0	1	1.0	1.0	78.4
	466.0	13	12.7	12.7	91.2
	487.0	1	1.0	1.0	92.2
	496.0	1	1.0	1.0	93.1
	667.5	2	2.0	2.0	95.1
	9143.1	2	2.0	2.0	97.1
	10851.0	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
	10852.0	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12021.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V57 COMPLAINT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	91	89.2	89.2	89.2
	148.0	1	1.0	1.0	90.2
	245.1	1	1.0	1.0	91.2
	451.1	1	1.0	1.0	92.2
	466.0	1	1.0	1.0	93.1
	667.5	2	2.0	2.0	95.1
	4143.1	3	2.9	2.9	98.0
	11377.0	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12022.0	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V58 COMPLAINT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	99	97.1	97.1	97.1
	4143.1	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
	10852.0	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	12022.5	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V59 COMPLAINT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	100	98.0	98.0	98.0
	466.0	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	667.5	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V60 NUMBER OF COUNTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	8	7.8	8.5	8.5
	1.	43	42.2	45.7	54.3
	2.	24	23.5	25.5	79.8
	3.	13	12.7	13.8	93.6
	4.	5	4.9	5.3	98.9
	6.	1	1.0	1.1	100.0
	99.	8	7.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 94 MISSING CASES 8

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V61 NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	42	41.2	42.0	42.0
	2.	31	30.4	31.0	73.0
	3.	16	15.7	16.0	89.0
	4.	5	4.9	5.0	94.0
	5.	2	2.0	2.0	96.0
	6.	3	2.9	3.0	99.0
	8.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	99.	2	2.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 2

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V62 FIRST PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY	1.	14	13.7	13.7	13.7
NOT GUILTY	2.	88	86.3	86.3	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V66 CHANGE OF PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	81	79.4	79.4	79.4
NO	2.	21	20.6	20.6	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V67 TYPE OF COUNSEL

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PUBLIC DEFENDER	1.	68	66.7	68.7	68.7
COURT APP	2.	16	15.7	16.2	84.8
PRIVATE	3.	15	14.7	15.2	100.0
UNK	5.	3	2.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 99 MISSING CASES 3

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V68 TRIAL DISPOSITION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY PLEA	1.	93	91.2	91.2	91.2
GUILTY BY JURY	3.	7	6.9	6.9	98.0
NOT GUILTY BY JURY	5.	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PROBATION	1.	14	13.7	14.1	14.1
JAIL	2.	1	1.0	1.0	15.2
PRISON	3.	27	26.5	27.3	42.4
SPLIT SENTENCE	4.	50	49.0	50.5	92.9
	7.	6	5.9	6.1	99.0
	8.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	6.	3	2.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 99 MISSING CASES 3

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V73 RESTITUTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	7	6.9	7.8	7.8
NO	2.	83	81.4	92.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	12	11.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 90 MISSING CASES 12

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V76 P.S.I.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	92	90.2	96.8	96.8
NO	2.	3	2.9	3.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	7	6.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 95 MISSING CASES 7

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V77 PLEA AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	79	77.5	77.5	77.5
NO	2.	13	12.7	12.7	90.2
	4.	10	9.8	9.8	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V78 TYPE OF AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
CHARGE ONLY	1.	21	20.6	25.6	25.6
SENTENCE ONLY	2.	30	29.4	36.6	62.2
BOTH	3.	31	30.4	37.8	100.0
	9.	20	19.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 82 MISSING CASES 20

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V79 CONVICTION CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
	245.0	1	1.0	1.0	2.9
	459.0	90	88.2	88.2	91.2
	496.0	1	1.0	1.0	92.2
	647.7	1	1.0	1.0	93.1
	10851.0	1	1.0	1.0	94.1
	664456.0	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	664459.0	5	4.9	4.9	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V80 CONVICTION CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	93	91.2	91.2	91.2
	207.0	1	1.0	1.0	92.2
	236.0	1	1.0	1.0	93.1
	447.1	1	1.0	1.0	94.1
	466.0	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	496.0	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	667.5	3	2.9	2.9	99.0
	12022.1	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V81 CONVICTION CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	101	99.0	99.0	99.0
	667.5	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V82 CONVICTION CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	102	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	102	MISSING CASES	0		

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VS3 NUMBER OF CONVICTION CHARGES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	3	2.9	2.9	2.9
	1.	88	86.3	86.3	89.2
	2.	7	6.9	6.9	96.1
	3.	2	2.0	2.0	98.0
	99.	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V85 BURGLARY VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NON RESIDENTIAL	1.	34	33.3	35.1	35.1
RESIDENTIAL	2.	36	35.3	37.1	72.2
AUTO	3.	26	25.5	26.8	99.0
MULT.	4.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	5	4.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 97 MISSING CASES 5

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V86 TIME OF OFFENSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	60	58.8	63.2	63.2
NO	2.	35	34.3	36.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	7	6.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 95 MISSING CASES 7

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V87 HARM TO VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	1.	93	91.2	95.9	95.9
MINOR INJURY	2.	2	2.0	2.1	97.9
	7.	2	2.0	2.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	1	1.0	MISSING	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	4	3.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 97 MISSING CASES 5

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V88 AGE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	4	3.9	6.1	6.1
UNDER 21	1.	3	2.9	4.5	10.6
21 TO 30	2.	17	16.7	25.8	36.4
31 TO 40	3.	18	17.6	27.3	63.6
41 TO 50	4.	12	11.8	18.2	81.8
51 TO 60	5.	2	2.0	3.0	84.8
OVER 60	6.	9	8.8	13.6	98.5
	130.	1	1.0	1.5	100.0
	99.	36	35.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 36

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V89 RACE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	37	36.3	41.6	41.6
BLACK	2.	10	9.8	11.2	52.8
ORIENTAL	3.	5	4.9	5.6	58.4
AM. INDIAN	4.	12	11.8	13.5	71.9
MULT.	7.	21	20.6	23.6	95.5
	8.	4	3.9	4.5	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	13	12.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 89 MISSING CASES 13

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V90 SEX OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	50	49.0	63.3	63.3
FEMALE	2.	23	22.5	29.1	92.4
MULT.	5.	6	5.9	7.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	4	3.9	MISSING	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	4.	19	18.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 79 MISSING CASES 23

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V91 RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FAMILY	1.	4	3.9	5.0	5.0
FRIEND OR ACQUAINTAN	2.	8	7.8	10.0	15.0
STRANGER	3.	67	65.7	83.7	98.7
MULT.	4.	1	1.0	1.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	6	5.9	MISSING	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	16	15.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 80 MISSING CASES 22

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V92 WEAPON USED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	9	8.8	9.0	9.0
NO	2.	91	89.2	91.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	2	2.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 2

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V93 CONFESSION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	20	19.6	20.0	20.0
NO	2.	80	78.4	80.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	2	2.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 2

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V94 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	86	84.3	87.8	87.8
NO	2.	12	11.8	12.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	4	3.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 4

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V95 NUMBER OF WITNESSES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	12	11.8	11.8	11.8
	1.	30	29.4	29.4	41.2
	2.	41	40.2	40.2	81.4
	3.	11	10.8	10.8	92.2
	4.	1	1.0	1.0	93.1
	5.	1	1.0	1.0	94.1
	7.	1	1.0	1.0	95.1
	10.	1	1.0	1.0	96.1
	15.	2	2.0	2.0	98.0
	99.	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	130.	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

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V96 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	76	74.5	81.7	81.7
NO	2.	17	16.7	18.3	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	9	8.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 93 MISSING CASES 9

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V97 AMOUNT OF LOSS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UP TO \$100	1.	10	9.8	47.6	47.6
\$101-250	2.	3	2.9	14.3	61.9
\$251-500	3.	1	1.0	4.3	66.7
\$501-1,000	4.	2	2.0	9.5	76.2
\$1,001-5,000	5.	5	4.9	23.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	81	79.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	21	MISSING CASES	81		

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V98 AMOUNT OF DAMAGE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UP TO \$100	1.	21	20.6	87.5	87.5
\$101-250	2.	3	2.9	12.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	78	76.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 24 MISSING CASES 78

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V112 MAXIMUM SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	0.	15	14.7	16.3	16.3
2 WKS TO 6 MOS	1.	35	34.3	38.0	54.3
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	15	14.7	16.3	70.7
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	17	16.7	18.5	89.1
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	9	8.8	9.8	98.9
OVER 4 YRS	5.	1	1.0	1.1	100.0
	999.	10	9.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 92 MISSING CASES 10

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V113 ACTUAL SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
2 MYS TO 6 MOS	1.	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	5	4.9	5.0	6.0
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	48	47.1	48.0	54.0
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	43	42.2	43.0	97.0
OVER 4 YRS	5.	3	2.9	3.0	100.0
	999.	2	2.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 2

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY A
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V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
JURY TRIAL	1.	9	8.8	8.8	8.8
PLEA BARGAIN	2.	79	77.5	77.5	86.3
GUILTY NO BARG	3.	7	6.9	6.9	93.1
GUILTY BARG UNK	4.	7	6.9	6.9	100.0
	TOTAL	102	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 102 MISSING CASES 0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY A

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
3 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.92 SECONDS

30 TASK NAME	TYPE OF SENTENCE BY DISPOSITION - COUNTY A
31 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 1 OR 2)
32 COMMENT	THE FOLLOWING TABLES DOCUMENT TABLE SEVEN IN THE FINAL
33	REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING
34 CROSSTABS	TABLES=V117 BY V72 BY V116
35 OPTIONS	4,5

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 3258 CELLS, 3258 TABLES WITH 3 DIMENSIONS FOR CROSSTAB PROBLEM *****

CONTINUED

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
TYPE OF SENTENCE BY DISPOSITION - COUNTY A
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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION BY V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V72											ROW TOTAL			
		COUNT	I		IPROBATIO	JAIL	PRISON	SPLIT SE OTHER								
		ROW PCT	IN		NTENCE											
			1.I	2.I	3.I	4.I	5.I	7.I								
V117			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I				
			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I				
JURY	TRIAL	1.	I	0	I	1	I	11	I	1	I	0	I	0	I	13
		I	0.0	I	7.7	I	84.6	I	7.7	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	13.5	
PLEA	BARGAIN	2.	I	7	I	0	I	29	I	37	I	1	I	7	I	81
		I	8.6	I	0.0	I	35.8	I	45.7	I	1.2	I	8.6	I	84.4	
GUILTY	NO BARG	3.	I	0	I	0	I	1	I	1	I	0	I	0	I	2
		I	0.0	I	0.0	I	50.0	I	50.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	2.1	
COLUMN			7		1		41		39		1		7		96	
TOTAL			7.3		1.0		42.7		40.6		1.0		7.3		100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
TYPE OF SENTENCE BY DISPOSITION - COUNTY A
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION BY V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V72								ROW TOTAL
		COUNT	I		PROBATIO	JAIL	PRISON	SPLIT SE		
		ROW PCT	IN		IN	IN	IN	NTENCE		
			1.I	2.I	3.I	4.I	7.I	8.I		
V117										
JURY	TRIAL	1.	0	0	5	2	0	0	7	
			0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	
PLEA	BARGAIN	2.	12	1	15	44	5	1	78	
			15.4	1.3	19.2	56.4	6.4	1.3	78.8	
GUILTY	NO BARG	3.	1	0	4	2	0	0	7	
			14.3	0.0	57.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	
GUILTY	BARG UNK	4.	1	0	3	2	1	0	7	
			14.3	0.0	42.9	28.6	14.3	0.0	7.1	
COLUMN			14	1	27	50	6	1	99	
TOTAL			14.1	1.0	27.3	50.5	6.1	1.0	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 10

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
11 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.47 SECONDS

65 TASK NAME	SENTENCING DIFFERENTIALS
66 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 1 OR 2)
67 COMMENT	THE FOLLOWING DATA DOCUMENTS TABLES VIII AND IX IN
68	THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING.
69 BREAKDOWN	TABLES=V113,V114 BY V117 BY V116

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2239 CELLS AND 2 DIMENSIONS FOR SUBPROGRAM BREAKDOWN *****

SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

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PAGE 1

SPSS FOR OS/360, VERSION H, RELEASE 8.1, MAY 20, 1980

CURRENT DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SPSS BATCH SYSTEM
ORDER FROM MCGRAW-HILL: SPSS, 2ND ED. (PRINCIPAL TEXT) ORDER FROM SPSS INC.: SPSS STATISTICAL ALGORITHMS
SPSS PRIMER (BRIEF INTRO TO SPSS) SPSS POCKET GUIDE, RELEASE 8
SPSS UPDATE (USE W/SPSS, 2ND FOR REL. 7 & 8) KEYWORDS: THE SPSS INC. NEWSLETTER

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION.. ALLOWS FOR.. 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES 409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES 1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 RUN NAME APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
2 GET FILE CNTYA

FILE CNTYA HAS 128 VARIABLES

THE SUBFILES ARE..

NAME	NO OF CASES
CNTYA	210

3 COMMENT DATA TRANSFORMATIONS AND STATISTICAL PROCEDURES FOR
4 THE ANALYSIS OF CHARGING PATTERNS FOR PLEA BARGAINED
5 CASES IN COUNTY A WERE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE FOLLOWING
6 SPSS PROCEDURES.

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.06 SECONDS

7 SELECT IF (V2 NE 2 AND 48 AND 49)
8 RECODE V111(1 THRU 20 = 1)(21 THRU 25 = 2)(26 THRU 30 = 3)
9 (31 THRU 90 = 4)/ V15,V16,V20,V21(3=2)(4 THRU 8 = 3)/V17,V18,
10 -V19,V22(3 THRU 8 = 2)/V7(3,4=2)(5 THRU 6=3)/
11 V97(4=3)(5 THRU 8 = 4)
12 RECODE V24 TO V28,V48 TO V59,V79 TO V82(211,664211,6642110=1)(459=2)
13 (667.5=3)
14 (12022.1 THRU 12022.7=4)(207 THRU 240,245.1,261 THRU 261.3,
15 288 THRU 288.3=5)(32,182,447 THRU 451.1,487 THRU 487.2,518,
16 11350 THRU 11358,1203.06=5)(236 THRU 245.2,286.1,286.3,
17 470,496.1,594,664,666,1203.1,4532.2,11357 THRU 11377,
18 12020 THRU 12025.2,23102.1=5)(0 = 9)(146.1 THRU 148.5,272,417,
19 466,484,487.3,488,496,602 THRU 647.7,4143.1,10851,10852,11550,
20 12031,12951.1,21801,23103,23105.1,40508.1=6)
21 COUNT NV1=V24 TO V28(1)/NV2=V54 TO V59(1)/NV3=V48 TO V53(1)/
22 NV4=V79 TO V82(1)/NV5=V24 TO V28(2)/NV6=V54 TO V59(2)/
23 NV7=V48 TO V53(2)/NV8=V79 TO V82(2)/NV9=V24 TO V28(3)/
24 NV10=V54 TO V59(3)/NV11=V48 TO V53(3)/NV12=V79 TO V82(3)/

```
25 NV13=V24 TO V28(4)/NV14=V54 TO V59(4)/
26 NV15=V48 TO V53(4)/ NV16=V79 TO V82(4)/NV17=V24 TO V28(5)/
27 NV18=V54 TO V59(5)/NV19=V48 TO V53(5)/NV20=V79 TO V82(5)/
28 NV21=V24 TO V28(6)/NV22=V54 TO V59(6)/NV23=V48 TO V53(6)/
29 NV24=V79 TO V82(6)
30 COMPUTE BLACK=0
31 IF (V4 EQ 2)BLACK=1
32 COMPUTE SPANISH=0
33 IF (V4 EQ 3)SPANISH=1
34 COMPUTE HARM=0
35 IF (V87 EQ 2 OR 3)HARM=1
36 COMPUTE EMPLOYED=0
37 IF (V10 EQ 1 OR 2)EMPLOYED=1
38 COMPUTE DEFENDER=0
39 IF (V67 EQ 1)DEFENDER=1
40 COMPUTE RESIDENT=0
41 IF (V85 EQ 2)RESIDENT=1
42 VAR LABELS NV1,ROBBERY CHARGES AT ARREST/
43 NV2,ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT/
44 NV3,ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION/
45 NV4,ROBBERY CHARGES AT CONVICTION/
46 NV5,BURGLARY CHARGES AT ARREST/
47 NV6,BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT/
48 NV7,BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION/
49 NV8,BURGLARY CHARGES AT CONVICTION/
50 NV9,PRIOR FELONIES AT ARREST/
51 NV10,PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT/
52 NV11,PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO/
53 NV12, PRIOR FELONIES AT CONVICTION/
54 NV13,ENHANCEMENTS AT ARREST/
55 NV14,ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT/
56 NV15,ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION/
57 NV16,ENHANCEMENTS AT CONVICTION/
58 NV17,FELONIES AT ARREST/
59 NV18,FELONIES AT COMPLAINT/
60 NV19,FELONIES AT INFORMATION/
61 NV20,FELONIES AT CONVICTION/
62 NV21,MISDEMEANORS AT ARREST/
63 NV22,MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT/
64 NV23,MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION/
65 NV24,MISDEMEANORS AT CONVICTION/
66 ASSIGN MISSING NV1 TO NV24(9)
67 TASK NAME CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY A
68 COMMENT THESE TABLES DOCUMENT THE CHANGES IN CHARGES ATTACHED TO
69 A PRIMARY CHARGE OF BURGLARY AT EACH STAGE OF THE CASES
70 PROGRESS THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SUPPORT
71 TABLE XV IN THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING. THE ROW
72 AND COLUMN TOTALS INDICATE NUMBER OF CASES WITH EACH
73 CHARGE TYPE AT THE SPECIFIED POINT IN THE SYSTEM. INTERNAL
74 CELL ENTRIES INDICATE CHANGES IN CHARGES FOR INDIVIDUAL
75 CASES AT SUCCESSIVE POINTS.
76
77 *SELECT IF (V116 EQ 2 AND V117 EQ 2)
```

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY

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CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY A

78 CROSSTABS VARIABLES=NV1 TO NV24(0,9)/TABLES=NV1 BY NV2/NV2 BY NV3/
79 NV3 BY NV4/NV5 BY NV6/NV6 BY NV7/NV7 BY NV8/ NV9 BY NV10/
80 NV10 BY NV11/NV11 BY NV12/NV13 BY NV14/NV14 BY NV15/NV15 BY
81 NV16/NV17 BY NV18/NV18 BY NV19/NV19 BY NV20/NV21 BY NV22/
82 NV22 BY NV23/NV23 BY NV24/

***** "CROSSTABS" PROBLEM REQUIRES 7200 BYTES WORKSPACE NOT INCLUDING VALUE LABELS *****

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2686 LABELLED VALUES *****

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV1 ROBBERY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV2 ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV2			
COUNT	I			ROW	TOTAL
ROW PCT	I				
COL PCT	I				
TOT PCT	I	0	1		
NV1	I	0	1		
	I	76	1		
	I	98.7	1.3		
	I	100.0	100.0		
		I	98.7	I	1.3
		I	100.0		
				COLUMN	77
				TOTAL	98.7 1.3 100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV2 ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT BY NV3 ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV3			
NV2	COUNT	I		I	
	ROW PCT	I		I	
	COL PCT	I		I	
	TOT PCT	I		I	
		0	1	1	
		76	0	76	
		100.0	0.0	98.7	
		100.0	0.0		
		98.7	0.0		
		1	1	1	
		0.0	100.0	1.3	
		0.0	100.0		
		0.0	1.3		
COLUMN		76	1	77	
TOTAL		98.7	1.3	100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY A
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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV3 ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION BY NV4 ROBBERY CHARGES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV4	
COUNT	I		
ROW PCT	I	ROW	
COL PCT	I	TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I		
NV3.		0	I
	0	I	76
	I	100.0	I
	I	98.7	I
	I	98.7	I
	-I	-I	-I
	1	I	1
	I	100.0	I
	I	1.3	I
	I	1.3	I
	-I	-I	-I
COLUMN		77	77
TOTAL		100.0	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV5 BURGLARY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV6			
COUNT	I			ROW	TOTAL
ROW PCT	I				
COL PCT	I				
TOT PCT	I	0	1		
NV5	0	1	4	5	
		20.0	80.0	6.5	
		10.0	6.0		
		1.3	5.2		
	1	9	63	72	
		12.5	87.5	93.5	
		90.0	94.0		
		11.7	81.8		
COLUMN		10	67	77	
TOTAL		13.0	87.0	100.0	

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT BY NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV7			
COUNT		I			
ROW	PCT	I			
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I			
NV6		0	I	1	I
		I	I	I	I
	0	I	6	I	4
		I	60.0	I	40.0
		I	25.0	I	7.5
		I	7.8	I	5.2
		I	I	I	I
	1	I	18	I	49
		I	26.9	I	73.1
		I	75.0	I	92.5
		I	23.4	I	63.6
		I	I	I	I
COLUMN		24	53	77	
TOTAL		31.2	68.8	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION BY NV8 BURGLARY CHARGES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV8			
COUNT	I				
ROW PCT	I			ROW	
COL PCT	I			TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I	0	1		
NV7.	I	0	1		
	I	7	17	24	
	I	29.2	70.8	31.2	
	I	100.0	24.3		
	I	9.1	22.1		
	I				
	I	0	53	53	
	I	0.0	100.0	68.8	
	I	0.0	75.7		
	I	0.0	68.8		
	I				
COLUMN		7	70	77	
TOTAL		9.1	90.9	100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV9 PRIOR FELONIES AT ARREST BY NV10 PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

	COUNT	I	NV10	ROW TOTAL
	ROW PCT	I		
	COL PCT	I		
	TOT PCT	I	0 I 1 I	
NV9	-I-	I- -I-	I	I
	0	I 71 I	6 I	77
		I 92.2 I	7.8 I	100.0
		I 100.0 I	100.0 I	
		I 92.2 I	7.8 I	
	-I-	I- -I-	I	I
	COLUMN	71	6	77
	TOTAL	92.2	7.8	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV10 PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		COUNT		ROW PCT		COL PCT		TOT PCT		ROW TOTAL	
		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
NV10	0	69	2	97.2	2.8	95.8	40.0	89.6	2.6	71	92.2
	1	3	3	50.0	50.0	4.2	60.0	3.9	3.9	6	7.8
COLUMN TOTAL		72	5							77	
		93.5	6.5							100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY A
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO BY NV12 PRIOR FELONIES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV12				
COUNT		I				
ROW	PCT	I				ROW
COL	PCT	I				TOTAL
TOT	PCT	I				
NV11		0	I	1	I	
		-----I-----				
	0	I	71	I	1	I 72
		I	98.6	I	1.4	I 93.5
		I	94.7	I	50.0	I
		I	92.2	I	1.3	I
		-----I-----				
	1	I	4	I	1	I 5
		I	80.0	I	20.0	I 6.5
		I	5.3	I	50.0	I
		I	5.2	I	1.3	I
		-----I-----				
COLUMN		75		2		77
TOTAL		97.4		2.6		100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV13 ENHANCEMENTS AT ARREST BY NV14 ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV14			
COUNT		I			
ROW	PCT	I		ROW	
COL	PCT	I		TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I			
NV13		0	1		
		I	I	I	
	0	I	75	I	77
		I	97.4	I	100.0
		I	100.0	I	100.0
		I	97.4	I	2.6
		I	2.6	I	
COLUMN		75		2	77
TOTAL		97.4		2.6	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV14 ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT BY NV15 ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV15				
COUNT	I					
ROW PCT	I					
COL PCT	I					ROW
TOT PCT	I	0	1	2		TOTAL
NV14						
	0	75	0	0	75	
	I	100.0	I 0.0	I 0.0	I 97.4	
	I	100.0	I 0.0	I 0.0		
	I	97.4	I 0.0	I 0.0		
	1	0	1	1	2	
	I	0.0	I 50.0	I 50.0	I 2.6	
	I	0.0	I 100.0	I 100.0		
	I	0.0	I 1.3	I 1.3		
COLUMN		75	1	1	77	
TOTAL		97.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV15 ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION BY NV16 ENHANCEMENTS AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV16			
COUNT	I				
ROW PCT	I			ROW	
COL PCT	I			TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I	0	1		
NV15	0	75	0	75	
	I	100.0	0.0	97.4	
	I	98.7	0.0		
	I	97.4	0.0		
	I				
1	1	1	0	1	
	I	100.0	0.0	1.3	
	I	1.3	0.0		
	I	1.3	0.0		
2	2	0	1	1	
	I	0.0	100.0	1.3	
	I	0.0	100.0		
	I	0.0	1.3		
COLUMN		76	1	77	
TOTAL		98.7	1.3	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV17 FELONIES AT ARREST BY NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV18					
		COUNT				ROW	TOTAL
		ROW PCT				PCT	
		TOT PCT	0	1	2		
NV17	0	I	60	2	0	I	62
		I	96.8	3.2	0.0	I	80.5
		I	85.7	40.0	0.0	I	
		I	77.9	2.6	0.0	I	
	1	I	9	2	1	I	12
		I	75.0	16.7	8.3	I	15.6
		I	12.9	40.0	50.0	I	
		I	11.7	2.6	1.3	I	
	2	I	1	1	1	I	3
		I	33.3	33.3	33.3	I	3.9
		I	1.4	20.0	50.0	I	
		I	1.3	1.3	1.3	I	
COLUMN			70	5	2		77
TOTAL			90.9	6.5	2.6		100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV19			
		COUNT	I		
		ROW PCT	I		ROW
		COL PCT	I		TOTAL
		TOT PCT	I		
NV18			0	1	1
	0	I	70	I	70
		I	100.0	I	90.9
		I	95.9	I	0.0
		I	90.9	I	0.0
	1	I	3	I	5
		I	60.0	I	6.5
		I	4.1	I	50.0
		I	3.9	I	2.6
	2	I	0	I	2
		I	0.0	I	2.6
		I	0.0	I	50.0
		I	0.0	I	2.6
COLUMN		73	4	77	
TOTAL		94.8	5.2	100.0	

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FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION BY NV20 FELONIES AT CONVICTION
*****.PAGE 1 OF 1

	NV20		
COUNT	I		ROW
ROW PCT	I		TOTAL
COL PCT	I		
TOT PCT	I	0	I
NV19	I		I
	0	I 73	I 73
		I 100.0	I 94.8
		I 94.8	I
		I 94.8	I
	I		I
	1	I 4	I 4
		I 100.0	I 5.2
		I 5.2	I
		I 5.2	I
	I		I
COLUMN		77	77
TOTAL		100.0	100.0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY A
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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV21 MISDEMEANORS AT ARREST BY NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV22									
		COUNT								ROW	
		ROW PCT								TOTAL	
		COL PCT									
		TOT PCT	0	1	2	3	4				
NV21											
	0	I	34	I	6	I	1	I	0	I	41
		I	82.9	I	14.6	I	2.4	I	0.0	I	53.2
		I	82.9	I	25.0	I	12.5	I	0.0	I	
		I	44.2	I	7.8	I	1.3	I	0.0	I	
	1	I	5	I	15	I	0	I	0	I	20
		I	25.0	I	75.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	26.0
		I	12.2	I	62.5	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	
		I	6.5	I	19.5	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	
	2	I	2	I	2	I	7	I	2	I	13
		I	15.4	I	15.4	I	53.8	I	15.4	I	16.9
		I	4.9	I	8.3	I	87.5	I	66.7	I	
		I	2.6	I	2.6	I	9.1	I	2.6	I	
	3	I	0	I	1	I	0	I	1	I	3
		I	0.0	I	33.3	I	0.0	I	33.3	I	3.9
		I	0.0	I	4.2	I	0.0	I	33.3	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	1.3	I	0.0	I	1.3	I	
COLUMN			41		24		8		3		77
TOTAL			53.2		31.2		10.4		3.9		100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT BY NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV23				ROW TOTAL	
		COUNT	I				
NV22	ROW PCT	I	I			I	
	COL PCT	I	I				
		TOT PCT	0	1	2	I	
0	I	I	I	I	I		41
	I	39	I	1	1		
	I	95.1	I	2.4	2.4	53.2	
	I	78.0	I	4.3	25.0		
1	I	50.6	I	1.3	1.3	24	
	I	I	I	I	I		
	I	5	I	19	0		31.2
	I	20.8	I	79.2	0.0		
2	I	10.0	I	82.6	0.0	10.4	
	I	6.5	I	24.7	0.0		
	I	I	I	I	I		
	I	2	I	3	3		3
3	I	25.0	I	37.5	37.5	3.9	
	I	4.0	I	13.0	75.0		
	I	2.6	I	3.9	3.9		
	I	I	I	I	I		
4	I	3	I	0	0	1	
	I	100.0	I	0.0	0.0		1.3
	I	6.0	I	0.0	0.0		
	I	3.9	I	0.0	0.0		
5	I	I	I	I	I	77	
	I	1	I	0	0		
	I	100.0	I	0.0	0.0		
	I	2.0	I	0.0	0.0		
6	I	1.3	I	0.0	0.0	100.0	
	I	I	I	I	I		
	I	I	I	I	I		
COLUMN		50	23	4	77	100.0	
TOTAL		64.9	29.9	5.2	100.0		

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION BY NV24 MISDEMEANORS AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV24					
		COUNT	I				
		ROW PCT	I			ROW	
		COL PCT	I			TOTAL	
		TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	
NV23			I		I		I
	0	I	49	I	1	I	50
		I	98.0	I	2.0	I	64.9
		I	65.3	I	50.0	I	
		I	63.6	I	1.3	I	
			I		I		I
	1	I	22	I	1	I	23
		I	95.7	I	4.3	I	29.9
		I	29.3	I	50.0	I	
		I	28.6	I	1.3	I	
			I		I		I
	2	I	4	I	0	I	4
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I	5.2
		I	5.3	I	0.0	I	
		I	5.2	I	0.0	I	
		I		I		I	
COLUMN		75	2			77	
TOTAL		97.4	2.6			100.0	

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 4000 BYTES
40 TRANSFORMATIONS
140 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
68 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.84 SECONDS

83 TASK NAME	CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED ROBBERIES - COUNTY A
84 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 1 AND V117 EQ 2)
85 COMMENT	THESE TABLES DOCUMENT CHANGES IN CHARGES ATTACHED TO A
86	PRIMARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY AT SEVERAL POINTS IN THE
87	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SUPPORT TABLE XV IN THE
88	FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING.
89 CROSSTABS	VARIABLES=NVI TO NV24(0,9)/TABLES=NVI BY NV2/NV2 BY NV3/
90	NV3 BY NV4/NV5 BY NV6/NV6 BY NV7/NV7 BY NV8/NV9 BY NV10/
91	NV10 BY NV11/NV11 BY NV12/NV13 BY NV14/NV14 BY NV15/
92	NV15 BY NV16/NV17 BY NV18/NV18 BY NV19/NV19 BY NV20/
93	NV21 BY NV22/NV22 BY NV23/NV23 BY NV24/

***** "CROSSTABS" PROBLEM REQUIRES 7200 BYTES WORKSPACE NOT INCLUDING VALUE LABELS *****
***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2686 LABELLED VALUES *****

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV1 ROBBERY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV2 ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV2				
NV1	COUNT	I				
	ROW PCT	I				ROW
	COL PCT	I				TOTAL
	TOT PCT	I	0	1	2	
		I	I	I	I	
	0	I	1	6	0	7
		I	14.3	85.7	0.0	8.6
		I	20.0	8.1	0.0	I
		I	1.2	7.4	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I
	1	I	4	68	2	74
		I	5.4	91.9	2.7	91.4
		I	80.0	91.9	100.0	I
		I	4.9	84.0	2.5	I
		I	I	I	I	I
	COLUMN		5	74	2	81
	TOTAL		6.2	91.4	2.5	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV2 ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT BY NV3 ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV3				ROW TOTAL
COUNT	I					
ROW PCT	I					
COL PCT	I					
TOT PCT	I					
NV2		0	I	1	I	
	0	I	0	I	5	I
			0.0	I	100.0	I
			0.0	I	6.4	I
			0.0	I	6.2	I
1		2	I	72	I	
		2.7	I	97.3	I	
		66.7	I	92.3	I	
		2.5	I	88.9	I	
2		1	I	1	I	
		50.0	I	50.0	I	
		33.3	I	1.3	I	
		1.2	I	1.2	I	
COLUMN		3		78		81
TOTAL		3.7		96.3		100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV3 ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION BY NV4 ROBBERY CHARGES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV4			
COUNT		I		ROW	
ROW PCT	I			TOTAL	
COL PCT	I				
TOT PCT	I	0	1		
NV3	I	I	I		
	0	1	2	3	
	I	33.3	66.7	3.7	
	I	4.5	3.4		
	I	1.2	2.5		
1	I	I	I		
	I	21	57	78	
	I	26.9	73.1	96.3	
	I	95.5	96.6		
	I	25.9	70.4		
COLUMN		22	59	81	
TOTAL		27.2	72.8	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV5 BURGLARY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV6			
COUNT	I	COUNT		ROW	TOTAL
		ROW PCT	COL PCT		
NV5	I	TOT PCT		I	I
		0	1		
0	I	70	5	I	75
	I	93.3	6.7	I	92.6
	I	100.0	45.5	I	
	I	86.4	6.2	I	
1	I	0	6	I	6
	I	0.0	100.0	I	7.4
	I	0.0	54.5	I	
	I	0.0	7.4	I	
COLUMN		70	11	81	
TOTAL		86.4	13.6	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT BY NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV7			
COUNT		I			
ROW	PCT	I		ROW	
COL	PCT	I		TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I			
NV6		I		I	
0		I		I	
		64	6	70	
		91.4	8.6	86.4	
		100.0	35.3		
		79.0	7.4		
1		I		I	
		0	11	11	
		0.0	100.0	13.6	
		0.0	4.7		
		0.0	13.6		
COLUMN		64	17	81	
TOTAL		79.0	21.0	100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION BY NV8 BURGLARY CHARGES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV8			
COUNT	I				
ROW PCT	I			ROW	
COL PCT	I			TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I	0	1		
NV7	I				
0	I	64	0	64	
	I	100.0	0.0	79.0	
	I	84.2	0.0		
	I	79.0	0.0		
	I				
1	I	12	5	17	
	I	70.6	29.4	21.0	
	I	15.8	100.0		
	I	14.8	6.2		
	I				
COLUMN		76	5	81	
TOTAL		93.8	6.2	100.0	

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV9 PRIOR FELONIES AT ARREST BY NV10 PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT

***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV10				ROW TOTAL
		COUNT	I			
NV9	ROW PCT	I				
	COL PCT	I				
	TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I
	0	I	78	I	3	I 81
		I	96.3	I	3.7	I 100.0
		I	100.0	I	100.0	I
		I	96.3	I	3.7	I
		I		I		I
COLUMN			78		3	81
TOTAL			96.3		3.7	100.0

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV10 PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV11			
COUNT		I			
ROW	PCT	I			
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I			
NV10		0	I	1	I
		I			
	0	I	71	I	7
		I	91.0	I	9.0
		I	100.0	I	70.0
		I	87.7	I	8.6
		I			
	1	I	0	I	3
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	30.0
		I	0.0	I	3.7
		I			
COLUMN		71	10	81	
TOTAL		87.7	12.3	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO BY NV12 PRIOR FELONIES AT CONVICTION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV12			
COUNT		I		ROW	
ROW	PCT	I		TOTAL	
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I			
NV11	0	I	0	I	1
		I	71	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	88.8	I	0.0
		I	87.7	I	0.0
	1	I	9	I	1
		I	90.0	I	10.0
		I	11.3	I	100.0
		I	11.1	I	1.2
		I		I	
COLUMN		80		1	
TOTAL		98.8		1.2	
				81	
				100.0	

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 CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED ROBBERIES - COUNTY A
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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV13 ENHANCEMENTS AT ARREST BY NV14 ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV14				ROW TOTAL
		0	1	2		
NV13	COUNT	55	25	1		81
	ROW PCT	67.9	30.9	1.2		100.0
	COL PCT	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	TOT PCT	67.9	30.9	1.2		
	COLUMN TOTAL	55	25	1		81
		67.9	30.9	1.2		100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV14 ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT BY NV15 ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV15							
COUNT	I								
ROW PCT	I					ROW			
COL PCT	I					TOTAL			
TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I	2	I		
NV14		I	I	I	I	I	I		
	0	I	41	I	11	I	3	I	55
		I	74.5	I	20.0	I	5.5	I	67.9
		I	91.1	I	36.7	I	50.0	I	
		I	50.6	I	13.6	I	3.7	I	
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
	1	I	4	I	18	I	3	I	25
		I	16.0	I	72.0	I	12.0	I	30.9
		I	8.9	I	60.0	I	50.0	I	
		I	4.9	I	22.2	I	3.7	I	
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
	2	I	0	I	1	I	0	I	1
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	0.0	I	1.2	
	I	0.0	I	3.3	I	0.0	I		
	I	0.0	I	1.2	I	0.0	I		
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
COLUMN		45		30		6		81	
TOTAL		55.6		37.0		7.4		100.0	

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV15 ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION BY NV16 ENHANCEMENTS AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV16					
COUNT	I					ROW	
ROW PCT	I					TOTAL	
COL PCT	I						
TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I		
NV15	-----I-----I-----I-----I-----						
	0	I	43	I	2	I	45
		I	95.6	I	4.4	I	55.6
		I	65.2	I	13.3	I	
		I	53.1	I	2.5	I	
	-----I-----I-----I-----I-----						
	1	I	21	I	9	I	30
		I	70.0	I	30.0	I	37.0
		I	31.8	I	60.0	I	
		I	25.9	I	11.1	I	
	-----I-----I-----I-----I-----						
	2	I	2	I	4	I	6
		I	33.3	I	66.7	I	7.4
	I	3.0	I	26.7	I		
	I	2.5	I	4.9	I		
-----I-----I-----I-----I-----							
COLUMN		66		15		81	
TOTAL		81.5		18.5		100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV17 FELONIES AT ARREST BY NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV18				ROW TOTAL
		0	1	2		
NV17	COUNT					
	ROW PCT					
	COL PCT					
	TOT PCT					
0	I	I	I	I	I	
	I	50	8	1	I	59
	I	84.7	13.6	1.7	I	72.8
	I	86.2	42.1	25.0	I	
1	I	61.7	9.9	1.2	I	
	I	I	I	I	I	
	I	5	11	1	I	17
	I	29.4	64.7	5.9	I	21.0
2	I	8.6	57.9	25.0	I	
	I	6.2	13.6	1.2	I	
	I	I	I	I	I	
	I	3	0	0	I	3
3	I	100.0	0.0	0.0	I	3.7
	I	5.2	0.0	0.0	I	
	I	3.7	0.0	0.0	I	
	I	I	I	I	I	
4	I	0	0	1	I	1
	I	0.0	0.0	100.0	I	1.2
	I	0.0	0.0	25.0	I	
	I	0.0	0.0	1.2	I	
COLUMN		58	19	4		81
TOTAL		71.6	23.5	4.9		100.0

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV19						
COUNT							ROW	
ROW PCT							TOTAL	
COL PCT								
TOT PCT		0	1	2	3			
NV18	0	46	9	3	0	58		
		79.3	15.5	5.2	0.0	71.6		
		95.8	36.0	42.9	0.0			
		56.8	11.1	3.7	0.0			
1	1	2	14	3	0	19		
		10.5	73.7	15.8	0.0	23.5		
		4.2	56.0	42.9	0.0			
		2.5	17.3	3.7	0.0			
2	2	0	2	1	1	4		
		0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	4.9		
		0.0	8.0	14.3	100.0			
		0.0	2.5	1.2	1.2			
COLUMN TOTAL		48	25	7	1	81		
		59.3	30.9	8.6	1.2	100.0		

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION BY NV20 FELONIES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV20				ROW TOTAL
COUNT	I					
ROW PCT	I					
COL PCT	I					
TOT PCT	I	0	1			
NV19	0	47	1			48
		97.9	2.1			59.3
		75.8	5.3			
		58.0	1.2			
	1	12	13			25
		48.0	52.0			30.9
		19.4	68.4			
		14.8	16.0			
	2	2	5			7
		28.6	71.4			8.6
		3.2	26.3			
		2.5	6.2			
	3	1	0			1
		100.0	0.0			1.2
		1.6	0.0			
		1.2	0.0			
COLUMN		62	19			81
TOTAL		76.5	23.5			100.0

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV21 MISDEMEANORS AT ARREST BY NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV22			
COUNT	I			ROW	
ROW PCT	I			TOTAL	
COL PCT	I				
TOT PCT	I	0	1		
NV21	I				
	I				
0	I	54	3	57	
	I	94.7	5.3	70.4	
	I	79.4	23.1		
	I	66.7	3.7		
	I				
1	I	13	10	23	
	I	56.5	43.5	28.4	
	I	19.1	76.9		
	I	16.0	12.3		
	I				
2	I	1	0	1	
	I	100.0	0.0	1.2	
	I	1.5	0.0		
	I	1.2	0.0		
	I				
COLUMN		68	13	81	
TOTAL		84.0	16.0	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT BY NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV23					
COUNT						ROW	
ROW	PCT					TOTAL	
COL	PCT						
TOT	PCT	0	1	2			
NV22	0	67	1	0	68		
	I	98.5	1.5	0.0	84.0		
	I	98.5	8.3	0.0			
	I	82.7	1.2	0.0			
	1	1	11	1	13		
	I	7.7	84.6	7.7	16.0		
	I	1.5	91.7	100.0			
	I	1.2	13.6	1.2			
COLUMN		68	12	1	81		
TOTAL		84.0	14.8	1.2	100.0		

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION BY NV24 MISDEMEANORS AT CONVICTION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV24					
		COUNT	I				
		ROW PCT	I			ROW	
		COL PCT	I			TOTAL	
		TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I
NV23			I	I	I	I	I
	0	I	66	I	2	I	68
		I	97.1	I	2.9	I	84.0
		I	85.7	I	50.0	I	
		I	81.5	I	2.5	I	
		I	I	I	I	I	I
	1	I	10	I	2	I	12
		I	83.3	I	16.7	I	14.8
		I	13.0	I	50.0	I	
		I	12.3	I	2.5	I	
		I	I	I	I	I	I
	2	I	1	I	0	I	1
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I	1.2	
	I	1.3	I	0.0	I		
	I	1.2	I	0.0	I		
	I	I	I	I	I	I	
COLUMN		77		4		81	
TOTAL		95.1		4.9		100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED ROBBERIES - COUNTY A

07/24/80

PAGE 41

TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
7 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.23 SECONDS

94 FINISH

NORMAL END OF JOB.

94 CONTROL CARDS WERE PROCESSED.

0 ERRORS WERE DETECTED.

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES

07/28/80

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES

1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
7 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.38 SECONDS

47	TASK NAME	BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
48	*SELECT IF	(V117 EQ 2 AND (V116 EQ 1 OR 2))
49	COMMENT	THE FOLLOWING TABLES DEMONSTRATE THE BIVARIATE RELATIONS
50		BETWEEN SENTENCING TO STATE PRISON AND SELECTED PREDICTOR
51		VARIABLES (FOR PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY). THE DATA
52		DOCUMENTS TABLES XVII, XVIII, AND XIX IN THE FINAL REPORT
53		ON PLEA BARGAINING.
54	CROSSTABS	TABLES=V3,NV1,NV2,V111,V6,V7,NV3,V13,V34,V33,V16,V21,NV4,
55		V87,NV5,V97,V86 BY V115 BY V116

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 3258 CELLS, 3258 TABLES WITH 3 DIMENSIONS FOR CROSSTAB PROBLEM *****

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V3 SEX BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
	COUNT	I	STATE	ROW	
ROW	PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL	
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V3					
1.	I	46	I	27	
MALE	I	63.0	I	37.0	
	I	88.5	I	93.1	
	I	56.8	I	33.3	
2.	I	6	I	2	
FEMALE	I	75.0	I	25.0	
	I	11.5	I	6.9	
	I	7.4	I	2.5	
COLUMN		52	29	81	
TOTAL		64.2	35.8	100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

07/28/80

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V3 SEX BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

CONTROLLING FOR..

V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE

VALUE =

2. BURGLARY

***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT			
		TOT PCT			
V3			0.1	1.1	
MALE	1.	61	16	77	
		79.2	20.8	98.7	
		98.4	100.0		
		78.2	20.5		
FEMALE	2.	1	0	1	
		100.0	0.0	1.3	
		1.6	0.0		
		1.3	0.0		
COLUMN		62	16	78	
TOTAL		79.5	20.5	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
 FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

07/28/80

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV1 BLACK BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
	COUNT	STATE		ROW	
	ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL	
	COL PCT				
	TOT PCT	0. I	1. I		
NV1					
	0.	I 19	I 10	I 29	
NO		I 65.5	I 34.5	I 35.8	
		I 36.5	I 34.5		
		I 23.5	I 12.3		
	1.	I 33	I 19	I 52	
YES		I 63.5	I 36.5	I 64.2	
		I 63.5	I 65.5		
		I 40.7	I 23.5		
	COLUMN	52	29	81	
	TOTAL	64.2	35.8	100.0	

CONTINUED

9 OF 22

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV1 BLACK BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V115						
		COUNT	I			
ROW	PCT	RCW	PCT	I	STATE	ROW
COL	PCT	I			PRISON	TOTAL
TOT	PCT	I		0.1	1.1	
NV1		I	I	I	I	
		I	I	I	I	
		I	I	I	I	
		I	I	I	I	
		I	I	I	I	
		I	I	I	I	
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		I	I	I	I	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV2 HISPANIC BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
	COUNT	I		STATE	
	ROW PCT	I		PRISON	
	COL PCT	I		TOTAL	
	TOT PCT	I		I	
NV2		0. I		1. I	
	0.	I	45	I	28
		I	61.6	I	38.4
		I	86.5	I	96.6
NO		I	55.6	I	34.6
		I	7	I	1
		I	87.5	I	12.5
		I	13.5	I	3.4
YES		I	8.6	I	1.2
		I	52	I	29
		I	64.2	I	35.8
		I	81	I	100.0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV2 HISPANIC BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V115					
COUNT					
ROW	PCT	I	STATE	ROW	
COL	PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I	0. I	1. I	
NV2		I	I	I	
	0.	I	57	14	71
		I	80.3	19.7	91.0
		I	91.9	87.5	
NO		I	73.1	17.9	
		I	I	I	
	1.	I	5	2	7
		I	71.4	28.6	9.0
YES		I	8.1	12.5	
		I	6.4	2.6	
		I	I	I	
	COLUMN		62	16	78
TOTAL		79.5	20.5	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1

NOTE: DOCUMENTATION - AREA SCHEDULED
STATE - DISTRICT - AREA - SCHEDULED
COUNTY - CREATION DATE - 07/28/80

07/28/80 AGE 07

***** CROSS TABULATION OF *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
ROLLING FOR:
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY

V115				
COUNT	I	STATE	ROW	
ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL	
COL PCT	I			
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
11	I	I	I	
19.	I	10	1	11
	I	90.9	9.1	13.8
	I	19.6	3.4	
	I	12.5	1.3	
20.	I	6	2	8
	I	75.0	25.0	10.0
	I	11.8	6.9	
	I	7.5	2.5	
21.	I	3	4	7
	I	42.9	57.1	8.8
	I	5.9	13.8	
	I	3.8	5.0	
22.	I	5	3	8
	I	62.5	37.5	10.0
	I	9.8	10.3	
	I	6.3	3.8	
23.	I	5	1	6
	I	83.3	16.7	7.5
	I	9.8	3.4	
	I	6.3	1.3	
24.	I	4	1	5
	I	80.0	20.0	6.3
	I	7.8	3.4	
	I	5.0	1.3	
25.	I	1	0	1
	I	100.0	0.0	1.3
	I	2.0	0.0	
	I	1.3	0.0	

COLUMN	31	29	80	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	

INUED.

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 2 OF 4

V115				
COUNT	I			
ROW PCT	I	STATE	ROW	
COL PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V111	I			
26.	I	1	2	3
	I	33.3	66.7	3.8
	I	2.0	6.9	
	I	1.3	2.5	
27.	I	2	1	3
	I	66.7	33.3	3.8
	I	3.9	3.4	
	I	2.5	1.3	
28.	I	1	2	3
	I	33.3	66.7	3.8
	I	2.0	6.9	
	I	1.3	2.5	
29.	I	2	1	3
	I	66.7	33.3	3.8
	I	3.9	3.4	
	I	2.5	1.3	
30.	I	4	0	4
	I	100.0	0.0	5.0
	I	7.8	0.0	
	I	5.0	0.0	
31.	I	1	3	4
	I	25.0	75.0	5.0
	I	2.0	10.3	
	I	1.3	3.8	
33.	I	1	1	2
	I	50.0	50.0	2.5
	I	2.0	3.4	
	I	1.3	1.3	
COLUMN		51	29	80
TOTAL		63.8	36.3	100.0

(CONTINUED)

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..

V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY

PAGE 3 OF 4

V115			
COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
COL PCT	I		
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V111	34.	I 0 I 2 I	2
		I 0.0 I 100.0 I	2.5
		I 0.0 I 6.9 I	
		I 0.0 I 2.5 I	
	35.	I 0 I 1 I	1
		I 0.0 I 100.0 I	1.3
		I 0.0 I 3.4 I	
		I 0.0 I 1.3 I	
	36.	I 2 I 1 I	3
		I 66.7 I 33.3 I	3.8
		I 3.9 I 3.4 I	
		I 2.5 I 1.3 I	
	37.	I 0 I 1 I	1
		I 0.0 I 100.0 I	1.3
		I 0.0 I 3.4 I	
		I 0.0 I 1.3 I	
	38.	I 2 I 0 I	2
		I 100.0 I 0.0 I	2.5
		I 3.9 I 0.0 I	
		I 2.5 I 0.0 I	
	46.	I 0 I 1 I	1
		I 0.0 I 100.0 I	1.3
		I 0.0 I 3.4 I	
		I 0.0 I 1.3 I	
	56.	I 0 I 1 I	1
		I 0.0 I 100.0 I	1.3
		I 0.0 I 3.4 I	
		I 0.0 I 1.3 I	
COLUMN			
TOTAL			
51 29 80			
63.8 36.3 100.0			

(CONTINUED)

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****

V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

CONTROLLING FOR..

V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY

***** PAGE 4 OF 4

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
V111	ROW PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL
	COL PCT	I			
	TOT PCT	I	0.I	1.I	
		I			
62.	I	1	I	0	I 1
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I 1.3
	I	2.0	I	0.0	I
	I	1.3	I	0.0	I
		I			I
COLUMN		51	29	80	
TOTAL		63.8	36.3	100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 4

		V115			
COUNT	I	STATE	PRISON	ROW	TOTAL
ROW PCT	I				
COL PCT	I				
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
V111					
19.	I	10	I	0	I
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I
	I	16.1	I	0.0	I
	I	12.8	I	0.0	I
20.	I	6	I	0	I
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I
	I	9.7	I	0.0	I
	I	7.7	I	0.0	I
21.	I	6	I	0	I
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I
	I	9.7	I	0.0	I
	I	7.7	I	0.0	I
22.	I	2	I	1	I
	I	66.7	I	33.3	I
	I	3.2	I	6.3	I
	I	2.6	I	1.3	I
23.	I	3	I	0	I
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I
	I	4.8	I	0.0	I
	I	3.8	I	0.0	I
24.	I	4	I	0	I
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I
	I	6.5	I	0.0	I
	I	5.1	I	0.0	I
25.	I	2	I	3	I
	I	40.0	I	60.0	I
	I	3.2	I	18.8	I
	I	2.6	I	3.8	I
COLUMN		62		16	78
TOTAL		79.5		20.5	100.0

(CONTINUED)

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..

V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY

PAGE 2 OF 4

V115			
COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
COL PCT	I		
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V111	I	I	I
26.	I	2	0
I	100.0	I	0.0
I	3.2	I	0.0
I	2.6	I	0.0
27.	I	3	0
I	100.0	I	0.0
I	4.8	I	0.0
I	3.8	I	0.0
28.	I	3	1
I	75.0	I	25.0
I	4.8	I	6.3
I	3.8	I	1.3
29.	I	7	3
I	70.0	I	30.0
I	11.3	I	18.8
I	9.0	I	3.8
30.	I	2	3
I	40.0	I	60.0
I	3.2	I	18.8
I	2.6	I	3.8
31.	I	2	1
I	66.7	I	33.3
I	3.2	I	6.3
I	2.6	I	1.3
32.	I	1	0
I	100.0	I	0.0
I	1.6	I	0.0
I	1.3	I	0.0
COLUMN	62	16	78
TOTAL	79.5	20.5	100.0

(CONTINUED)

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 3 OF 4

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I		
V111	33.	I	2	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	3.2	I	0.0
		I	2.6	I	0.0
	34.	I	1	I	1
		I	50.0	I	50.0
		I	1.6	I	6.3
		I	1.3	I	1.3
	35.	I	0	I	1
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	6.3
		I	0.0	I	1.3
	36.	I	0	I	1
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	6.3
		I	0.0	I	1.3
	37.	I	1	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	1.6	I	0.0
		I	1.3	I	0.0
	38.	I	1	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	1.6	I	0.0
		I	1.3	I	0.0
	39.	I	1	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	1.6	I	0.0
		I	1.3	I	0.0
		COLUMN	62	16	78
		TOTAL	79.5	20.5	100.0

(CONTINUED)

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
 FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

07/28/80

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
 ***** PAGE 4 OF 4

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT			
		TOT PCT	0.1	1.1	
V111	40.	I	2	0	2
		I	100.0	0.0	2.6
		I	3.2	0.0	
		I	2.6	0.0	
42.		I	0	1	1
		I	0.0	100.0	1.3
		I	0.0	6.3	
		I	0.0	1.3	
45.		I	1	0	1
		I	100.0	0.0	1.3
		I	1.6	0.0	
		I	1.3	0.0	
COLUMN		62	16	78	
TOTAL		79.5	20.5	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 2

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
***** VALUE = 1. ROBBERY *****
***** PAGE 1 OF 1 *****

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
V6	ROW PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL
	COL PCT	I	0.I	1.I	
	TOT PCT	I			
9-11	3.	I	25	I	9
		I	73.5	I	26.5
		I	50.0	I	37.5
		I	33.8	I	12.2
12	4.	I	11	I	6
		I	64.7	I	35.3
		I	22.0	I	25.0
		I	14.9	I	8.1
SOME COLLEGE	5.	I	11	I	5
		I	68.8	I	31.3
		I	22.0	I	20.8
		I	14.9	I	6.8
TRADE SCHOOL	6.	I	3	I	4
		I	42.9	I	57.1
		I	6.0	I	16.7
		I	4.1	I	5.4
COLUMN			50	24	74
TOTAL			67.6	32.4	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
ROW	PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V6					
1.		1	0	1	1
1-4		100.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
		1.8	0.0		
		1.4	0.0		
3.		22	9	31	31
9-11		71.0	29.0	43.1	43.1
		38.6	60.0		
		30.6	12.5		
4.		18	2	20	20
12		90.0	10.0	27.8	27.8
		31.6	13.3		
		25.0	2.8		
5.		11	4	15	15
SOME COLLEGE		73.3	26.7	20.8	20.8
		19.3	26.7		
		15.3	5.6		
6.		5	0	5	5
TRADE SCHOOL		100.0	0.0	6.9	6.9
		8.8	0.0		
		6.9	0.0		
COLUMN		57	15	72	
TOTAL		79.2	20.8	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 14

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 BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
 FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V7 YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		COUNT		STATE		ROW	
		I		PRISON		TOTAL	
ROW	PCT	I		I		I	
COL	PCT	I		I		I	
TOT	PCT	I	0.1	1.1		I	

V7		I		I		I	
0.	I	8	I	0	I	8	
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I	11.6	
	I	19.0	I	0.0	I		
	I	11.6	I	0.0	I		

1.	I	0	I	1	I	1	
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	1.4	
	I	0.0	I	3.7	I		
	I	0.0	I	1.4	I		

3.	I	0	I	2	I	2	
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	2.9	
	I	0.0	I	7.4	I		
	I	0.0	I	2.9	I		

4.	I	1	I	0	I	1	
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I	1.4	
	I	2.4	I	0.0	I		
	I	1.4	I	0.0	I		

5.	I	0	I	1	I	1	
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	1.4	
	I	0.0	I	3.7	I		
	I	0.0	I	1.4	I		

6.	I	33	I	23	I	56	
	I	58.9	I	41.1	I	81.2	
	I	78.6	I	85.2	I		
	I	47.8	I	33.3	I		

COLUMN		42		27		69	
TOTAL		60.9		39.1		100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V7 YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V115			
COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
COL PCT	I		
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V7	I	I	I
0.	I	2 I	0 I
	I	100.0 I	0.0 I
	I	4.0 I	0.0 I
	I	3.2 I	0.0 I
1.	I	2 I	0 I
	I	100.0 I	0.0 I
	I	4.0 I	0.0 I
	I	3.2 I	0.0 I
2.	I	0 I	1 I
	I	0.0 I	100.0 I
	I	0.0 I	8.3 I
	I	0.0 I	1.6 I
3.	I	0 I	1 I
	I	0.0 I	100.0 I
	I	0.0 I	8.3 I
	I	0.0 I	1.6 I
4.	I	1 I	0 I
	I	100.0 I	0.0 I
	I	2.0 I	0.0 I
	I	1.6 I	0.0 I
5.	I	2 I	0 I
	I	100.0 I	0.0 I
	I	4.0 I	0.0 I
	I	3.2 I	0.0 I
6.	I	43 I	10 I
	I	81.1 I	18.9 I
	I	86.0 I	83.3 I
	I	69.4 I	16.1 I
COLUMN		50	12
TOTAL		80.6	19.4
			62
			100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 29

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV3 EMPLOYED BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..

V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY

***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V115					
		COUNT	I		
		ROW PCT	I	STATE	ROW
		COL PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
NV3	NO	0.	I	42	21
			I	66.7	33.3
			I	82.4	75.0
			I	53.2	26.6
			I		
YES	1.		I	9	7
			I	56.3	43.8
			I	17.6	25.0
			I	11.4	8.9
			I		
COLUMN		51	28	79	
TOTAL		64.6	35.4	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV3 EMPLOYED BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
ROW	PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----					
NV3	0.	I	49	I 15	I 64
		I	76.6	I 23.4	I 86.5
		I	83.1	I 100.0	I
		I	66.2	I 20.3	I
-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----					
	1.	I	10	I 0	I 10
YES		I	100.0	I 0.0	I 13.5
		I	16.9	I 0.0	I
		I	13.5	I 0.0	I
-----I-----I-----I-----I-----I-----					
COLUMN			59	15	74
TOTAL			79.7	20.3	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 7

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
 FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		COUNT		STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT		PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT				
		TOT PCT				
V13			0.1	1.1		
YES		1.	17	18		35
			48.6	51.4		47.3
			36.2	66.7		
			23.0	24.3		
NO		2.	30	9		39
			76.9	23.1		52.7
			63.8	33.3		
			40.5	12.2		
COLUMN			47	27		74
TOTAL			63.5	36.5		100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
V13	ROW PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL
	COL PCT	I			
		TOT PCT	I	I	
YES	1.	I	28	13	41
		I	68.3	31.7	53.9
		I	46.7	81.3	
		I	36.8	17.1	
NO	2.	I	32	3	35
		I	91.4	8.6	46.1
		I	53.3	18.8	
		I	42.1	3.9	
COLUMN		60	16	76	
TOTAL		78.9	21.1	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 10

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I	0.I	1.I
V34					
	1.	I	19	I	18
		I	51.4	I	48.6
YES		I	38.0	I	66.7
		I	24.7	I	23.4
	2.	I	31	I	9
		I	77.5	I	22.5
NO		I	62.0	I	33.3
		I	40.3	I	11.7
		COLUMN	50	27	77
		TOTAL	64.9	35.1	100.0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
	COUNT				
	PCT	STATE		ROW	
		PRISON		TOTAL	
V34	TOT	0.1	1.1		
	1.	I 33	I 12	I 45	
YES		I 73.3	I 26.7	I 57.7	
		I 53.2	I 75.0	I	
		I 42.3	I 15.4	I	
	2.	I 29	I 4	I 33	
NO		I 87.9	I 12.1	I 42.3	
		I 46.8	I 25.0	I	
		I 37.2	I 5.1	I	
	COLUMN	62	16	78	
	TOTAL	79.5	20.5	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 5

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE : CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
COUNT	I	STATE	ROW		
ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL		
COL PCT	I				
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
V33	I	I	I	I	
	1.	6	10	16	
YES	I	37.5	62.5	21.3	
	I	12.0	40.0		
	I	8.0	13.3		
	I	I	I	I	
	2.	44	15	59	
NO	I	74.6	25.4	78.7	
	I	88.0	60.0		
	I	58.7	20.0		
	I	I	I	I	
COLUMN		50	25	75	
TOTAL		66.7	33.3	100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	I		
		RCW PCT	I	STATE	ROW
		COL PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V33	YES	1.	I	6	I 5
			I	54.5	I 45.5
			I	10.9	I 35.7
			I	8.7	I 7.2
NO		2.	I	49	I 9
			I	84.5	I 15.5
			I	89.1	I 64.3
			I	71.0	I 13.0
COLUMN		55	14	69	
TOTAL		79.7	20.3	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 16

COUNT				STATE		ROW
ROW	PCT	I		PRISON		TOTAL
COL	PCT	I				
TOT	PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
V16						
0.	I	38	I	9	I	47
	I	80.9	I	19.1	I	58.0
	I	73.1	I	31.0	I	
	I	46.9	I	11.1	I	
	I		I		I	
1.	I	9	I	3	I	12
	I	75.0	I	25.0	I	14.8
	I	17.3	I	10.3	I	
	I	11.1	I	3.7	I	
	I		I		I	
2.	I	3	I	5	I	8
	I	37.5	I	62.5	I	9.9
	I	5.8	I	17.2	I	
	I	3.7	I	6.2	I	
	I		I		I	
3.	I	1	I	5	I	6
	I	16.7	I	83.3	I	7.4
	I	1.9	I	17.2	I	
	I	1.2	I	6.2	I	
	I		I		I	
4.	I	0	I	3	I	3
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	3.7
	I	0.0	I	10.3	I	
	I	0.0	I	3.7	I	
	I		I		I	
5.	I	1	I	1	I	2
	I	50.0	I	50.0	I	2.5
	I	1.9	I	3.4	I	
	I	1.2	I	1.2	I	
	I		I		I	
6.	I	0	I	2	I	2
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	2.5
	I	0.0	I	6.9	I	
	I	0.0	I	2.5	I	
	I		I		I	
COLUMN		52		29		81
TOTAL		64.2		35.8		100.0

(CONTINUED)

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 2 OF 2

V115				
COUNT	I			
ROW PCT	I	STATE	ROW	
COL PCT	I	PRISCN	TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I	0.I	1.I	
V16	I	I	I	
7.	I	0	1	1
	I	0.0	100.0	1.2
	I	0.0	3.4	
	I	0.0	1.2	
	I	I	I	
COLUMN		52	29	81
TOTAL		64.2	35.8	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		COUNT		STATE		ROW TOTAL
V16		ROW PCT	COL PCT	PRISON		
		TOT PCT		0.I	1.I	
0.	I	35	I	1	I	36
	I	97.2	I	2.8	I	46.8
	I	56.5	I	6.7	I	
	I	45.5	I	1.3	I	
-I-----I						

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 2

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 BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
 FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V21 PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR...
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 ***** VALUE = 1. ROBBERY *****
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 2 *****

		COUNT		STATE		ROW	
		ROW PCT		PRISON		TOTAL	
		COL PCT					
		TOT PCT					
V21				0.1		1.1	
		0.		25		3	
				89.3		10.7	
				49.0		10.3	
				31.3		3.8	
		1.		9		8	
				52.9		47.1	
				17.6		27.6	
				11.3		10.0	
		2.		5		4	
				55.6		44.4	
				9.8		13.8	
				6.3		5.0	
		3.		6		3	
				66.7		33.3	
				11.8		10.3	
				7.5		3.8	
		4.		3		5	
				37.5		62.5	
				5.9		17.2	
				3.8		6.3	
		5.		3		2	
				60.0		40.0	
				5.9		6.9	
				3.8		2.5	
		6.		0		2	
				0.0		100.0	
				0.0		6.9	
				0.0		2.5	
		COLUMN		51		29	
		TOTAL		63.8		36.3	
						80	
						100.0	

(CONTINUED)

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 2 OF 2

V115			
COUNT	I		
ROW PCT	I	STATE	ROW
COL PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V21	I	I	I
8.	I	0	2
	I	0.0	100.0
	I	0.0	6.9
	I	0.0	2.5
	I	I	I
COLUMN		51	29
TOTAL		63.8	36.3
			100.0

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 2

		V115			
COUNT	I	STATE	PRISON	ROW	TOTAL
ROW PCT I					
COL PCT I					
TOT PCT I		0. I	1. I		
V21					
0.	I	18	I 2	I	20
	I	90.0	I 10.0	I	26.7
	I	30.5	I 12.5	I	
	I	24.0	I 2.7	I	
1.	I	10	I 1	I	11
	I	90.9	I 9.1	I	14.7
	I	16.9	I 6.3	I	
	I	13.3	I 1.3	I	
2.	I	10	I 1	I	11
	I	90.9	I 9.1	I	14.7
	I	16.9	I 6.3	I	
	I	13.3	I 1.3	I	
3.	I	7	I 2	I	9
	I	77.8	I 22.2	I	12.0
	I	11.9	I 12.5	I	
	I	9.3	I 2.7	I	
4.	I	2	I 1	I	3
	I	66.7	I 33.3	I	4.0
	I	3.4	I 6.3	I	
	I	2.7	I 1.3	I	
5.	I	1	I 3	I	4
	I	25.0	I 75.0	I	5.3
	I	1.7	I 18.8	I	
	I	1.3	I 4.0	I	
6.	I	3	I 3	I	6
	I	50.0	I 50.0	I	8.0
	I	5.1	I 18.8	I	
	I	4.0	I 4.0	I	
COLUMN		59	16	75	
TOTAL		78.7	21.3	100.0	

(CONTINUED)

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY

***** PAGE 2 OF 2

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V21	7.	I	4	I	1
		I	80.0	I	20.0
		I	6.8	I	6.3
		I	5.3	I	1.3
	8.	I	4	I	2
		I	66.7	I	33.3
		I	6.8	I	12.5
		I	5.3	I	2.7
COLUMN		59	16	75	
TOTAL		78.7	21.3	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 5

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV4 PUBLIC DEFENDER BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR...
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
ROW	PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I	0.I	1.I	

NV4					
	0.	I	14	I 6	I 20
NO		I	70.0	I 30.0	I 25.3
		I	26.9	I 22.2	
		I	17.7	I 7.6	

	1.	I	38	I 21	I 59
YES		I	64.4	I 35.6	I 74.7
		I	73.1	I 77.8	
		I	48.1	I 26.6	

COLUMN			52	27	79
TOTAL			65.8	34.2	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV4 PUBLIC DEFENDER BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115					
		COUNT	I		STATE	ROW	
NV4	NO	ROW PCT	I		PRISON	TOTAL	
		COL PCT	I				
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
NO	0.	I	25	I	1	I	26
		I	96.2	I	3.8	I	34.7
		I	41.0	I	7.1	I	
		I	33.3	I	1.3	I	
YES	1.	I	36	I	13	I	49
		I	73.5	I	26.5	I	65.3
		I	59.0	I	92.9	I	
		I	48.0	I	17.3	I	
		COLUMN	61		14		75
		TOTAL	81.3		18.7		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 6

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N   O F   *****
V87      HARM TO VICTIM      BY V115      SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116     MAJOR CRIME TYPE      VALUE =      1.  ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

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COUNT					V115		STATE		ROW
ROW	PCT	I				PRISON		TOTAL	
COL	PCT	I							
TOT	PCT	I			0.1		1.1		
V87		I		I					
	1.	I	34	I	18	I		52	
NONE		I	65.4	I	34.6	I		67.5	
		I	69.4	I	64.3	I			
		I	44.2	I	23.4	I			
		I		I		I			
	2.	I	11	I	8	I		19	
MINOR INJURY		I	57.9	I	42.1	I		24.7	
		I	22.4	I	28.6	I			
		I	14.3	I	10.4	I			
		I		I		I			
	3.	I	4	I	2	I		6	
HOSPITALIZATION		I	66.7	I	33.3	I		7.8	
		I	8.2	I	7.1	I			
		I	5.2	I	2.6	I			
		I		I		I			
	COLUMN		49		28			77	
	TOTAL		63.6		36.4			100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
VS7 HARM TO VICTIM BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
VS7		ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT	TOT PCT		
			0.I	1.I	
NONE	1.	I 58	I 14	I 72	
		I 80.6	I 19.4	I 97.3	
		I 98.3	I 93.3	I	
		I 78.4	I 18.9	I	
MINOR INJURY	2.	I 1	I 0	I 1	
		I 100.0	I 0.0	I 1.4	
		I 1.7	I 0.0	I	
		I 1.4	I 0.0	I	
	7.	I 0	I 1	I 1	
		I 0.0	I 100.0	I 1.4	
		I 0.0	I 6.7	I	
		I 0.0	I 1.4	I	
COLUMN		59	15	74	
TOTAL		79.7	20.3	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 9

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
 FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV5 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V115					
COUNT		STATE		ROW	
ROW	PCT	PRISON		TOTAL	
COL	PCT				
TOT	PCT	0.1	1.1		
NV5	-----I-----				
	0.	I	I	I	I
		3	1	4	
	I	75.0	I 25.0	I 28.6	
	I	42.9	I 14.3		
	I	21.4	I 7.1		
	-----I-----				
	1.	I	I	I	I
		4	6	10	
	I	40.0	I 60.0	I 71.4	
I	57.1	I 85.7			
I	28.6	I 42.9			
-----I-----					
COLUMN		7	7	14	
TOTAL		50.0	50.0	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV5 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT			
		TOT PCT	0.1	1.1	
NV5	NO	0.	I	I	I
			I	I	I
			I	I	I
			I	I	I
			I	I	I
YES	1.		I	I	I
			I	I	I
			I	I	I
			I	I	I
			I	I	I
COLUMN		58	16	74	
TOTAL		78.4	21.6	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 72

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
 FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V97 AMOUNT OF LOSS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		COUNT		V115			
		ROW	PCT	I		STATE	ROW
		COL	PCT	I		PRISON	TOTAL
		TOT	PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V97							
	UP TO \$100	1.	I	15	I	10	25
			I	60.0	I	40.0	59.5
			I	62.5	I	55.6	
			I	35.7	I	23.8	
			I		I		
	\$101-250	2.	I	2	I	4	6
			I	33.3	I	66.7	14.3
			I	8.3	I	22.2	
			I	4.8	I	9.5	
			I		I		
	\$251-500	3.	I	2	I	2	4
			I	50.0	I	50.0	9.5
			I	8.3	I	11.1	
			I	4.8	I	4.8	
			I		I		
	\$501-1,000	4.	I	5	I	2	7
			I	71.4	I	28.6	16.7
			I	20.8	I	11.1	
			I	11.9	I	4.8	
			I		I		
				24		18	42
	COLUMN TOTAL			57.1		42.9	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V97 AMOUNT OF LOSS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR...
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT			
		TOT PCT	0.1	1.1	
V97 UP TO \$100	1.	I 4	I 1	I 5	
		I 80.0	I 20.0	I 35.7	
		I 33.3	I 50.0		
		I 28.6	I 7.1		
\$101-250	2.	I 2	I 1	I 3	
		I 66.7	I 33.3	I 21.4	
		I 16.7	I 50.0		
		I 14.3	I 7.1		
\$251-500	3.	I 1	I 0	I 1	
		I 100.0	I 0.0	I 7.1	
		I 8.3	I 0.0		
		I 7.1	I 0.0		
\$501-1,000	4.	I 2	I 0	I 2	
		I 100.0	I 0.0	I 14.3	
		I 16.7	I 0.0		
		I 14.3	I 0.0		
\$1,001-5,000	5.	I 3	I 0	I 3	
		I 100.0	I 0.0	I 21.4	
		I 25.0	I 0.0		
		I 21.4	I 0.0		
COLUMN		12	2	14	
TOTAL		85.7	14.3	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 104

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V86 TIME OF OFFENSE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT			
		TOT PCT	0.1	1.1	
V86					
	1.	I 27	I 16	I 43	
YES		I 62.8	I 37.2	I 55.8	
		I 54.0	I 59.3	I	
		I 35.1	I 20.8	I	
	2.	I 23	I 11	I 34	
NO		I 67.6	I 32.4	I 44.2	
		I 46.0	I 40.7	I	
		I 29.9	I 14.3	I	
COLUMN		50	27	77	
TOTAL		64.9	35.1	100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V86 TIME OF OFFENSE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

CONTROLLING FOR..

V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE

VALUE = 2. BURGLARY

***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	I		
V86	ROW PCT	I	STATE		ROW
	COL PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL
	TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
YES	1.	I	40	I 7	I 47
		I	85.1	I 14.9	I 64.4
		I	69.0	I 46.7	I
		I	54.8	I 9.6	I
NO	2.	I	18	I 8	I 26
		I	69.2	I 30.8	I 35.6
		I	31.0	I 53.3	I
		I	24.7	I 11.0	I
COLUMN			58	15	73
TOTAL			79.5	20.5	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 10

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES

1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
11 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.70 SECONDS

56 TASK NAME	PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
57 *SELECT IF	(V117 EQ 2 AND (V116 EQ 1 OR 2))
58 COMMENT	THE FOLLOWING TABLES DISPLAY THE AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF
59	MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION RECEIVED IN CATEGORIES
60	OF SELECTED PREDICTOR VARIABLES (FOR PLEA BARGAINED
61	CASES ONLY). THE DATA DOCUMENTS TABLES XX, XXI, AND
62	XXII IN THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING.
63 BREAKDOWN	TABLES=V114 BY V3,NV1,NV2,V111,V6,V7,NV3,V13,V34,V33,
64	V16,V21,NV4,V87,NV5,V97,V86 BY V116

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2239 CELLS AND 2 DIMENSIONS FOR SUBPROGRAM BREAKDOWN *****

CRITERION VARIABLE	V114	PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION
BROKEN DOWN BY	V3	SEX
BY	V116	MAJOR CRIME TYPE

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			51.9463	0.3710	0.3420	0.1169	(140)
V3	1.	MALE	49.6130	0.3759	0.3419	0.1169	(132)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	27.3411	0.4410	0.3712	0.1378	(62)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	22.2718	0.3182	0.3049	0.0930	(70)
V3	2.	FEMALE	2.3333	0.2917	0.3557	0.1265	(8)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.3333	0.3333	0.3624	0.1314	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)

TOTAL CASES	=	160
MISSING CASES	=	20 OR 12.5 PCT.

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT					
BY		BLACK					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			51.9463	0.3710	0.3420	0.1169	(140)
NV1	0.	NO	22.5110	0.4093	0.3645	0.1329	(55)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	10.9405	0.4559	0.3962	0.1570	(24)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	11.5705	0.3732	0.3402	0.1157	(31)
NV1	1.	YES	29.4353	0.3463	0.3264	0.1065	(85)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	18.7339	0.4163	0.3578	0.1280	(45)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	10.7014	0.2675	0.2702	0.0730	(40)
TOTAL CASES =		160					
MISSING CASES =		20 OR 12.5 PCT.					

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS							
CRITERION VARIABLE	V114	PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BROKEN DOWN BY	NV2	HISPANIC					
BY	V116	MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			51.9463	0.3710	0.3420	0.1169	(140)
NV2	0.	NO	48.2102	0.3737	0.3507	0.1230	(129)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	28.3134	0.4424	0.3744	0.1402	(64)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	19.8968	0.3061	0.3140	0.0986	(65)
NV2	1.	YES	3.7361	0.3396	0.2237	0.0501	(11)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.3611	0.2722	0.2739	0.0750	(5)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.3750	0.3958	0.1782	0.0318	(6)
TOTAL CASES =			160				
MISSING CASES =			20 OR 12.5 PCT.				

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS							
CRITERION VARIABLE	V114	PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT					
BROKEN DOWN BY	V111	DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS					
BY	V116	MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			51.9463	0.3710	0.3420	0.1169	(140)
V111	19.		2.2639	0.1741	0.2866	0.0821	(13)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.4167	0.2833	0.4150	0.1722	(5)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.8472	0.1059	0.1690	0.0285	(8)
V111	20.		3.7239	0.3103	0.3409	0.1162	(12)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.3072	0.4725	0.3608	0.1302	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.4167	0.0833	0.1179	0.0139	(5)
V111	21.		4.8060	0.4806	0.2711	0.0735	(10)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.5143	0.5857	0.2719	0.0739	(6)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.2917	0.3229	0.2052	0.0421	(4)
V111	22.		4.2381	0.3853	0.3379	0.1142	(11)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.1131	0.3891	0.3724	0.1387	(8)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.1250	0.3750	0.2917	0.0851	(3)
V111	23.		1.7083	0.2440	0.2396	0.0574	(7)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.3542	0.3385	0.2766	0.0765	(4)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.3542	0.1181	0.1256	0.0158	(3)
V111	24.		2.3472	0.2608	0.3471	0.1205	(9)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.1944	0.4389	0.3861	0.1491	(5)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.1528	0.0382	0.0593	0.0035	(4)
V111	25.		3.6667	0.6111	0.3443	0.1185	(6)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.1667	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.5000	0.7000	0.2981	0.0889	(5)
V111	26.		2.2917	0.4583	0.4390	0.1927	(5)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.8333	0.6111	0.5358	0.2870	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.4583	0.2292	0.1473	0.0217	(2)
V111	27.		1.9306	0.3861	0.3827	0.1465	(5)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.1250	0.5625	0.6187	0.3828	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.8056	0.2685	0.2228	0.0496	(3)
V111	28.		3.3333	0.4762	0.4159	0.1729	(7)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.0000	0.6667	0.5774	0.3333	(3)

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
 CRITERION VARIABLE V114

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VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.3333	0.3333	0.2453	0.0602	(4)
V111	29.		4.7121	0.3927	0.3412	0.1164	(12)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.4167	0.4722	0.4590	0.2106	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.2955	0.3662	0.3229	0.1042	(9)
V111	30.		3.4861	0.3873	0.3293	0.1084	(9)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.5278	0.1319	0.1368	0.0187	(4)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.9583	0.5917	0.2923	0.0854	(5)
V111	31.		2.9722	0.4246	0.4561	0.2080	(7)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.6667	0.4167	0.5000	0.2500	(4)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.3056	0.4352	0.4987	0.2487	(3)
V111	32.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	33.		1.3889	0.4630	0.4659	0.2171	(3)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.2222	0.6111	0.5500	0.3025	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.1667	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	34.		2.4000	0.6000	0.2858	0.0817	(4)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.2500	0.6250	0.1768	0.0313	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.1500	0.5750	0.4596	0.2112	(2)
V111	35.		0.4167	0.2083	0.2946	0.0868	(2)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.4167	0.4167	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	36.		1.7746	0.4437	0.4250	0.1806	(4)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.7746	0.2582	0.2542	0.0646	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	37.		1.0000	0.5000	0.3536	0.1250	(2)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.7500	0.7500	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.2500	0.2500	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	38.		0.6250	0.2083	0.1909	0.0365	(3)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.3750	0.1875	0.2652	0.0703	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.2500	0.2500	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	39.		0.0278	0.0278	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.0278	0.0278	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	40.		0.2500	0.1250	0.0589	0.0035	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.2500	0.1250	0.0589	0.0035	(2)
V111	42.		0.7500	0.7500	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.7500	0.7500	0.0	0.0	(1)

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
 CRITERION VARIABLE V114

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VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
V111	45.		0.1667	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.1667	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	46.		0.6667	0.6667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.6667	0.6667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	56.		1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	62.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)

TOTAL CASES = 160
 MISSING CASES = 20 OR 12.5 PCT.

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		YEARS OF EDUCATION					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			46.7685	0.3683	0.3389	0.1149	(127)
V6	1.	1-4	0.5000	0.5000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.5000	0.5000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V6	3.	9-11	21.4804	0.3906	0.3501	0.1226	(55)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	9.9350	0.3821	0.3601	0.1297	(26)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	11.5455	0.3981	0.3472	0.1205	(29)
V6	4.	12	9.9306	0.3103	0.2915	0.0850	(32)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	6.1667	0.4111	0.3417	0.1168	(15)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.7639	0.2214	0.2111	0.0446	(17)
V6	5.	SOME COLLEGE	9.9389	0.3681	0.3681	0.1355	(27)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	5.5847	0.3989	0.4207	0.1770	(14)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	4.3542	0.3349	0.3156	0.0996	(13)
V6	6.	TRADE SCHOOL	4.9187	0.4099	0.3722	0.1385	(12)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	4.2381	0.6054	0.3719	0.1383	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.6806	0.1361	0.1130	0.0128	(5)
TOTAL CASES =		160					
MISSING CASES =		33 OR 20.6 PCT.					

CONTINUED

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CRITERION VARIABLE V114 - DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS -
 BROKEN DOWN BY V7 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
 BY V116 YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE
 MAJOR CRIME TYPE

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			43.6050	0.3825	0.3462	0.1198	(114)
V7	0.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.0572	0.2571	0.1689	0.0295	(8)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.8072	0.2582	0.1824	0.0333	(7)
			0.2500	0.2500	0.0	0.0	(1)
V7	1.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.3056	0.1019	0.1313	0.0172	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
			0.3056	0.1528	0.1375	0.0189	(2)
V7	2.						
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
			1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V7	3.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.8333	0.6111	0.1735	0.0301	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.4167	0.7083	0.0589	0.0035	(2)
			0.4167	0.4167	0.0	0.0	(1)
V7	4.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.4167	0.2083	0.0589	0.0035	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.2500	0.2500	0.0	0.0	(1)
			0.1667	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V7	5.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.0833	0.3611	0.5549	0.3079	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
			0.0833	0.0417	0.0589	0.0035	(2)
V7	6.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	36.9089	0.3926	0.3541	0.1254	(94)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	22.3326	0.4855	0.3845	0.1479	(46)
			14.5764	0.3037	0.2999	0.0899	(48)
TOTAL CASES = 160							
MISSING CASES = 46 OR 28.7 PCT.							

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS							
CRITERION VARIABLE	V114	PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BROKEN DOWN BY	NV3	EMPLOYED					
BY	V116	MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			49.8519	0.3720	0.3425	0.1173	(134)
NV3	0.	NO	43.8221	0.3878	0.3443	0.1186	(113)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	24.0197	0.4448	0.3747	0.1404	(54)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	19.8024	0.3356	0.3079	0.0948	(59)
NV3	1.	YES	6.0298	0.2871	0.3275	0.1073	(21)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	4.9881	0.3837	0.3588	0.1287	(13)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.0417	0.1302	0.2010	0.0404	(8)
TOTAL CASES =	160						
MISSING CASES =	26 OR 16.2 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		HISTORY DRUG ABUSE					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			49.5953	0.3757	0.3471	0.1205	(132)
V13	1.	YES	31.4068	0.4487	0.3611	0.1304	(70)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	16.5655	0.5177	0.3878	0.1504	(32)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	14.8413	0.3906	0.3310	0.1095	(38)
V13	2.	NO	18.1885	0.2934	0.3134	0.0982	(62)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	11.4246	0.3685	0.3533	0.1248	(31)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	6.7639	0.2182	0.2515	0.0632	(31)
TOTAL CASES =			160				
MISSING CASES =			28 OR 17.5 PCT.				

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS				
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC				
BY		PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST				
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE				
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			49.9741	0.3648	0.3396	0.1154 (137)
V34						
V116	1.	YES	33.6391	0.4546	0.3195	0.1021 (74)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	17.5270	0.5477	0.3418	0.1168 (32)
	2.	BURGLARY	16.1121	0.3836	0.2856	0.0815 (42)
V34	2.	NO	16.3350	0.2593	0.3345	0.1119 (63)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	10.1752	0.2993	0.3546	0.1258 (34)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	6.1597	0.2124	0.3087	0.0953 (29)
TOTAL CASES =		160				
MISSING CASES =		23 OR 14.4 PCT.				

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			46.7380	0.3680	0.3457	0.1195	(127)
V33	1.	YES	13.5800	0.5432	0.3358	0.1127	(25)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	8.3679	0.5579	0.3152	0.0994	(15)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	5.2121	0.5212	0.3810	0.1452	(10)
V33	2.	NO	33.1579	0.3251	0.3359	0.1128	(102)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	18.8899	0.3778	0.3732	0.1393	(50)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	14.2681	0.2744	0.2903	0.0843	(52)
TOTAL CASES =	160						
MISSING CASES =	33 OR 20.6 PCT.						

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS							
CRITERION VARIABLE	V114	PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BROKEN DOWN BY	V16	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS					
BY	V116	MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			50.9463	0.3665	0.3390	0.1149	(139)
V16	0.		16.9425	0.2455	0.2942	0.0866	(69)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	12.7411	0.3353	0.3411	0.1163	(38)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	4.2014	0.1355	0.1734	0.0301	(31)
V16	1.		7.0903	0.3545	0.3061	0.0937	(20)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.7569	0.3757	0.3270	0.1070	(10)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.3333	0.3333	0.2998	0.0899	(10)
V16	2.		7.7181	0.4540	0.2887	0.0833	(17)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	4.3810	0.6259	0.3130	0.0980	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.3371	0.3337	0.2092	0.0438	(10)
V16	3.		8.5667	0.5711	0.3794	0.1439	(15)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.5000	0.5833	0.4684	0.2194	(6)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	5.0667	0.5630	0.3384	0.1145	(9)
V16	4.		5.0455	0.5606	0.3603	0.1298	(9)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.5455	0.5152	0.5007	0.2507	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.5000	0.5833	0.3249	0.1056	(6)
V16	5.		2.0833	0.4167	0.3385	0.1146	(5)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.2500	0.6250	0.5303	0.2813	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.8333	0.2778	0.1273	0.0162	(3)
V16	6.		1.5000	0.7500	0.3536	0.1250	(2)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.5000	0.7500	0.3536	0.1250	(2)
V16	7.		1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V16	8.		1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
TOTAL CASES =			160				
MISSING CASES =			21 OR 13.1 PCT.				

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			50.6963	0.3728	0.3450	0.1190	(136)
V21	0.		10.2020	0.2757	0.3294	0.1085	(37)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	6.7576	0.3218	0.3349	0.1122	(21)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.4444	0.2153	0.3225	0.1040	(16)
V21	1.		10.0381	0.3718	0.3261	0.1063	(27)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	8.0381	0.4728	0.3357	0.1127	(17)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.0000	0.2000	0.2339	0.0547	(10)
V21	2.		6.4861	0.3603	0.3332	0.1110	(18)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.1250	0.3906	0.4504	0.2028	(8)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.3611	0.3361	0.2247	0.0505	(10)
V21	3.		5.9691	0.3731	0.3917	0.1534	(16)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	4.1458	0.5182	0.4588	0.2105	(8)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.8232	0.2279	0.2647	0.0701	(8)
V21	4.		3.1458	0.3146	0.3539	0.1252	(10)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.4583	0.3512	0.4166	0.1735	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.6875	0.2292	0.1654	0.0273	(3)
V21	5.		4.7708	0.6815	0.3500	0.1225	(7)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.8542	0.6181	0.4084	0.1668	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.9167	0.7292	0.3560	0.1267	(4)
V21	6.		4.8621	0.6078	0.3377	0.1140	(8)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.5455	0.7727	0.3214	0.1033	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.3167	0.5528	0.3528	0.1245	(6)
V21	7.		1.4167	0.2833	0.2472	0.0611	(5)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.4167	0.2833	0.2472	0.0611	(5)
V21	8.		3.8056	0.4757	0.3130	0.0980	(8)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.2500	0.6250	0.1768	0.0313	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.5556	0.4259	0.3450	0.1190	(6)

TOTAL CASES = 160
 MISSING CASES = 24 OR 15.0 PCT.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS							
CRITERION VARIABLE	V114	PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BROKEN DOWN BY	NV4	PUBLIC DEFENDER					
BY	V116	MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			49.7796	0.3660	0.3396	0.1154	(136)
NV4	0.	NO	10.8570	0.2784	0.2948	0.0869	(39)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	6.0584	0.4039	0.3846	0.1479	(15)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	4.7986	0.1999	0.1922	0.0369	(24)
NV4	1.	YES	38.9227	0.4013	0.3513	0.1234	(97)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	22.8661	0.4314	0.3691	0.1362	(53)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	16.0566	0.3649	0.3292	0.1083	(44)
TOTAL CASES =	160						
MISSING CASES =	24 OR 15.0 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		HARM TO VICTIM					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			48.9046	0.3677	0.3399	0.1156	(133)
V87	1.	NONE	39.0385	0.3486	0.3385	0.1146	(112)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	18.6834	0.4152	0.3803	0.1446	(45)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	20.3552	0.3038	0.3020	0.0912	(67)
V87	2.	MINOR INJURY	6.3870	0.3992	0.2812	0.0791	(16)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	6.3870	0.3992	0.2812	0.0791	(16)
V87	3.	HOSPITALIZATION	3.0625	0.7656	0.4688	0.2197	(4)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.0625	0.7656	0.4688	0.2197	(4)
V87	7.		0.4167	0.4167	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.4167	0.4167	0.0	0.0	(1)
TOTAL CASES = 160							
MISSING CASES = 27 OR 16.9 PCT.							

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			26.8554	0.3399	0.3175	0.1008	(79)
NV5	0.	NO	17.8968	0.3509	0.3018	0.0911	(51)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.6667	0.3333	0.4714	0.2222	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	17.2302	0.3516	0.3004	0.0903	(49)
NV5	1.	YES	8.9585	0.3199	0.3492	0.1219	(28)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	4.7919	0.4792	0.3364	0.1131	(10)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	4.1667	0.2315	0.3325	0.1106	(18)
TOTAL CASES =			160				
MISSING CASES =			81 OR 50.6 PCT.				

CRITERION VARIABLE V114 - DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS
 BROKEN DOWN BY V97 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
 BY V116 AMOUNT OF LOSS
 MAJOR CRIME TYPE

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			21.6135	0.4599	0.3848	0.1480	(47)
V97							
V116	1.	UP TO \$100	12.7569	0.5315	0.4171	0.1740	(24)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	11.5069	0.6056	0.4232	0.1791	(19)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.2500	0.2500	0.2635	0.0694	(5)
V97							
V116	2.	\$101-250	3.0000	0.3750	0.4432	0.1964	(8)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.5000	0.3000	0.4472	0.2000	(5)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.2500	(3)
V97							
V116	3.	\$251-500	2.5589	0.5118	0.4160	0.1730	(5)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.5589	0.6397	0.3486	0.1216	(4)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
V97							
V116	4.	\$501-1,000	2.6726	0.3341	0.2296	0.0527	(8)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.1726	0.3621	0.2594	0.0673	(6)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.5000	0.2500	0.1179	0.0139	(2)
V97							
V116	5.	\$1,001-5,000	0.6250	0.3125	0.0884	0.0078	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.6250	0.3125	0.0884	0.0078	(2)

TOTAL CASES = 160
 MISSING CASES = 113 OR 70.6 PCT.

CRITERION VARIABLE V114
 BROKEN DOWN BY V86
 BY V116

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS
 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
 TIME OF OFFENSE
 MAJOR CRIME TYPE

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			48.2499	0.3683	0.3464	0.1200	(131)
V86	1.	YES	27.7056	0.3598	0.3395	0.1153	(77)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	15.3542	0.4265	0.3718	0.1382	(36)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	12.3514	0.3013	0.3010	0.0906	(41)
V86	2.	NO	20.5443	0.3805	0.3589	0.1288	(54)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	12.4155	0.4281	0.3754	0.1409	(29)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	8.1288	0.3252	0.3380	0.1142	(25)
TOTAL CASES = 160							
MISSING CASES = 29 OR 18.1 PCT.							

SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

07/28/80

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SPSS FOR OS/360, VERSION H, RELEASE 8.1, MAY 20, 1980

CURRENT DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SPSS BATCH SYSTEM
ORDER FROM MCGRAW-HILL: SPSS, 2ND ED. (PRINCIPAL TEXT) ORDER FROM SPSS INC.: SPSS STATISTICAL ALGORITHMS
SPSS PRIMER (BRIEF INTRO TO SPSS) SPSS POCKET GUIDE, RELEASE 8
SPSS UPDATE (USE W/SPSS, 2ND FOR REL. 7 & 8) KEYWORDS: THE SPSS INC. NEWSLETTER

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION.. ALLOWS FOR.: 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES 409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES 1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 RUN NAME APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
2 GET FILE CNTYA

FILE CNTYA HAS 128 VARIABLES

THE SUBFILES ARE..

NAME NO OF
CASES

CNTYA 210

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.05 SECONDS

3 RECODE V49 TO V59,V80 TO V82(12022.2,12022.5=12022.1)
4 COMPUTE NV1=0
5 IF (V4 EQ 2)NV1=1
6 COMPUTE NV2=0
7 IF (V4 EQ 3)NV2=1
8 COMPUTE NV3=0
9 IF (V10 EQ 1 OR 2)NV3=1
10 COMPUTE NV4=0
11 IF (V67 EQ 1)NV4=1
12 COMPUTE NV5=0
13 IF (V85 EQ 2)NV5=1
14 COMPUTE NV6=0
15 IF (12022.1 EQ V49 OR V50 OR V51 OR V52 OR V53 OR V54 OR V55
16 OR V56 OR V57 OR V58 OR V59 OR V80 OR V81 OR V82)NV6=1
17 COMPUTE V117=9
18 IF (V68 EQ 3 OR 4)V117=1
19 IF (V68 EQ 1 OR 2 AND (V77 EQ 1))V117=2
20 IF (V68 EQ 1 OR 2 AND (V77 EQ 2))V117=3
21 IF (V68 EQ 1 OR 2 AND (V77 EQ 3))V117=4
22 VAR LABELS NV1, BLACK/
23 NV2, HISPANIC/
24 NV3, EMPLOYED/

25 NV4, PUBLIC DEFENDER/
26 NV5, RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY/
27 NV6, USED A WEAPON/
28 VALUE LABELS NV1 TO NV6 (0) NO (1) YES
29 ASSIGN MISSING NV1 TO NV6(9)
30 TASK NAME PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED ~~BURGLARIES~~ *Robberies*
31 *SELECT IF (V117 EQ 2 AND (V116 EQ 1))
32 COMMENT THE FOLLOWING REGRESSION RESULTS DOCUMENT THE PREDICTION
33 EQUATIONS IN THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING
34 REGRESSION VARIABLES=V6,V13,V16,V21,V33,V34,V111,NV1,NV3,NV6,V114,V115/
35 REGRESSION=V114(10,.01,.10) WITH V6,V16,V21,
36 V34 TO NV6(1) RESID=.40/
37 REGRESSION=V115(10,.01,.10) WITH V6 TO V111,
38 NV1 TO NV6(1) RESID=.40/
39 OPTIONS 2
40 STATISTICS 4

***** REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 4224 BYTES WORKSPACE, NOT INCLUDING RESIDUALS *****

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES *Robbers*
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 1.. V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

MULTIPLE R	0.35617	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.12686	REGRESSION	1.	1.05454	1.05454	8.71739
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.11231	RESIDUAL	60.	7.25818	0.12097	
STANDARD ERROR	0.34781					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.7865367D-01	0.35617	0.02664	8.717	V6	0.14194	0.15190	0.99991	1.393
(CONSTANT)	0.3455849				V21	0.03240	0.02988	0.74245	0.053
					V34	-0.29790	-0.31593	0.98206	6.542
					V111	-0.19891	-0.19142	0.80861	2.244
					NV1	-0.09199	-0.09784	0.98772	0.570
					NV3	-0.02454	-0.02609	0.98633	0.040
					NV6	0.03941	0.04167	0.97658	0.103

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 2.. V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

MULTIPLE R	0.46261	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.21401	REGRESSION	2.	1.77900	0.88950	8.03223
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.13737	RESIDUAL	59.	6.53373	0.11074	
STANDARD ERROR	0.33278					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.6984366D-01	0.31628	0.02572	7.374	V6	0.11785	0.13245	0.99278	1.036
V34	-0.2186716	-0.29790	0.08550	6.542	V21	-0.02151	-0.02065	0.72442	0.025
(CONSTANT)	0.6873147				V111	-0.18798	-0.19056	0.80768	2.185
					NV1	-0.16900	-0.18440	0.93578	2.042
					NV3	0.00638	0.00711	0.97571	0.003
					NV6	0.06684	0.07420	0.96866	0.321

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 3.. V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS

MULTIPLE R	0.49249	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.24255	REGRESSION	3.	2.01625	0.67208	6.19091
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.20337	RESIDUAL	58.	6.29647	0.10856	
STANDARD ERROR	0.32948					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.8817564D-01	0.39929	0.02832	9.691	V6	0.20806	0.22159	0.85917	2.943
V34	-0.2144204	-0.29210	0.08470	6.409	V21	0.01764	0.01692	0.69719	0.016
V111	-0.8708481D-02	-0.18798	0.00589	2.185	NV1	-0.16344	-0.18156	0.93477	1.943
(CONSTANT)	0.8900894				NV3	0.00413	0.00469	0.97554	0.001
					NV6	0.06891	0.07792	0.96852	0.348

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 4.. V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

MULTIPLE R	0.52891	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.27974	REGRESSION	4.	2.32541	0.58135	5.53456
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.22920	RESIDUAL	57.	5.98731	0.10504	
STANDARD ERROR	0.32410					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.9738243D-01	0.44098	0.02837	11.780	V21	0.01254	0.01233	0.69685	0.009
V34	-0.1994928	-0.27177	0.08377	5.672	NV1	-0.16582	-0.18889	0.93464	2.072
V111	-0.1262860D-01	-0.27260	0.00623	4.111	NV3	-0.05811	-0.06466	0.89167	0.235
V6	0.7440510D-01	0.20806	0.04337	2.943	NV6	0.05193	0.05998	0.96089	0.202
(CONSTANT)	0.6669703								

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES *Robbers*
FILE CNTVA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 5.. NV1 BLACK

MULTIPLE R	0.55267	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.30544	REGRESSION	5.	2.53903	0.50781	4.92529
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.24342	RESIDUAL	56.	5.77369	0.10310	
STANDARD ERROR	0.32109					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----					----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.9983050D-01	0.45207	0.02816	12.566	V21	0.02579	0.02577	0.69359	0.037
V34	-0.2274730	-0.30989	0.08524	7.122	NV3	-0.06569	-0.07436	0.88995	0.306
V111	-0.1239552D-01	-0.26757	0.00617	4.032	NV6	0.06370	0.07474	0.95617	0.309
V6	0.7513518D-01	0.21010	0.04297	3.057					
NV1	-0.1268876	-0.16582	0.08815	2.072					
(CONSTANT)	0.7793069								

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 6.. NV6 USED A WEAPON

MULTIPLE R	0.55616	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.30932	REGRESSION	6.	2.57128	0.42855	4.10525
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.23397	RESIDUAL	55.	5.74144	0.10439	
STANDARD ERROR	0.32309					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----					----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.9739139D-01	0.44102	0.02867	11.536	V21	0.02573	0.02579	0.69359	0.036
V34	-0.2328457	-0.31721	0.08631	7.278	NV3	-0.06703	-0.07607	0.88960	0.314
V111	-0.1231487D-01	-0.26583	0.00621	3.929					
V6	0.7300830D-01	0.20415	0.04341	2.829					
NV1	-0.1303508	-0.17034	0.08892	2.149					
NV6	0.4691294D-01	0.06370	0.08440	0.309					
(CONSTANT)	0.7771568								

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 7.. NV3 EMPLOYED

MULTIPLE R	0.55975	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.31332	REGRESSION	7.	2.60451	0.37207	3.51982
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.22430	RESIDUAL	54.	5.70822	0.10571	
STANDARD ERROR	0.32513					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.9688134D-01	0.43871	0.02887	11.261	V21	0.02982	0.02992	0.69166	
V34	-0.2267965	-0.30896	0.08752	6.715					
V111	-0.1274860D-01	-0.27519	0.00630	4.095					
V6	0.8046768D-01	0.22501	0.04566	3.106					
NV1	-0.1326196	-0.17331	0.08957	2.192					
NV6	0.4786207D-01	0.06499	0.08495	0.317					
NV3	-0.6118086D-01	-0.06703	0.10912	0.314					
(CONSTANT)	0.7638943								

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 8.. V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

MULTIPLE R	0.56030	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.31393	REGRESSION	8.	2.60962	0.32620	3.03146
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.21037	RESIDUAL	53.	5.70310	0.10761	
STANDARD ERROR	0.32803					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.9418317D-01	0.42650	0.03165	8.856					
V34	-0.2239199	-0.30505	0.08928	6.290					
V111	-0.1299759D-01	-0.28057	0.00646	4.051					
V6	0.8041823D-01	0.22487	0.04607	3.047					
NV1	-0.1340126	-0.17513	0.09060	2.188					
NV6	0.4786700D-01	0.06499	0.08571	0.312					
NV3	-0.6244772D-01	-0.06842	0.11025	0.321					
V21	0.5495681D-02	0.02982	0.02522	0.048					
(CONSTANT)	0.7602122								

ALL VARIABLES ARE IN THE EQUATION

'DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE		MULTIPLE R	R SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R	B	BETA
V16	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	0.35617	0.12686	0.12686	0.35617	0.9418317D-01	0.42650
V34	PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST	0.46261	0.21401	0.08715	-0.34025	-0.2239199	-0.30505
V111	DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS	0.49249	0.24255	0.02854	-0.00503	-0.1299759D-01	-0.28057
V6	YEARS OF EDUCATION	0.52891	0.27974	0.03719	0.13860	0.8041823D-01	0.22487
NV1	BLACK	0.55267	0.30544	0.02570	-0.05139	-0.1340126	-0.17513
NV6	USED A WEAPON	0.55616	0.30932	0.00388	0.09300	0.4786700D-01	0.06499
NV3	EMPLOYED	0.55975	0.31332	0.00400	-0.06584	-0.6244772D-01	-0.06842
V21	PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS	0.56030	0.31393	0.00061	0.20481	-0.5495681D-02	0.02982
(CONSTANT)						0.7602122	

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 1.. V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

MULTIPLE R	0.50922	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.25931	REGRESSION	1.	4.04314	4.04314	23.10601
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.24809	RESIDUAL	66.	11.54883	0.17498	
STANDARD ERROR	0.41831					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1469516	0.50922	0.03057	23.106	V6	0.15394	0.17886	0.99991	2.148
(CONSTANT)	0.2001878				V13	-0.15095	0.16678	0.90428	1.860
					V21	0.17478	0.17499	0.74245	2.053
					V33	-0.20110	-0.22527	0.92941	3.475
					V34	-0.20935	-0.24105	0.98206	4.010
					V111	-0.02510	-0.02622	0.80861	0.045
					NV1	-0.03631	-0.04193	0.98772	0.114
					NV3	0.14908	0.17204	0.98633	1.982
					NV6	-0.03994	-0.04586	0.97658	0.137

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 2.. V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

MULTIPLE R	0.54986	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.30235	REGRESSION	2.	4.71421	2.35711	14.08487
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.28088	RESIDUAL	65.	10.87776	0.16735	
STANDARD ERROR	0.40908					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1388610	0.48119	0.03017	21.186	V6	0.13740	0.16390	0.99278	1.767
V34	-0.2008158	-0.20935	0.10028	4.010	V13	-0.11275	-0.12591	0.87002	1.031
(CONSTANT)	0.5140134				V21	0.14068	0.14335	0.72442	1.343
					V33	-0.17464	-0.19963	0.91157	2.656
					V111	-0.01728	-0.01859	0.80768	0.022
					NV1	-0.08886	-0.10291	0.93578	0.685
					NV3	0.17262	0.20415	0.97571	2.783
					NV6	-0.02122	-0.02500	0.96866	0.040

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 3.. NV3 EMPLOYED

MULTIPLE R	0.57569	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.33142	REGRESSION	3.	5.16755	1.72252	10.57526
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.30008	RESIDUAL	64.	10.42443	0.16288	
STANDARD ERROR	0.40359					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1439904	0.49896	0.02992	23.158	V6	0.09862	0.11579	0.92151	0.856
V34	-0.2180403	-0.22730	0.09947	4.805	V13	-0.14935	-0.16774	0.84333	1.824
NV3	0.2058938	0.17262	0.12342	2.783	V21	0.13094	0.13612	0.72259	1.189
(CONSTANT)	0.4929763				V33	-0.16753	-0.19545	0.91001	2.502
					V111	-0.01479	-0.01626	0.80754	0.017
					NV1	-0.08212	-0.09708	0.93436	0.599
					NV6	-0.02852	-0.03429	0.96697	0.074

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 4.. V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES

MULTIPLE R	0.59746	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.35696	REGRESSION	4.	5.56578	1.39144	8.74320
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.31614	RESIDUAL	63.	10.02620	0.15915	
STANDARD ERROR	0.39893					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1318184	0.45678	0.03056	18.604	V6	0.07429	0.08783	0.89875	0.482
V34	-0.1957143	-0.20403	0.09933	3.882	V13	-0.11866	-0.13300	0.80789	1.117
NV3	0.1978936	0.16592	0.12210	2.627	V21	0.09029	0.09279	0.67920	0.538
V33	-0.1959599	-0.16753	0.12388	2.502	V111	0.00082	0.00092	0.80132	0.000
(CONSTANT)	0.8238615				NV1	-0.06285	-0.07519	0.92039	0.353
					NV6	-0.05866	-0.07083	0.93753	0.313

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED ~~BURGLARS~~ *Robbers*
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 7.. V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

MULTIPLE R	0.61438	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.37746	REGRESSION	7.	5.88538	0.84077	5.19709
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.30483	RESIDUAL	60.	9.70660	0.16178	
STANDARD ERROR	0.40221					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.1275167	0.44188	0.03180	16.077	V21	0.05905	0.06024	0.215	
V34	-0.2648400	-0.17184	0.10257	2.583	V111	-0.03356	-0.03480	0.072	
NV3	0.2062737	0.17294	0.13079	2.488	NV1	-0.05374	-0.06479	0.249	
V33	-0.1721683	-0.14719	0.12995	1.755					
V13	-0.1183735	-0.12335	0.11069	1.144					
NV6	-0.7617603D-01	-0.07915	0.10247	0.553					
V6	0.3023823D-01	0.06470	0.05060	0.357					
(CONSTANT)	0.8336013								

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 8.. NV1 BLACK

MULTIPLE R	0.61650	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.38008	REGRESSION	8.	5.92612	0.74077	4.52160
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.29602	RESIDUAL	59.	9.66585	0.16383	
STANDARD ERROR	0.40476					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.1292743	0.44797	0.03220	16.120	V21	0.06846	0.06939	0.281	
V34	-0.1782615	-0.18583	0.10667	2.793	V111	-0.03373	-0.03506	0.071	
NV3	0.2020598	0.16941	0.13188	2.347					
V33	-0.1635920	-0.13986	0.13190	1.538					
V13	-0.1143562	-0.11916	0.11168	1.048					
NV6	-0.7082962D-01	-0.07359	0.10367	0.467					
V6	0.3171730D-01	0.06787	0.05101	0.387					
NV1	-0.5374194D-01	-0.05374	0.10776	0.249					
(CONSTANT)	0.8577258								

PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED ~~ROBBERS~~ *Robbers*
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

VARIABLE LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

REGRESSION LIST 2

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 9.. V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

MULTIPLE R	0.61892	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.38306	REGRESSION	9.	5.97267	0.66363	4.00138
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.28733	RESIDUAL	58.	9.61931	0.16585	
STANDARD ERROR	0.40725					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1215216	0.42110	0.03555	11.686	V111	-0.05263	-0.05325	0.63158	0.162
V34	-0.1752899	-0.18274	0.10747	2.660					
NV3	0.1961828	0.16448	0.13316	2.171					
V33	-0.1473508	-0.12597	0.13621	1.170					
V13	-0.1011277	-0.10538	0.11511	0.772					
NV6	-0.6618141D-01	-0.06876	0.10468	0.400					
V6	0.3128432D-01	0.06694	0.05133	0.371					
NV1	-0.6127495D-01	-0.06127	0.10935	0.314					
V21	0.1649037D-01	0.06846	0.03113	0.281					
(CONSTANT)	0.7876300								

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
DEPENDENT VARIABLE: V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON REGRESSION LIST 2

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 10.. V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS

MULTIPLE R	0.62033	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.38481	REGRESSION	10.	5.99995	0.59999	3.56543
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.27688	RESIDUAL	57.	9.59203	0.16828	
STANDARD ERROR	0.41022					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1273171	0.44119	0.03859	10.884					
V34	-0.1721560	-0.17947	0.10853	2.516					
NV3	0.1879156	0.15755	0.13569	1.918					
V33	-0.1355980	-0.11593	0.14027	0.934					
V13	-0.9757856D-01	-0.10168	0.11629	0.704					
NV6	-0.6482147D-01	-0.06735	0.10550	0.378					
V6	0.4065432D-01	0.08699	0.05670	0.514					
NV1	-0.6281768D-01	-0.06282	0.11022	0.325					
V21	0.1958808D-01	0.08132	0.03229	0.368					
V111	-0.3186337D-02	-0.05263	0.00791	0.162					
(CONSTANT)	0.7933643								

MAXIMUM STEP REACHED

STATISTICS WHICH CANNOT BE COMPUTED ARE PRINTED AS ALL NINES.

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED ~~TURNER~~ *Roberts*
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

SUMMARY TABLE

VARIABLE	MULTIPLE R	R SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R	B	BETA
V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	0.50922	0.25931	0.25931	0.50922	0.1273171	0.44119
V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST	0.54986	0.30235	0.04304	-0.27379	-0.1721560	-0.17947
NV3 EMPLOYED	0.57569	0.33142	0.02907	0.08752	0.1879156	0.15755
V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES	0.59746	0.35696	0.02554	-0.32220	-0.1355980	-0.11593
V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE	0.60691	0.36834	0.01138	-0.29405	-0.9757856D-01	-0.10168
NV6 USED A WEAPON	0.61136	0.37376	0.00542	0.03893	-0.6482147D-01	-0.06735
V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION	0.61438	0.37746	0.00371	0.14915	0.4065432D-01	0.08699
NV1 BLACK	0.61650	0.38008	0.00261	0.02056	-0.6281768D-01	-0.06282
V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS	0.61892	0.38306	0.00299	0.38819	0.1958808D-01	0.08132
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS	0.62033	0.38481	0.00175	0.20248	-0.3186337D-02	-0.05263
(CONSTANT)					0.7933643	

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PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES *Review*

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***** NOTE CHANGE IN FORMULA FOR STANDARDIZED RESIDUALS AS OF 17 DEC 79 *****

IT WAS (RESIDUAL/STD. DEV. OF DEP. VARIABLE)

IT IS NOW (RESIDUAL/STD. ERROR OF REGRESSION)

***** REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 4224 BYTES WORKSPACE INCLUDING RESIDUALS *****

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES *Reviews*
FILE CNTYA (CREATION DATE = 05/15/80)

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: V115 FROM VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

SEQNUM	OBSERVED V115	PREDICTED V115	RESIDUAL	PLOT OF STANDARDIZED RESIDUAL					
				-2.0	-1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	
1	1.000000	0.8277586	0.1722413			I	*		
2	0.0	0.9441268E-01	-0.9441268E-01			* I			
3	1.000000	0.8430172	0.1569824			I	*		
4	0.0	0.1112068	-0.1112068			* I			
5	0.0	0.4383289E-01	-0.4383287E-01			* I			
6	0.0	0.2686692	-0.2686692		*	I			
7	0.0	0.1058689	-0.1058689		*	I			
8	1.000000	0.2436022	0.7563977			I		*	
9	1.000000	0.4733676	0.5266323			I	*		
10	0.0	0.2741119	-0.2741119		*	I			
11	0.0	-0.1392210	0.1392213			I *			
12	1.000000	0.9497765	0.5022299E-01			I*			
13	0.0	0.2807770	-0.2807770		*	I			
14	0.0	0.8863854E-01	-0.8863848E-01			* I			
15	1.000000	0.1112409	0.8887591			I		*	
16	1.000000	0.6612822	0.3387177			I	*		X
17	1.000000	0.5719112	0.4280887			I	*		
18	1.000000	0.6259449	0.3740550			I	*		
19	0.0	-0.2294208E-02	0.2294227E-02			*			
20	0.0	0.1738336	-0.1738336			* I			
21	0.0	0.2194906	-0.2194906			* I			
22	0.0	0.6699823	-0.6699823	*		I			
23	0.0	0.1143468	-0.1143467			* I			
24	0.0	0.4093538E-01	-0.4093537E-01			* I			
25	0.0	-0.1869596E-01	0.1869597E-01			*			
26	0.0	0.3039002	-0.3039002		*	I			
27	1.000000	0.4791568	0.5208431			I	*		
28	1.000000	0.4791568	0.5208431			I	*		
29	1.000000	1.008359	-0.8359283E-02			*			
30	1.000000	0.9431062	0.5689368E-01			I*			
31	0.0	0.2780562	-0.2780562		*	I			
32	1.000000	0.5619080	0.4380919			I	*		
33	0.0	0.3168856	-0.3168856		*	I			
34	1.000000	0.3130164	0.6869835			I	*		
35	0.0	0.2181678	-0.2181677		*	I			
36	1.000000	1.074162	-0.7416260E-01			* I			
37	0.0	-0.8351737E-01	0.8351743E-01			I *			
38	0.0	0.3136286	-0.3136286		*	I			
39	0.0	0.2224783	-0.2224783		*	I			
40	0.0	0.3483847	-0.3483847		*	I			
41	0.0	0.4367486	-0.4367487	*		I			
42	0.0	0.2906848	-0.2906848		*	I			
43	0.0	0.2277268	-0.2277268		*	I			
44	0.0	0.6351848	-0.6351848	*		I			

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PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES *Robbers*

45	0.0	0.5448156	-0.5448156	*	I			
46	0.0	-0.1869596E-01	0.1869597E-01		*			
47	0.0	-0.1869596E-01	0.1869597E-01		*			
48	1.000000	0.7115628	0.2884371		I	*		
49	1.000000	0.1881843	0.8118157		I		*	
50	1.000000	0.4412172E-01	0.9558783		I			X
51	1.000000	1.125999	-0.1259999		*	I		
52	1.000000	0.3995641	0.6004357		I		*	
53	0.0	0.9906465E-01	-0.9906465E-01		*	I		
54	1.000000	0.5600939	0.4399061		I		*	
55	1.000000	0.4181668	0.5818332		I		*	
56	0.0	0.5139085	-0.5139085	*	I			
57	0.0	0.2387723E-02	-0.2387718E-02		*			
58	0.0	0.3934032	-0.3934032	*	I			
59	1.000000	0.6069221	0.3930779		I		*	
60	1.000000	0.4967680	0.5032319		I		*	
61	0.0	0.4807154	-0.4807155	*	I			
62	0.0	-0.1393553E-01	0.1393555E-01		*			
63	1.000000	0.3369000	0.6630999		I		*	
64	1.000000	0.5327410	0.4672589		I		*	
65	0.0	0.2288510	-0.2288510		*	I		
66	0.0	0.6568077	-0.6568077	*	I			
67	0.0	0.3517378E-01	-0.3517376E-01		*	I		
68	0.0	0.3213100	-0.3213100	*	I			
69	0.0	0.2796198	-0.2796198	*	I			
70	0.0	0.3338742	-0.3338742	*	I			
71	1.000000	0.7005450	0.2994550		I		*	
72	0.0	0.5742256E-01	-0.5742254E-01		*	I		
73	0.0	0.3150587	-0.3150587	*	I			
74	0.0	0.5079396	-0.5079396	*	I			
75	0.0	0.4412172E-01	-0.4412171E-01		*	I		
76	0.0	0.2545227E-01	-0.2545226E-01		*	I		
77	0.0	0.2231376	-0.2231376	*	I			
78	0.0	0.2650033	-0.2650033	*	I			
79	1.000000	1.063125	-0.6312543E-01		*	I		
80	0.0	0.2936481	-0.2936481	*	I			
81	0.0	0.2439228	-0.2439227	*	I			

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 1900 BYTES

19 TRANSFORMATIONS

3 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES

155 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.75 SECONDS

41 TASK NAME	PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES
42 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 2 AND (V117 EQ 2))
43 REGRESSION	VARIABLES=V6,V13,V16,V21,V33,V34,V86,V111,NV1,NV4,V114/
44	REGRESSION=V114(10,.01,.10) WITH V6 TO NV4(1) RESID=.40/
45 OPTIONS	2
46 STATISTICS	4

***** REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 3608 BYTES WORKSPACE, NOT INCLUDING RESIDUALS *****

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 1.. V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

MULTIPLE R	0.55332	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.30617	REGRESSION	1.	1.73804	1.73804	26.47629
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.29460	RESIDUAL	60.	3.93870	0.06565	
STANDARD ERROR	0.25621					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.9897733D-01	0.55332	0.01924	26.476	V6	-0.14952	-0.17795	0.98284	1.929
(CONSTANT)	0.1791803				V13	-0.16947	-0.19873	0.95408	2.426
					V21	0.10564	0.11735	0.85618	0.824
					V33	-0.29163	-0.35010	0.99998	8.242
					V34	-0.12888	-0.14814	0.91670	1.324
					V86	0.02992	0.03592	0.99982	0.076
					V111	-0.00612	-0.00664	0.81542	0.003
					NV1	-0.09562	-0.11361	0.97939	0.771
					NV4	0.19593	0.23307	0.98183	3.389

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 2.. V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES

MULTIPLE R	0.62547	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.39121	REGRESSION	2.	2.22081	1.11041	18.95695
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.37058	RESIDUAL	59.	3.45593	0.05858	
STANDARD ERROR	0.24202					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.9921680D-01	0.55466	0.01817	29.815	V6	-0.14401	-0.18295	0.98249	2.008
V33	-0.2426959	-0.29163	0.08454	8.242	V13	-0.14175	-0.17660	0.94504	1.867
(CONSTANT)	0.6261086				V21	0.11053	0.13106	0.85598	1.014
					V34	-0.13986	-0.17152	0.91554	1.758
					V86	-0.08444	-0.10114	0.87345	0.599
					V111	-0.01946	-0.02250	0.81403	0.029
					NV1	-0.02724	-0.03357	0.92426	0.065
					NV4	0.20823	0.26423	0.98021	4.353

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PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES
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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 3.. NV4 PUBLIC DEFENDER

MULTIPLE R	0.65857	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.43372	REGRESSION	3.	2.46209	0.82070	14.80734
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.40442	RESIDUAL	58.	3.21465	0.05543	
STANDARD ERROR	0.23543					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.9420238D-01	0.52663	0.01784	27.889	V6	-0.17027	-0.22278	0.96942	2.977
V33	-0.2496746	-0.30001	0.08230	9.203	V13	-0.11731	-0.15038	0.93058	1.319
NV4	0.1330158	0.20823	0.06375	4.353	V21	0.08646	0.10562	0.84506	0.643
(CONSTANT)	0.5582736				V34	-0.13134	-0.16686	0.91404	1.632
					V86	-0.12937	-0.15793	0.84392	1.458
					V111	-0.04686	-0.05580	0.80286	0.178
					NV1	0.00802	0.01011	0.89957	0.006

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 4.. V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

MULTIPLE R	0.67957	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.46182	REGRESSION	4.	2.62164	0.65541	12.22815
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.42405	RESIDUAL	57.	3.05511	0.05360	
STANDARD ERROR	0.23151					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.8973704D-01	0.50167	0.01773	25.613	V13	-0.12937	-0.16974	0.92651	1.661
V33	-0.2476803	-0.29762	0.08094	9.364	V21	0.09274	0.11615	0.84409	0.766
NV4	0.1455765	0.22790	0.06311	5.320	V34	-0.08751	-0.10905	0.83572	0.674
V6	-0.5101861D-01	-0.17027	0.02957	2.977	V86	-0.13275	-0.16620	0.84364	1.591
(CONSTANT)	0.7494885				V111	-0.00040	-0.00048	0.75330	0.000
					NV1	-0.02136	-0.02725	0.87567	0.042

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 7.. V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

MULTIPLE R	0.70932	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.50313	REGRESSION	7.	2.85616	0.40802	7.81160
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.43873	RESIDUAL	54.	2.82058	0.05223	
STANDARD ERROR	0.22855					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.8135728D-01	0.45482	0.01829	19.778	V21	-0.00042	-0.00050	0.68491	
V33	-0.2884595	-0.34662	0.08613	11.217	V111	-0.02881	0.03436	0.70661	
NV4	0.1512332	0.23675	0.06364	5.647	NV1	0.04905	0.06126	0.77476	
V6	-0.4990890D-01	-0.16657	0.03088	2.612				0.200	
V13	-0.9110541D-01	-0.14968	0.06446	1.997					
V86	-0.1086588	-0.17120	0.06791	2.560					
V34	-0.3529425D-01	-0.05742	0.06712	0.277					
(CONSTANT)	1.157409								

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 8.. NV1 BLACK

MULTIPLE R	0.71063	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.50500	REGRESSION	8.	2.86674	0.35834	6.75879
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.43028	RESIDUAL	53.	2.81000	0.05302	
STANDARD ERROR	0.23026					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.8194641D-01	0.45811	0.01848	19.667	V21	-0.00275	-0.00323	0.68356	
V33	-0.2991567	-0.35947	0.09002	11.045	V111	-0.03222	-0.03842	0.70373	
NV4	0.1551380	0.24287	0.06471	5.748				0.077	
V6	-0.4773509D-01	-0.15931	0.03149	2.298					
V13	-0.1005848	-0.16525	0.06833	2.167					
V86	-0.1128623	-0.17783	0.06906	2.671					
V34	-0.3675165D-01	-0.05980	0.06770	0.295					
NV1	0.2985655D-01	0.04905	0.06683	0.200					
(CONSTANT)	1.170639								

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 9.. V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS

MULTIPLE R	0.71115	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.50573	REGRESSION	9.	2.87089	0.31899	5.91171
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.42018	RESIDUAL	52.	2.80585	0.05396	
STANDARD ERROR	0.23229					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.8446360D-01	0.47219	0.02073	16.594	V21	0.01601	0.01665	0.53456	0.014
V33	-0.3002427	-0.36078	0.09090	10.911					
NV4	0.1566898	0.24530	0.06552	5.719					
V6	-0.4596994D-01	-0.15342	0.03240	2.013					
V13	-0.1054266	-0.17321	0.07111	2.198					
V86	-0.1134594	-0.17877	0.06970	2.650					
V34	-0.3421929D-01	-0.05568	0.06891	0.247					
NV1	0.3105134D-01	0.05102	0.06755	0.211					
V111	-0.1568427D-02	-0.03222	0.00566	0.077					
(CONSTANT)	1.206920								

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

VARIABLE LIST 1

REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114

PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 10.. V21

PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

MULTIPLE R	0.71124	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.50587	REGRESSION	10.	2.87167	0.28717	5.22108
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.40898	RESIDUAL	51.	2.80507	0.05500	
STANDARD ERROR	0.23452					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.8424379D-01	0.47096	0.02102	16.069					
V33	-0.2996320	-0.36004	0.09191	10.627					
NV4	0.1559401	0.24412	0.06645	5.507					
V6	-0.4570409D-01	-0.15253	0.03279	1.943					
V13	-0.1028628	-0.16900	0.07496	1.883					
V86	-0.1108077	-0.17459	0.07382	2.253					
V34	-0.3296077D-01	-0.05363	0.07037	0.219					
NV1	0.3091787D-01	0.05080	0.06821	0.205					
V111	-0.1926977D-02	-0.03959	0.00646	0.089					
V21	0.1819734D-02	0.01601	0.01530	0.014					
(CONSTANT)	1.200949								

MAXIMUM STEP REACHED

STATISTICS WHICH CANNOT BE COMPUTED ARE PRINTED AS ALL NINES.

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

SUMMARY TABLE

VARIABLE		MULTIPLE R	R SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R	B	BETA
V16	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	0.55332	0.30617	0.30617	0.55332	0.8424379D-01	0.47096
V33	CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES	0.62547	0.39121	0.08504	-0.28908	-0.2996320	-0.36004
NV4	PUBLIC DEFENDER	0.65857	0.43372	0.04250	0.26696	0.1559401	0.24412
V6	YEARS OF EDUCATION	0.67957	0.46182	0.02810	-0.21942	-0.4570409D-01	-0.15253
V13	HISTORY DRUG ABUSE	0.69089	0.47733	0.01551	-0.28026	-0.1028628	-0.16900
V85	TIME OF OFFENSE	0.70752	0.50059	0.02326	0.03731	-0.1108077	-0.17459
V34	PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST	0.70932	0.50313	0.00254	-0.27785	-0.3296077D-01	-0.05363
NV1	BLACK	0.71063	0.50500	0.00186	-0.17308	0.3091787D-01	0.05080
V111	DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS	0.71115	0.50573	0.00073	0.23273	-0.1926977D-02	-0.03959
V21	PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS	0.71124	0.50587	0.00014	0.30028	0.1819734D-02	0.01601
(CONSTANT)						1.200949	

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PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES

***** NOTE CHANGE IN FORMULA FOR STANDARDIZED RESIDUALS AS OF 17 DEC 79 *****

IT WAS (RESIDUAL/STD. DEV. OF DEP. VARIABLE)

IT IS NOW (RESIDUAL/STD. ERROR OF REGRESSION)

***** REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 3608 BYTES WORKSPACE INCLUDING RESIDUALS *****

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: V114 FROM VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

SEQNUM	OBSERVED V114	PREDICTED V114	RESIDUAL	PLOT OF STANDARDIZED RESIDUAL				
				-2.0	-1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0
1	0.4166666	0.5264561	-0.1097894		*	I		
2	0.2500000	0.1525421	0.9745783E-01			I	*	
3	0.0	-0.9389937E-01	0.9389961E-01			I	*	
4	0.1666666	0.2116334	-0.4496682E-01		*	I		
5	MISSING**	0.2140661	MISSING**			I		
6	0.5000000	0.4535106	0.4648932E-01			I	*	
7	0.3333333	0.4978411	-0.1645078		*	I		
8	0.1250000	-0.2574199E-03	0.1252577			I	*	
9	0.7500000	0.5172946	0.2327053			I	*	
10	MISSING**	0.1866588	MISSING**			I		
11	1.0000000	0.5191504	0.4808496			I		*
12	0.0	0.7392406E-01	-0.7392406E-01		*	I		
13	0.0	0.4230069	-0.4230069	*		I		
14	0.3333333	0.4445078	-0.1111746		*	I		
15	0.5555555E-01	0.1712430	-0.1156874		*	I		
16	0.0	0.6628025E-01	-0.6628025E-01		*	I		
17	0.6666666	0.2971159	0.3695506			I		*
18	0.1666666	0.5931895	-0.4265229	*		I		
19	0.8333331E-01	0.9800249E-01	-0.1466921E-01		*	I		
20	0.2500000	0.3647728	-0.1147728		*	I		
21	0.3333333	0.4638855	-0.1305522		*	I		
22	1.0000000	0.7336580	0.2663417			I	*	
23	1.0000000	0.6204633	0.3795366			I		*
24	0.5000000	0.1691300	0.3308700			I	*	
25	0.2500000	0.4008229	-0.1508229		*	I		
26	MISSING**	0.4784618	MISSING**			I		
27	0.5000000	0.4232442	0.7675570E-01			I	*	
28	0.0	0.7449573E-01	-0.7449573E-01		*	I		
29	1.0000000	1.004580	-0.4580092E-02		*	I		
30	MISSING**	0.1913812	MISSING**			I		
31	0.5454545	0.6807697	-0.1353154		*	I		
32	0.1250000	0.5344647	-0.4094647	*		I		
33	1.0000000	0.6169181	0.3830819			I	*	
34	0.0	0.1295726	-0.1295726		*	I		
35	0.8333331E-01	0.1410612	-0.5772792E-01		*	I		
36	0.6666666	0.2452807	0.4213859			I		*
37	0.9000000	0.5325705	0.3674294			I	*	
38	0.1666666	0.3361326	-0.1694660		*	I		
39	0.6666666	0.6124592	0.5420736E-01		*	I	*	
40	0.2500000	0.5059623	-0.2559623	*		I		
41	0.2500000	0.4245236	-0.1745237		*	I		
42	0.0	0.3957120E-03	-0.3955301E-03		*	I		
43	0.5555555E-01	0.4839370E-01	0.7161856E-02		*	I		
44	0.1666666	0.3265433E-01	0.1340123			I	*	

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY B

SPSS BATCH SY

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SPSS FOR OS/360, VERSION H, RELEASE 8.0, OCTOBER 15, 1979

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION.. ALLOWS FOR.. 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES 409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES 1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 RUN NAME APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
2 GET FILE CNTYB

FILE CNTYB HAS 128 VARIABLES

THE SUBFILES ARE..

NAME NO OF
 CASES

CNTYB 180

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.06 SECONDS

3 RECODE V78(2,4=1)(3=2)(5,6,7=3)/V88(1 THRU 20=1)(21 THRU 30=2)
4 (31 THRU 40=3)(41 THRU 50=4)(51 THRU 60=5)(61 THRU 96=6)/
5 V111(1 THRU 20=1)(21 THRU 25=2)(26 THRU 30=3)(31 THRU 90=4)/
6 V112,V113(2 THRU 6=1)(7 THRU 12=2)(13 THRU 24=3)(25 THRU 48=4)
7 (49 THRU 300=5)
8 VALUE LABELS V111 (1)UNDER 21 (2)21 TO 25 (3)26 TO 30 (4)OVER 30 /
9 V88 (1)UNDER 21 (2)21 TO 30 (3)31 TO 40 (4)41 TO 50
10 (5)51 TO 60 (6)OVER 60
11 VALUE LABELS V78 (1)CHARGE ONLY (2)SENTENCE ONLY (3)BOTH /
12 V112,V113(0)NONE (1)2 WKS TO 6 MOS (2)7 MOS TO 1 YR
13 (3)13 MOS TO 2 YRS (4)25 MOS TO 4 YRS (5)OVER 4 YRS
14 TASK NAME ROBBERY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY B
15 COMMENT THESE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE
16 DESCRIPTION OF THE ROBBERY CASE FILE IN COUNTY B AND
17 DOCUMENT TABLES ONE THROUGH SIX IN THE FINAL REPORT ON
18 PLEA BARGAINING
19 *SELECT IF (V116 EQ 1)
20 FREQUENCIES GENERAL=V3 TO V7,V9 TO V28,V33,V34,V48 TO V62,V66 TO V68,
21 V72,V73,V76 TO V83,V85 TO V98,V112,V113,V117

GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 5120 VALUES AND 1536 LABELS PER VARIABLE FOR 'FREQUENCIES'

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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V3 SEX

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	61	92.4	92.4	92.4
FEMALE	2.	5	7.6	7.6	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V4 RACE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	29	43.9	51.8	51.8
BLACK	2.	11	16.7	19.6	71.4
SPANISH	3.	15	22.7	26.8	98.2
AM. INDIAN	5.	1	1.5	1.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	6.	10	15.2	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 56 MISSING CASES 10

V5 MARITAL STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
SINGLE	1.	28	42.4	50.0	50.0
MARRIED	2.	9	13.6	16.1	66.1
SEPERATED	3.	7	10.6	12.5	78.6
DIVORCED	4.	8	12.1	14.3	92.9
WIDOWED	5.	2	3.0	3.6	96.4
COMMON LAW	6.	2	3.0	3.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	7.	10	15.2	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 56 MISSING CASES 10

V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
9-11	3.	26	39.4	54.2	54.2
12	4.	10	15.2	20.8	75.0
SOME COLLEGE	5.	11	16.7	22.9	97.9
TRADE SCHOOL	6.	1	1.5	2.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	8.	18	27.3	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 48 MISSING CASES 18

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V7 YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	9	13.6	17.3	17.3
	1.	4	6.1	7.7	25.0
	2.	2	3.0	3.8	28.8
	3.	1	1.5	1.9	30.8
	4.	3	4.5	5.8	36.5
	5.	4	6.1	7.7	44.2
	6.	29	43.9	55.8	100.0
	7.	14	21.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 52 MISSING CASES 14

V9 CITIZENSHIP

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UNITED STATES	1.	48	72.7	98.0	98.0
LEGAL ALIEN	2.	1	1.5	2.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	4.	17	25.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 49 MISSING CASES 17

CONTINUED

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V10 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FULL-TIME	1.	11	16.7	25.0	25.0
PART-TIME	2.	11	16.7	25.0	50.0
UNEMPLOYED	3.	16	24.2	36.4	86.4
IRREGULAR	4.	6	9.1	13.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	22	33.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 44 MISSING CASES 22

V11 LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	34	51.5	79.1	79.1
	2.	6	9.1	14.0	93.0
	3.	2	3.0	4.7	97.7
	8.	1	1.5	2.3	100.0
	9.	23	34.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 43 MISSING CASES 23

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V12 HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	7	10.6	14.6	14.6
NO	2.	41	62.1	85.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	18	27.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 48 MISSING CASES 18

V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	41	62.1	75.9	75.9
NO	2.	13	19.7	24.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	12	18.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 54 MISSING CASES 12

V14 HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	19	28.8	37.3	37.3
NO	2.	32	48.5	62.7	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	15	22.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 51 MISSING CASES 15

V15 PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	22	33.3	36.7	36.7
	1.	13	19.7	21.7	58.3
	2.	5	7.6	8.3	66.7
	3.	2	3.0	3.3	70.0
	4.	5	7.6	8.3	78.3
	5.	3	4.5	5.0	83.3
	6.	1	1.5	1.7	85.0
	7.	1	1.5	1.7	86.7
	8.	8	12.1	13.3	100.0
	9.	6	9.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 60 MISSING CASES 6

V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	33	50.0	56.9	56.9
	1.	10	15.2	17.2	74.1
	2.	4	6.1	6.9	81.0
	3.	3	4.5	5.2	86.2
	4.	5	7.6	8.6	94.8
	5.	1	1.5	1.7	96.6
	6.	2	3.0	3.4	100.0
	9.	8	12.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 58 MISSING CASES 8

V17 # OF "211S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	51	77.3	87.9	87.9
	1.	5	7.6	8.6	96.6
	2.	1	1.5	1.7	98.3
	4.	1	1.5	1.7	100.0
	99.	8	12.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 58 MISSING CASES 8

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V18 * OF "459S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	45	68.2	77.6	77.6
	1.	3	4.5	5.2	82.8
	2.	7	10.6	12.1	94.8
	3.	2	3.0	3.4	98.3
	9.	1	1.5	1.7	100.0
	99.	8	12.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 58 MISSING CASES 8

V19 FELONY CONVICTIONS LAST 5 YRS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	40	60.6	69.0	69.0
	1.	11	16.7	19.0	87.9
	2.	2	3.0	3.4	91.4
	3.	2	3.0	3.4	94.8
	4.	3	4.5	5.2	100.0
	9.	8	12.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 58 MISSING CASES 8

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V20 PRIOR MISDOMENOR ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	13	19.7	22.8	22.8
	1.	5	7.6	8.8	31.6
	2.	5	7.6	8.8	40.4
	3.	7	10.6	12.3	52.6
	4.	3	4.5	5.3	57.9
	5.	1	1.5	1.8	59.6
	6.	7	10.6	12.3	71.9
	8.	16	24.2	28.1	100.0
	9.	9	13.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 57 MISSING CASES 9

V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	12	18.2	21.4	21.4
	1.	10	15.2	17.9	39.3
	2.	8	12.1	14.3	53.6
	3.	6	9.1	10.7	64.3
	4.	4	6.1	7.1	71.4
	5.	4	6.1	7.1	78.6
	6.	1	1.5	1.8	80.4
	7.	2	3.0	3.6	83.9
	8.	9	13.6	16.1	100.0
	9.	10	15.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 56 MISSING CASES 10

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V22 MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS 5 YRS.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	22	33.3	39.3	39.3
	1.	9	13.6	16.1	55.4
	2.	7	10.6	12.5	67.9
	3.	7	10.6	12.5	80.4
	4.	2	3.0	3.6	83.9
	5.	6	9.1	10.7	94.6
	8.	3	4.5	5.4	100.0
	9.	10	15.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 56 MISSING CASES 10

V23 JUVENILE RECORD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	19	28.8	45.2	45.2
NO	2.	23	34.8	54.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	24	36.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 42 MISSING CASES 24

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V24 POLICE CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	1	1.5	1.5	1.5
	148.	1	1.5	1.5	3.0
	211.	63	95.5	95.5	98.5
	459.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V25 POLICE CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	18	27.3	27.3	27.3
	148.5	1	1.5	1.5	28.8
	236.0	1	1.5	1.5	30.3
	272.0	1	1.5	1.5	31.8
	459.0	3	4.5	4.5	36.4
	484.0	2	3.0	3.0	39.4
	496.0	1	1.5	1.5	40.9
	667.5	1	1.5	1.5	42.4
	11350.0	1	1.5	1.5	43.9
	12022.1	4	6.1	6.1	50.0
	12022.2	11	16.7	16.7	66.7
	12022.5	13	19.7	19.7	86.4
	12022.7	3	4.5	4.5	90.9
	23103.0	1	1.5	1.5	92.4
	242243.0	4	6.1	6.1	98.5
	6642110.0	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V26 POLICE CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	44	66.7	66.7	66.7
	182.0	1	1.5	1.5	68.2
	237.0	1	1.5	1.5	69.7
	245.1	3	4.5	4.5	74.2
	459.0	4	6.1	6.1	80.3
	496.0	1	1.5	1.5	81.8
	1203.1	3	4.5	4.5	86.4
	11377.0	1	1.5	1.5	87.9
	12021.1	1	1.5	1.5	89.4
	12022.1	2	3.0	3.0	92.4
	12022.2	1	1.5	1.5	93.9
	12022.5	2	3.0	3.0	97.0
	664211.0	2	3.0	3.0	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V27 POLICE CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	57	86.4	86.4	86.4
	484.0	2	3.0	3.0	89.4
	496.0	3	4.5	4.5	93.9
	4532.2	2	3.0	3.0	97.0
	12022.1	1	1.5	1.5	98.5
	12022.5	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V28 POLICE CHARGE #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	62	93.9	93.9	93.9
	484.0	2	3.0	3.0	97.0
	496.0	2	3.0	3.0	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	28	42.4	52.8	52.8
NO	2.	25	37.9	47.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	13	19.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 13

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V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	20	30.3	43.5	43.5
NO	2.	26	39.4	56.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	20	30.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 46 MISSING CASES 20

V48 INDICTMENT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	1	1.5	1.5	1.5
	211.0	62	93.9	93.9	95.5
	459.0	1	1.5	1.5	97.0
	484.0	2	3.0	3.0	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V49 INDICTMENT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	16	24.2	24.2	24.2
	236.0	1	1.5	1.5	25.8
	459.0	4	6.1	6.1	31.8
	484.0	2	3.0	3.0	34.8
	496.0	1	1.5	1.5	36.4
	667.5	3	4.5	4.5	40.9
	11350.0	1	1.5	1.5	42.4
	12022.1	3	4.5	4.5	47.0
	12022.2	13	19.7	19.7	66.7
	12022.5	15	22.7	22.7	89.4
	12022.7	2	3.0	3.0	92.4
	137214.0	1	1.5	1.5	93.9
	242243.0	4	6.1	6.1	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V50 INDICTMNET #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	38	57.6	57.6	57.6
	0.0	1	1.5	1.5	59.1
	211.0	1	1.5	1.5	60.6
	237.0	1	1.5	1.5	62.1
	245.1	3	4.5	4.5	66.7
	245.2	4	6.1	6.1	72.7
	470.0	1	1.5	1.5	74.2
	484.0	1	1.5	1.5	75.8
	496.0	1	1.5	1.5	77.3
	667.5	1	1.5	1.5	78.8
	1203.1	5	7.6	7.6	86.4
	12021.1	1	1.5	1.5	87.9
	12022.1	2	3.0	3.0	90.9
	12022.2	1	1.5	1.5	92.4
	12022.5	2	3.0	3.0	95.5
	138525.0	1	1.5	1.5	97.0
	664211.0	2	3.0	3.0	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V51 INDICTMENT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	54	81.8	81.8	81.8
	182.0	1	1.5	1.5	83.3
	459.0	4	6.1	6.1	89.4
	496.0	1	1.5	1.5	90.9
	667.5	2	3.0	3.0	93.9
	4532.2	1	1.5	1.5	95.5
	12022.1	1	1.5	1.5	97.0
	12022.2	1	1.5	1.5	98.5
	12022.5	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V52 INDICTMENT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	61	92.4	92.4	92.4
	484.0	2	3.0	3.0	95.5
	496.0	2	3.0	3.0	98.5
	4532.2	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V53 INDICTMENT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	62	93.9	93.9	93.9
	484.0	2	3.0	3.0	97.0
	496.0	2	3.0	3.0	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V54 COMPLAINT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	2	3.0	3.0	3.0
	211.0	63	95.5	95.5	98.5
	459.0	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V55 COMPLAINT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	20	30.3	30.3	30.3
	0.0	1	1.5	1.5	31.8
	148.0	1	1.5	1.5	33.3
	148.5	1	1.5	1.5	34.8
	236.0	1	1.5	1.5	36.4
	459.0	6	9.1	9.1	45.5
	484.0	2	3.0	3.0	48.5
	496.0	1	1.5	1.5	50.0
	667.5	1	1.5	1.5	51.5
	11350.0	1	1.5	1.5	53.0
	12022.1	3	4.5	4.5	57.6
	12022.2	11	16.7	16.7	74.2
	12022.5	13	19.7	19.7	93.9
	12022.7	2	3.0	3.0	97.0
	242243.0	2	3.0	3.0	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

V56 COMPLAINT #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	43	65.2	65.2	65.2
	237.0	1	1.5	1.5	66.7
	245.1	3	4.5	4.5	71.2
	459.0	2	3.0	3.0	74.2
	470.0	1	1.5	1.5	75.8
	484.0	1	1.5	1.5	77.3
	496.0	3	4.5	4.5	81.8
	1203.1	5	7.6	7.6	89.4
	12021.1	1	1.5	1.5	90.9
	12022.1	1	1.5	1.5	92.4
	12022.2	1	1.5	1.5	93.9
	12022.5	2	3.0	3.0	97.0
	664211.0	2	3.0	3.0	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V57 COMPLAINT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	59	89.4	89.4	89.4
	182.0	1	1.5	1.5	90.9
	484.0	2	3.0	3.0	93.9
	4532.2	2	3.0	3.0	97.0
	12022.1	1	1.5	1.5	98.5
	12022.5	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES

66

MISSING CASES

0

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V58 COMPLAINT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	65	98.5	98.5	98.5
	496.0	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V59 COMPLAINT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	66	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0
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V60 NUMBER OF COUNTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	31	47.0	47.7	47.7
	2.	14	21.2	21.5	69.2
	3.	7	10.6	10.8	80.0
	4.	3	4.5	4.6	84.6
	5.	1	1.5	1.5	86.2
	6.	3	4.5	4.6	90.8
	7.	3	4.5	4.6	95.4
	9.	1	1.5	1.5	96.9
	10.	2	3.0	3.1	100.0
	99.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 65 MISSING CASES 1

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V61 NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	30	45.5	46.9	46.9
	2.	17	25.8	26.6	73.4
	3.	8	12.1	12.5	85.9
	4.	3	4.5	4.7	90.6
	6.	4	6.1	6.3	96.9
	10.	2	3.0	3.1	100.0
	99.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 64 MISSING CASES 2

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V62 FIRST PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY	1.	3	4.5	4.8	4.8
NOT GUILTY	2.	60	90.9	95.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	4.	3	4.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 63 MISSING CASES 3

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V66 CHANGE OF PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	48	72.7	75.0	75.0
NO	2.	16	24.2	25.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 64 MISSING CASES 2

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V67 TYPE OF COUNSEL

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PUBLIC DEFENDER	1.	45	68.2	68.2	68.2
COURT APP	2.	1	1.5	1.5	69.7
PRIVATE	3.	17	25.8	25.8	95.5
UNK	5.	3	4.5	4.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V68 TRIAL DISPOSITION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY PLEA	1.	51	77.3	77.3	77.3
NOLD	2.	3	4.5	4.5	81.8
GUILTY BY JURY	3.	11	16.7	16.7	98.5
NOT GUILTY BY JURY	5.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PROBATION	1.	3	4.5	4.6	4.6
JAIL	2.	2	3.0	3.1	7.7
PRISON	3.	29	43.9	44.6	52.3
SPLIT SENTENCE	4.	17	25.8	26.2	78.5
	7.	13	19.7	20.0	98.5
	8.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	6.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 65 MISSING CASES 1

V73 RESTITUTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	11	16.7	19.3	19.3
NO	2.	46	69.7	80.7	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	9	13.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 57 MISSING CASES 9

V76 P.S.I.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	47	71.2	79.7	79.7
NO	2.	12	18.2	20.3	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	7	10.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 59 MISSING CASES 7

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V77 PLEA AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	40	60.6	60.6	60.6
NO	2.	18	27.3	27.3	87.9
	4.	8	12.1	12.1	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V78 TYPE OF AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	1	1.5	2.5	2.5
CHARGE ONLY	1.	15	22.7	37.5	40.0
SENTENCE ONLY	2.	13	19.7	32.5	72.5
BOTH	3.	11	16.7	27.5	100.0
	9.	26	39.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 40 MISSING CASES 26

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V79 CONVICTION CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	1	1.5	1.5	1.5
	32.0	2	3.0	3.0	4.5
	211.0	44	66.7	66.7	71.2
	245.1	1	1.5	1.5	72.7
	459.0	4	6.1	6.1	78.8
	484.0	13	19.7	19.7	98.5
	4532.2	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V80 CONVICTION CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	28	42.4	42.4	42.4
	0.0	1	1.5	1.5	43.9
	0.0	1	1.5	1.5	45.5
	417.0	1	1.5	1.5	47.0
	459.0	3	4.5	4.5	51.5
	470.0	1	1.5	1.5	53.0
	487.0	1	1.5	1.5	54.5
	487.2	2	3.0	3.0	57.6
	667.5	2	3.0	3.0	60.6
	11350.0	1	1.5	1.5	62.1
	12022.1	1	1.5	1.5	63.6
	12022.2	11	16.7	16.7	80.3
	12022.5	13	19.7	19.7	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V81 CONVICTION CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	56	84.8	84.8	84.8
	667.5	3	4.5	4.5	89.4
	12022.1	1	1.5	1.5	90.9
	12022.2	2	3.0	3.0	93.9
	12022.7	2	3.0	3.0	97.0
	664211.0	2	3.0	3.0	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V82 CONVICTION CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	60	90.9	90.9	90.9
	245.1	2	3.0	3.0	93.9
	496.0	1	1.5	1.5	95.5
	4532.2	1	1.5	1.5	97.0
	12022.1	1	1.5	1.5	98.5
	12022.5	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V83 NUMBER OF CONVICTION CHARGES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	2	3.0	3.0	3.0
	1.	44	66.7	66.7	69.7
	2.	10	15.2	15.2	84.8
	3.	4	6.1	6.1	90.9
	4.	4	6.1	6.1	97.0
	5.	1	1.5	1.5	98.5
	6.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V85 BURGLARY VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NON RESIDENTIAL	1.	44	66.7	93.6	93.6
RESIDENTIAL	2.	3	4.5	6.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	19	28.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 47 MISSING CASES 19

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V86 TIME OF OFFENSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	41	62.1	70.7	70.7
NO	2.	17	25.8	29.3	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	8	12.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 58 MISSING CASES 8

V87 HARM TO VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	1.	44	66.7	68.8	68.8
MINOR INJURY	2.	18	27.3	28.1	96.9
HOSPITALIZATION	3.	2	3.0	3.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 64 MISSING CASES 2

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V88 AGE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UNDER 21	1.	9	13.6	30.0	30.0
21 TO 30	2.	7	10.6	23.3	53.3
31 TO 40	3.	2	3.0	6.7	60.0
41 TO 50	4.	4	6.1	13.3	73.3
51 TO 60	5.	3	4.5	10.0	83.3
OVER 60	6.	5	7.6	16.7	100.0
	99.	36	54.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 30 MISSING CASES 36

V89 RACE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	11	16.7	42.3	42.3
BLACK	2.	3	4.5	11.5	53.8
ORIENTAL	3.	3	4.5	11.5	65.4
AM. INDIAN	4.	3	4.5	11.5	76.9
MULT.	7.	2	3.0	7.7	84.6
	8.	4	6.1	15.4	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	40	60.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 26 MISSING CASES 40

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V90 SEX OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	39	59.1	60.0	60.0
FEMALE	2.	22	33.3	33.8	93.8
MULT.	5.	4	6.1	6.2	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	4.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 65 MISSING CASES 1

V91 RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FRIEND OR ACQUAINTAN	2.	6	9.1	9.7	9.7
STRANGER	3.	52	78.8	83.9	93.5
MULT.	4.	4	6.1	6.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	3	4.5	MISSING	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 62 MISSING CASES 4

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V92 WEAPON USED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	44	66.7	66.7	66.7
NO	2.	22	33.3	33.3	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

V93 CONFESSION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	3	4.5	4.9	4.9
NO	2.	58	87.9	95.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	5	7.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 61 MISSING CASES 5

V94 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	53	80.3	89.8	89.8
NO	2.	6	9.1	10.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	7	10.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 59 MISSING CASES 7

V95 NUMBER OF WITNESSES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	18	27.3	27.3	27.3
	2.	21	31.8	31.8	59.1
	3.	18	27.3	27.3	86.4
	4.	3	4.5	4.5	90.9
	5.	1	1.5	1.5	92.4
	6.	1	1.5	1.5	93.9
	7.	1	1.5	1.5	95.5
	99.	3	4.5	4.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

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V96 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	36	54.5	90.0	90.0
NO	2.	4	6.1	10.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	26	39.4	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 40 MISSING CASES 26

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V97 AMOUNT OF LOSS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UP TO \$100	1.	37	56.1	62.7	62.7
\$101-250	2.	11	16.7	18.6	81.4
\$251-500	3.	6	9.1	10.2	91.5
\$501-1,000	4.	3	4.5	5.1	96.6
\$5,001-10,000	6.	1	1.5	1.7	98.3
OVER \$10,000	7.	1	1.5	1.7	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	7	10.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES

59

MISSING CASES

7

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V98 AMOUNT OF DAMAGE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UP TO \$100	1.	3	4.5	75.0	75.0
\$251-500	3.	1	1.5	25.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	62	93.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 4 MISSING CASES 62

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V112 MAXIMUM SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	0.	2	3.0	4.1	4.1
2 WKS TO 6 MOS	1.	19	28.8	38.8	42.9
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	5	7.6	10.2	53.1
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	4	6.1	8.2	61.2
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	7	10.6	14.3	75.5
OVER 4 YRS	5.	12	18.2	24.5	100.0
	999.	17	25.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 49 MISSING CASES 17

V113 ACTUAL SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	3	4.5	4.6	4.6
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	3	4.5	4.6	9.2
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	33	50.0	50.8	60.0
OVER 4 YRS	5.	26	39.4	40.0	100.0
	999.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 65 MISSING CASES 1

V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
JURY TRIAL	1.	12	18.2	19.0	19.0
PLEA BARGAIN	2.	38	57.6	60.3	79.4
GUILTY NO BARG	3.	7	10.6	11.1	90.5
GUILTY BARG UNK	4.	6	9.1	9.5	100.0
	9.	3	4.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 63 MISSING CASES 3

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 628 BYTES
2 TRANSFORMATIONS
25 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
3 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.96 SECONDS

22 TASK NAME	BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY B
23 COMMENT	THESE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE
24	DESCRIPTION OF THE BURGLARY CASE FILE IN COUNTY B AND
25	DOCUMENT TABLES ONE THROUGH SIX IN THE FINAL REPORT ON
26	PLEA BARGAINING
27 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 2)
28 FREQUENCIES	GENERAL=V3 TO V7,V9 TO V28,V33,V34,V48 TO V62,V66 TO V68,
29	V72,V73,V76 TO V83,V85 TO V98,V112,V113,V117

GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 5120 VALUES AND 1536 LABELS PER VARIABLE FOR 'FREQUENCIES'

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V3 SEX

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	106	93.8	93.8	93.8
FEMALE	2.	7	6.2	6.2	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

V4 RACE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	58	51.3	54.7	54.7
BLACK	2.	15	13.3	14.2	68.9
SPANISH	3.	33	29.2	31.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	6.	7	6.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 106 MISSING CASES 7

V5 MARITAL STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
SINGLE	1.	54	47.8	64.3	64.3
MARRIED	2.	11	9.7	13.1	77.4
SEPERATED	3.	4	3.5	4.8	82.1
DIVORCED	4.	8	7.1	9.5	91.7
COMMON LAW	6.	7	6.2	8.3	100.0
UNKNOWN	7.	29	25.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES

84

MISSING CASES

29

V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
9-11	3.	38	33.6	50.7	50.7
12	4.	16	14.2	21.3	72.0
SOME COLLEGE	5.	19	16.8	25.3	97.3
TRADE SCHOOL	6.	2	1.8	2.7	100.0
UNKNOWN	8.	38	33.6	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES

75

MISSING CASES

38

V7 YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	12	10.6	15.6	15.6
	1.	2	1.8	2.6	18.2
	2.	7	6.2	9.1	27.3
	3.	3	2.7	3.9	31.2
	4.	2	1.8	2.6	33.8
	5.	1	0.9	1.3	35.1
	6.	50	44.2	64.9	100.0
	7.	36	31.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 77 MISSING CASES 36

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V9 CITIZENSHIP

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UNITED STATES	1.	75	66.4	100.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	4.	38	33.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 75 MISSING CASES 38

V10 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FULL-TIME	1.	28	24.8	33.7	33.7
PART-TIME	2.	7	6.2	8.4	42.2
UNEMPLOYED	3.	42	37.2	50.6	92.8
IRREGULAR	4.	6	5.3	7.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	30	26.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 83 MISSING CASES 30

V11 LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	55	48.7	87.3	87.3
	2.	4	3.5	6.3	93.7
	3.	3	2.7	4.8	98.4
	4.	1	0.9	1.6	100.0
	9.	50	44.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 63 MISSING CASES 50

V12 HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	11	9.7	11.8	11.8
NO	2.	82	72.6	88.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	20	17.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 93 MISSING CASES 20

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V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	43	38.1	43.0	43.0
NO	2.	57	50.4	57.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	13	11.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 13

V14 HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	30	26.5	30.6	30.6
NO	2.	68	60.2	69.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	15	13.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 98 MISSING CASES 15

V15 PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	48	42.5	51.1	51.1
	1.	14	12.4	14.9	66.0
	2.	6	5.3	6.4	72.3
	3.	4	3.5	4.3	76.6
	4.	1	0.9	1.1	77.7
	5.	5	4.4	5.3	83.0
	6.	3	2.7	3.2	86.2
	7.	2	1.8	2.1	88.3
	8.	11	9.7	11.7	100.0
	9.	19	16.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 94 MISSING CASES 19

V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	65	57.5	68.4	68.4
	1.	12	10.6	12.6	81.1
	2.	6	5.3	6.3	87.4
	3.	6	5.3	6.3	93.7
	4.	2	1.8	2.1	95.8
	5.	3	2.7	3.2	98.9
	8.	1	0.9	1.1	100.0
	9.	18	15.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 95 MISSING CASES 18

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V17 # OF "211S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	85	75.2	90.4	90.4
	1.	7	6.2	7.4	97.9
	2.	1	0.9	1.1	98.9
	5.	1	0.9	1.1	100.0
	99.	19	16.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES

94

MISSING CASES

19

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V18 # OF "459S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	80	70.8	86.0	86.0
	1.	7	6.2	7.5	93.5
	2.	2	1.8	2.2	95.7
	3.	1	0.9	1.1	96.8
	4.	1	0.9	1.1	97.8
	5.	2	1.8	2.2	100.0
	99.	20	17.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 93 MISSING CASES 20

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V19 FELONY CONVICTIONS LAST 5 YRS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	71	62.8	75.5	75.5
	1.	13	11.5	13.8	89.4
	2.	6	5.3	6.4	95.7
	3.	4	3.5	4.3	100.0
	9.	19	16.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 94 MISSING CASES 19

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V20 PRIOR MISDOMENOR ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	40	35.4	42.6	42.6
	1.	11	9.7	11.7	54.3
	2.	10	8.8	10.6	64.9
	3.	6	5.3	6.4	71.3
	4.	3	2.7	3.2	74.5
	5.	7	6.2	7.4	81.9
	6.	3	2.7	3.2	85.1
	7.	1	0.9	1.1	86.2
	8.	13	11.5	13.8	100.0
	9.	19	16.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 94 MISSING CASES 19

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V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	42	37.2	44.2	44.2
	1.	17	15.0	17.9	62.1
	2.	5	4.4	5.3	67.4
	3.	10	8.8	10.5	77.9
	4.	4	3.5	4.2	82.1
	5.	3	2.7	3.2	85.3
	6.	2	1.8	2.1	87.4
	7.	1	0.9	1.1	88.4
	8.	11	9.7	11.6	100.0
	9.	18	15.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 95 MISSING CASES 18

V22 MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS 5 YRS.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	47	41.6	51.1	51.1
	1.	14	12.4	15.2	66.3
	2.	4	3.5	4.3	70.7
	3.	11	9.7	12.0	82.6
	4.	7	6.2	7.6	90.2
	5.	5	4.4	5.4	95.7
	6.	2	1.8	2.2	97.8
	7.	1	0.9	1.1	98.9
	8.	1	0.9	1.1	100.0
	9.	21	18.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 92 MISSING CASES 21

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V23 JUVENILE RECORD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	28	24.8	51.9	51.9
NO	2.	26	23.0	48.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	59	52.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 54 MISSING CASES 59

V24 POLICE CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	6	5.3	5.3	5.3
	148.	1	0.9	0.9	6.2
	182.	3	2.7	2.7	8.8
	220.	1	0.9	0.9	9.7
	245.	1	0.9	0.9	10.6
	245.	2	1.8	1.8	12.4
	261.	1	0.9	0.9	13.3
	447.	1	0.9	0.9	14.2
	459.	97	85.8	85.8	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V25 POLICE CHARGE.#2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	48	42.5	42.5	42.5
	182.0	2	1.8	1.8	44.2
	236.0	1	0.9	0.9	45.1
	288.1	1	0.9	0.9	46.0
	417.0	1	0.9	0.9	46.9
	449.0	1	0.9	0.9	47.8
	459.0	7	6.2	6.2	54.0
	466.0	1	0.9	0.9	54.9
	470.0	1	0.9	0.9	55.8
	484.0	8	7.1	7.1	62.8
	488.0	2	1.8	1.8	64.6
	496.0	35	31.0	31.0	95.6
	666.0	2	1.8	1.8	97.3
	11550.0	2	1.8	1.8	99.1
	12022.5	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V26 POLICE CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	92	81.4	81.4	81.4
	237.0	1	0.9	0.9	82.3
	286.1	1	0.9	0.9	83.2
	459.0	1	0.9	0.9	84.1
	484.0	1	0.9	0.9	85.0
	496.0	9	8.0	8.0	92.9
	664.0	2	1.8	1.8	94.7
	666.0	2	1.8	1.8	96.5
	10851.0	2	1.8	1.8	98.2
	11350.0	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	12025.0	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V27 POLICE CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	106	93.8	93.8	93.8
	242.0	1	0.9	0.9	94.7
	459.0	1	0.9	0.9	95.6
	11357.1	2	1.8	1.8	97.3
	11550.0	1	0.9	0.9	98.2
	12031.0	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	23102.1	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

V28 POLICE CHARGE #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	110	97.3	97.3	97.3
	211.0	1	0.9	0.9	98.2
	459.0	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	23105.1	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	15	13.3	20.8	20.8
NO	2.	57	50.4	79.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	41	36.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 72 MISSING CASES 41

V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	35	31.0	46.7	46.7
NO	2.	40	35.4	53.3	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	38	33.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 75 MISSING CASES 38

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V48 INDICTMENT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	26	23.0	23.0	23.0
	220.0	1	0.9	0.9	23.9
	236.0	1	0.9	0.9	24.8
	245.0	1	0.9	0.9	25.7
	245.1	1	0.9	0.9	26.5
	447.1	1	0.9	0.9	27.4
	459.0	79	69.9	69.9	97.3
	496.0	1	0.9	0.9	98.2
	11350.0	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	236237.0	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V49 INDICTMENT #2.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	54	47.8	47.8	47.8
	182.0	1	0.9	0.9	48.7
	236.0	1	0.9	0.9	49.6
	237.0	1	0.9	0.9	50.4
	261.2	1	0.9	0.9	51.3
	449.0	1	0.9	0.9	52.2
	459.0	2	1.8	1.8	54.0
	470.0	1	0.9	0.9	54.9
	484.0	9	8.0	8.0	62.8
	496.0	34	30.1	30.1	92.9
	666.0	1	0.9	0.9	93.8
	667.5	4	3.5	3.5	97.3
	11550.0	2	1.8	1.8	99.1
	12022.5	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	113	MISSING CASES	0		

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V50 INDICTHNET #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	91	80.5	80.5	80.5
	237.0	1	0.9	0.9	81.4
	245.0	1	0.9	0.9	82.3
	286.3	1	0.9	0.9	83.2
	459.0	2	1.8	1.8	85.0
	470.0	2	1.8	1.8	86.7
	484.0	3	2.7	2.7	89.4
	496.0	5	4.4	4.4	93.8
	664.0	1	0.9	0.9	94.7
	667.5	2	1.8	1.8	96.5
	10851.0	2	1.8	1.8	98.2
	11350.0	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	12025.2	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

V51 INDICTMENT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	100	88.5	88.5	88.5
	242.0	1	0.9	0.9	89.4
	288.3	1	0.9	0.9	90.3
	470.0	1	0.9	0.9	91.2
	496.0	1	0.9	0.9	92.0
	667.5	2	1.8	1.8	93.8
	10851.0	1	0.9	0.9	94.7
	11357.1	2	1.8	1.8	96.5
	11550.0	1	0.9	0.9	97.3
	12021.1	1	0.9	0.9	98.2
	12031.0	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	23102.1	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V52 INDICTMENT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	108	95.6	95.6	95.6
	459.0	2	1.8	1.8	97.3
	667.5	2	1.8	1.8	99.1
	23105.1	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

V53 INDICTMENT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	113	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V54 COMPLAINT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	9	8.0	8.0	8.0
	211.0	1	0.9	0.9	8.8
	220.0	1	0.9	0.9	9.7
	245.0	1	0.9	0.9	10.6
	245.1	1	0.9	0.9	11.5
	447.1	1	0.9	0.9	12.4
	459.0	99	87.6	87.6	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

V55 COMPLAINT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	51	45.1	45.1	45.1
	182.0	2	1.8	1.8	46.9
	236.0	1	0.9	0.9	47.8
	417.0	1	0.9	0.9	48.7
	449.0	1	0.9	0.9	49.6
	459.0	2	1.8	1.8	51.3
	470.0	1	0.9	0.9	52.2
	484.0	10	8.8	8.8	61.1
	496.0	38	33.6	33.6	94.7
	666.0	2	1.8	1.8	96.5
	11550.0	2	1.8	1.8	98.2
	12022.5	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	236237.0	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V56 COMPLAINT #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	95	84.1	84.1	84.1
	237.0	1	0.9	0.9	85.0
	261.2	1	0.9	0.9	85.8
	459.0	1	0.9	0.9	86.7
	496.0	7	6.2	6.2	92.9
	664.0	2	1.8	1.8	94.7
	666.0	2	1.8	1.8	96.5
	10851.0	2	1.8	1.8	98.2
	11350.0	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	12025.2	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V57 COMPLAINT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	106	93.8	93.8	93.8
	242.0	1	0.9	0.9	94.7
	286.3	1	0.9	0.9	95.6
	11357.1	2	1.8	1.8	97.3
	11550.0	1	0.9	0.9	98.2
	12031.0	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	23102.1	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES

113

MISSING CASES

0

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V58 COMPLAINT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	110	97.3	97.3	97.3
	288.1	1	0.9	0.9	98.2
	459.0	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	23105.1	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

V59 COMPLAINT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	112	99.1	99.1	99.1
	459.0	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V60 NUMBER OF COUNTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	13	11.5	13.0	13.0
	1.	28	24.8	28.0	41.0
	2.	24	21.2	24.0	65.0
	3.	11	9.7	11.0	76.0
	4.	6	5.3	6.0	82.0
	5.	6	5.3	6.0	88.0
	6.	8	7.1	8.0	96.0
	7.	1	0.9	1.0	97.0
	10.	2	1.8	2.0	99.0
	15.	1	0.9	1.0	100.0
	99.	13	11.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 13

V61 NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	3	2.7	2.8	2.8
	1.	36	31.9	33.6	36.4
	2.	36	31.9	33.6	70.1
	3.	14	12.4	13.1	83.2
	4.	2	1.8	1.9	85.0
	5.	7	6.2	6.5	91.6
	6.	5	4.4	4.7	96.3
	7.	1	0.9	0.9	97.2
	10.	2	1.8	1.9	99.1
	15.	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	99.	6	5.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 107 MISSING CASES 6

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V62 FIRST PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY	1.	5	4.4	4.6	4.6
NOT GUILTY	2.	102	90.3	94.4	99.1
NOLO	3.	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	4.	5	4.4	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 108 MISSING CASES 5

V66 CHANGE OF PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	100	88.5	92.6	92.6
NO	2.	8	7.1	7.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	5	4.4	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 108 MISSING CASES 5

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V67 TYPE OF COUNSEL

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PUBLIC DEFENDER	1.	71	62.8	64.0	64.0
PRIVATE	3.	27	23.9	24.3	88.3
NONE	4.	1	0.9	0.9	89.2
UNK	5.	12	10.6	10.8	100.0
	7.	2	1.8	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 111 MISSING CASES 2

V68 TRIAL DISPOSITION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY PLEA	1.	106	93.8	97.2	97.2
NOLO	2.	2	1.8	1.8	99.1
GUILTY BY JURY	3.	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	7.	4	3.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 109 MISSING CASES 4

V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PROBATION	1.	10	8.8	8.9	8.9
JAIL	2.	12	10.6	10.7	19.6
PRISON	3.	12	10.6	10.7	30.4
SPLIT SENTENCE	4.	57	50.4	50.9	81.3
OTHER	5.	4	3.5	3.6	84.8
	7.	12	10.6	10.7	95.5
	8.	5	4.4	4.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	6.	1	0.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 112 MISSING CASES 1

V73 RESTITUTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	28	24.8	26.2	26.2
NO	2.	79	69.9	73.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	6	5.3	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 107 MISSING CASES 6

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V76 P.S.I.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	72	63.7	72.0	72.0
NO	2.	28	24.8	28.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	13	11.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 100 MISSING CASES 13

V77 PLEA AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	103	91.2	91.2	91.2
NO	2.	4	3.5	3.5	94.7
	4.	6	5.3	5.3	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V78 TYPE OF AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	2	1.8	1.9	1.9
CHARGE ONLY	1.	65	57.5	61.9	63.8
SENTENCE ONLY	2.	11	9.7	10.5	74.3
BOTH	3.	27	23.9	25.7	100.0
	9.	8	7.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 105 MISSING CASES 8

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V79 CONVICTION CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
	148.0	1	0.9	0.9	2.7
	236.0	1	0.9	0.9	3.5
	242.0	3	2.7	2.7	6.2
	261.2	1	0.9	0.9	7.1
	447.1	1	0.9	0.9	8.0
	449.1	1	0.9	0.9	8.8
	459.0	70	61.9	61.9	70.8
	484.0	11	9.7	9.7	80.5
	496.0	14	12.4	12.4	92.9
	594.0	2	1.8	1.8	94.7
	602.0	1	0.9	0.9	95.6
	666.0	2	1.8	1.8	97.3
	23102.1	1	0.9	0.9	98.2
	664459.0	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

V80 CONVICTION CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	85	75.2	75.2	75.2
	261.3	1	0.9	0.9	76.1
	470.0	4	3.5	3.5	79.6
	484.0	3	2.7	2.7	82.3
	496.0	10	8.8	8.8	91.2
	602.5	1	0.9	0.9	92.0
	667.5	6	5.3	5.3	97.3
	11550.0	2	1.8	1.8	99.1
	12031.0	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES

113

MISSING CASES

0

V81 CONVICTION CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	110	97.3	97.3	97.3
	459.0	1	0.9	0.9	98.2
	484.0	1	0.9	0.9	99.1
	10851.0	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

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V82 CONVICTION CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	112	99.1	99.1	99.1
	667.5	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

V83 NUMBER OF CONVICTION CHARGES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	3	2.7	2.7	2.7
	1.	82	72.6	72.6	75.2
	2.	17	15.0	15.0	90.3
	3.	7	6.2	6.2	96.5
	4.	2	1.8	1.8	98.2
	5.	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY B
FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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V85 BURGLARY VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NON RESIDENTIAL	1.	41	36.3	37.6	37.6
RESIDENTIAL	2.	50	44.2	45.9	83.5
AUTO	3.	17	15.0	15.6	99.1
MULT.	4.	1	0.9	0.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	4	3.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 109 MISSING CASES 4

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V86 TIME OF OFFENSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	77	68.1	74.0	74.0
NO	2.	27	23.9	26.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	9	8.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 104 MISSING CASES 9

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY B
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V87 HARM TO VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	1.	81	71.7	89.0	89.0
MINOR INJURY	2.	3	2.7	3.3	92.3
HOSPITALIZATION	3.	2	1.8	2.2	94.5
	7.	5	4.4	5.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	2	1.8	MISSING	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	20	17.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 91 MISSING CASES 22

V88 AGE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	6	5.3	15.0	15.0
UNDER 21	1.	5	4.4	12.5	27.5
21 TO 30	2.	12	10.6	30.0	57.5
31 TO 40	3.	6	5.3	15.0	72.5
41 TO 50	4.	4	3.5	10.0	82.5
51 TO 60	5.	3	2.7	7.5	90.0
OVER 60	3.	3	2.7	7.5	97.5
MULTIPLE	98.	1	0.9	2.5	100.0
	99.	73	64.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 40 MISSING CASES 73

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY B
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V89 RACE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	23	20.4	29.5	29.5
ORIENTAL	3.	5	4.4	6.4	35.9
AM. INDIAN	4.	3	2.7	3.8	39.7
MULT.	7.	46	40.7	59.0	98.7
	8.	1	0.9	1.3	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	35	31.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	78				
MISSING CASES	35				

V90 SEX OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	40	35.4	74.1	74.1
FEMALE	2.	11	9.7	20.4	94.4
MULT.	5.	3	2.7	5.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	13	11.5	MISSING	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	4.	46	40.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 54 MISSING CASES 59

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY B
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V91 RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FAMILY	1.	2	1.8	3.6	3.6
FRIEND OR ACQUAINTAN	2.	14	12.4	25.0	28.6
STRANGER	3.	38	33.6	67.9	96.4
MULT.	4.	2	1.8	3.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	14	12.4	MISSING	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	43	38.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 56 MISSING CASES 57

V92 WEAPON USED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	6	5.3	5.4	5.4
NO	2.	106	93.8	94.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	1	0.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 112 MISSING CASES 1

V93 CONFESSION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	14	12.4	13.9	13.9
NO	2.	87	77.0	86.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	12	10.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 101 MISSING CASES 12

V94 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	99	87.6	93.4	93.4
NO	2.	7	6.2	6.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	7	6.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 106 MISSING CASES 7

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V95 NUMBER OF WITNESSES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	16	14.2	14.2	14.2
	1.	44	38.9	38.9	53.1
	2.	30	26.5	26.5	79.6
	3.	7	6.2	6.2	85.8
	4.	5	4.4	4.4	90.3
	6.	1	0.9	0.9	91.2
	99.	8	7.1	7.1	98.2
	130.	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 113 MISSING CASES 0

V96 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	60	53.1	77.9	77.9
NO	2.	17	15.0	22.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	36	31.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 77 MISSING CASES 36

V97 AMOUNT OF LOSS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UP TO \$100	1.	14	12.4	20.6	20.6
\$101-250	2.	16	14.2	23.5	44.1
\$251-500	3.	6	5.3	8.8	52.9
\$501-1,000	4.	7	6.2	10.3	63.2
\$1,001-5,000	5.	21	18.6	30.9	94.1
\$5,001-10,000	6.	4	3.5	5.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	45	39.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 68 MISSING CASES 45

V98 AMOUNT OF DAMAGE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	1	0.9	1.7	1.7
UP TO \$100	1.	42	37.2	72.4	74.1
\$101-250	2.	8	7.1	13.8	87.9
\$251-500	3.	4	3.5	6.9	94.8
\$501-1,000	4.	1	0.9	1.7	96.6
\$5,001-10,000	6.	1	0.9	1.7	98.3
	13.	1	0.9	1.7	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	55	48.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 58 MISSING CASES 55

V112 MAXIMUM SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	0.	17	15.0	17.9	17.9
2 WKS TO 6 MOS	1.	48	42.5	50.5	68.4
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	18	15.9	18.9	87.4
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	3	2.7	3.2	90.5
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	9	8.0	9.5	100.0
	999.	18	15.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 95 MISSING CASES 18

V113 ACTUAL SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	0.	1	0.9	0.9	0.9
2 WKS TO 6 MOS	1.	11	9.7	10.0	10.9
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	30	26.5	27.3	38.2
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	26	23.0	23.6	61.8
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	36	31.9	32.7	94.5
OVER 4 YRS	5.	6	5.3	5.5	100.0
	999.	3	2.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 110 MISSING CASES 3

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY B
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V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
JURY TRIAL	1.	1	0.9	0.9	0.9
PLEA BARGAIN	2.	98	86.7	91.6	92.5
GUILTY NO BARG	3.	3	2.7	2.8	95.3
GUILTY BARG UNK	4.	5	4.4	4.7	100.0
	5.	6	5.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	113	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 107 MISSING CASES 6

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY B

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
3 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.94 SECONDS

30 TASK NAME	TYPE OF SENTENCE BY DISPOSITION - COUNTY B
31 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 1 OR 2)
32 COMMENT	THE FOLLOWING TABLES DOCUMENT TABLE SEVEN IN THE FINAL
33	REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING
34 CROSSTABS	TABLES=V117 BY V72 BY V116
35 OPTIONS	4,5

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 3258 CELLS, 3258 TABLES WITH 3 DIMENSIONS FOR CROSSTAB PROBLEM *****

11

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
TYPE OF SENTENCE BY DISPOSITION - COUNTY B
FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION BY V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V72										
COUNT		I		I		I		I		ROW TOTAL
ROW	PCT	IPROBATIO	JAIL	PRISON	SPLIT SE	NTENCE				
		IN								
V117		1.I	2.I	3.I	4.I	7.I	8.I			
JURY TRIAL	1.	I 0 I	I 1 I	I 7 I	I 1 I	I 2 I	I 0 I	I 11		
		I 0.0 I	I 9.1 I	I 63.6 I	I 9.1 I	I 18.2 I	I 0.0 I	I 17.7		
		I 0.0 I	I 9.1 I	I 63.6 I	I 9.1 I	I 18.2 I	I 0.0 I	I 17.7		
PLEA BARGAIN	2.	I 2 I	I 1 I	I 15 I	I 13 I	I 6 I	I 1 I	I 38		
		I 5.3 I	I 2.6 I	I 39.5 I	I 34.2 I	I 15.8 I	I 2.6 I	I 61.3		
		I 5.3 I	I 2.6 I	I 39.5 I	I 34.2 I	I 15.8 I	I 2.6 I	I 61.3		
GUILTY NO BARG	3.	I 0 I	I 0 I	I 4 I	I 0 I	I 3 I	I 0 I	I 7		
		I 0.0 I	I 0.0 I	I 57.1 I	I 0.0 I	I 42.9 I	I 0.0 I	I 11.3		
		I 0.0 I	I 0.0 I	I 57.1 I	I 0.0 I	I 42.9 I	I 0.0 I	I 11.3		
GUILTY BARG UNK	4.	I 1 I	I 0 I	I 2 I	I 2 I	I 1 I	I 0 I	I 6		
		I 16.7 I	I 0.0 I	I 33.3 I	I 33.3 I	I 16.7 I	I 0.0 I	I 9.7		
		I 16.7 I	I 0.0 I	I 33.3 I	I 33.3 I	I 16.7 I	I 0.0 I	I 9.7		
COLUMN TOTAL		3	2	28	16	12	1	62		
		4.8	3.2	45.2	25.8	19.4	1.6	100.0		

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION BY V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V72								ROW TOTAL
		COUNT ROW PCT	I IN	PROBATIO JAIL	PRISON	SPLIT NTENCE	SE	OTHER		
			I	1.I	2.I	3.I	4.I	5.I	7.I	8.I
V117			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	1.	I	0	I	0	I	1	I	0	I
JURY	TRIAL	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	2.	I	10	I	10	I	7	I	52	I
PLEA	BARGAIN	I	10.3	I	10.3	I	7.2	I	53.6	I
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	3.	I	0	I	1	I	1	I	0	I
GUILTY	NO BARG	I	0.0	I	33.3	I	33.3	I	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	4.	I	0	I	1	I	1	I	0	I
GUILTY	BARG UNK	I	0.0	I	20.0	I	20.0	I	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
COLUMN			10		12		10		54	
TOTAL			9.4		11.3		9.4		50.9	
							2.8		11.3	
									4.7	
									5	
									106	
									100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 11

11

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
11 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.43 SECONDS

64 TASK NAME	SENTENCING DIFFERENTIALS
65 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 1 OR 2)
66 COMMENT	THE FOLLOWING DATA DOCUMENTS TABLES VIII AND IX IN
67	THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING.
68 BREAKDOWN	TABLES=V113,V114 BY V117 BY V116

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2239 CELLS AND 2 DIMENSIONS FOR SUBPROGRAM BREAKDOWN *****

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS							
CRITERION VARIABLE	V113	ACTUAL SENTENCE IN MONTHS					
BROKEN DOWN BY	V117	TYPE OF CONVICTION					
BY	V116	MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			5587.0000	34.9188	22.4048	501.9745	(160)
V117	1.	JURY TRIAL	639.0000	53.2500	19.7398	389.6591	(12)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	579.0000	52.6364	20.5829	423.6545	(11)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	60.0000	60.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V117	2.	PLEA BARGAIN	4452.0000	32.2609	21.5662	465.0993	(138)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2068.0000	51.7000	24.9781	623.9077	(40)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2384.0000	24.3265	13.6607	186.6139	(98)
V117	3.	GUILTY NO BARG	496.0000	49.6000	22.7215	516.2667	(10)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	396.0000	56.5714	11.4143	130.2857	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	100.0000	33.3333	36.9504	1365.3333	(3)

TOTAL CASES = 179
MISSING CASES = 19 OR 10.6 PCT.

CONTINUED

14 OF 22

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		TYPE OF CONVICTION					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			49.1863	0.3843	0.3637	0.1323	(128)
V117	1.	JURY TRIAL	7.7333	0.7733	0.2558	0.0654	(10)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	7.1333	0.7926	0.2635	0.0695	(9)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.6000	0.6000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V117	2.	PLEA BARGAIN	37.2205	0.3353	0.3470	0.1204	(111)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	11.5289	0.3719	0.3936	0.1549	(31)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	25.6915	0.3211	0.3288	0.1081	(80)
V117	3.	GUILTY NO BARG	4.2325	0.6046	0.3759	0.1413	(7)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.4167	0.8542	0.2394	0.0573	(4)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.8158	0.2719	0.2179	0.0475	(3)
TOTAL CASES =		179					
MISSING CASES =		51 OR 28.5 PCT.					

SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

07/24/80

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SPSS FOR OS/360, VERSION H, RELEASE 8.1, MAY 20, 1980

ORDER FROM MCGRAW-HILL: SPSS, 2ND ED. (PRINCIPAL TEXT) ORDER FROM SPSS INC.:
SPSS PRIMER (BRIEF INTRO TO SPSS)
SPSS UPDATE (USE W/SPSS, 2ND FOR REL. 7 & 8)

SPSS STATISTICAL ALGORITHMS
SPSS POCKET GUIDE, RELEASE 8
KEYWORDS: THE SPSS INC. NEWSLETTER

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION..
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES

ALLOWS FOR.. 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 RUN NAME
2 GET FILE

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CNTYB

FILE CNTYB HAS 128 VARIABLES

THE SUBFILES ARE..

NAME NO OF
CASES

CNTYB 180

3 COMMENT

DATA TRANSFORMATIONS AND STATISTICAL PROCEDURES FOR
THE ANALYSIS OF CHARGING PATTERNS FOR PLEA BARGAINED
CASES IN COUNTY B WERE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE FOLLOWING
SPSS PROCEDURES.

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.05 SECONDS

7 SELECT IF

(V2 NE 2 AND 48 AND 49)

8 RECODE

V111(1 THRU 20 = 1)(21 THRU 25 = 2)(26 THRU 30 = 3)

9

(31 THRU 90 = 4)/ V15,V16,V20,V21(3=2)(4 THRU 8 = 3)/V17,V18,

10

V19,V22(3 THRU 8 = 2)/V7(3,4=2)(5 THRU 6=3)/

11

V97(4=3)(5 THRU 8 = 4)

12 RECODE

V24 TO V28,V48 TO V59,V79 TO V82(211,664211,6642110=1)(459=2)

13

(667.5=3)

14

(12022.1 THRU 12022.7=4)(207 THRU 220,245.1,261 THRU 261.3,

15

288 THRU 288.3=5)(32,162,447 THRU 451.1,487 THRU 487.2,518,

16

11350 THRU 11358,1203.06=5)(236 THRU 245.2,286.1,286.3,

17

470,496.1,594,664,666,1203.1,4532.2,11357 THRU 11377,

18

12020 THRU 12025.2,23102.1=5)(0 = 9)(146.1 THRU 148.5,272,417,

19

466,484,487.3,488,496,602 THRU 647.7,4143.1,10851,10852,11550,

20

12031,12951.1,21801,23103,23105.1,40508.1=6)

21 COUNT

NV1=V24 TO V28(1)/NV2=V54 TO V59(1)/NV3=V48 TO V53(1)/

22

NV4=V79 TO V82(1)/NV5=V24 TO V28(2)/NV6=V54 TO V59(2)/

23

NV7=V48 TO V53(2)/NV8=V79 TO V82(2)/NV9=V24 TO V28(3)/

24

NV10=V54 TO V59(3)/NV11=V48 TO V53(3)/NV12=V79 TO V82(3)/

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25 NV13=V24 TO V28(4)/NV14=V54 TO V59(4)/
26 NV15=V48 TO V53(4)/ NV16=V79 TO V82(4)/NV17=V24 TO V28(5)/
27 NV18=V54 TO V59(5)/NV19=V48 TO V53(5)/NV20=V79 TO V82(5)/
28 NV21=V24 TO V28(6)/NV22=V54 TO V59(6)/NV23=V48 TO V53(6)/
29 NV24=V79 TO V82(6)
30 COMPUTE BLACK=0
31 IF (V4 EQ 2)BLACK=1
32 COMPUTE SPANISH=0
33 IF (V4 EQ 3)SPANISH=1
34 COMPUTE HARM=0
35 IF (V87 EQ 2 OR 3)HARM=1
36 COMPUTE EMPLOYED=0
37 IF (V10 EQ 1 OR 2)EMPLOYED=1
38 COMPUTE DEFENDER=0
39 IF (V67 EQ 1)DEFENDER=1
40 COMPUTE RESIDENT=0
41 IF (V85 EQ 2)RESIDENT=1
42 VAR LABELS NV1,ROBBERY CHARGES AT ARREST/
43 NV2,ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT/
44 NV3,ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION/
45 NV4,ROBBERY CHARGES AT CONVICTION/
46 NV5,BURGLARY CHARGES AT ARREST/
47 NV6,BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT/
48 NV7,BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION/
49 NV8,BURGLARY CHARGES AT CONVICTION/
50 NV9,PRIOR FELONIES AT ARREST/
51 NV10,PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT/
52 NV11,PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO/
53 NV12, PRIOR FELONIES AT CONVICTION/
54 NV13,ENHANCEMENTS AT ARREST/
55 NV14,ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT/
56 NV15,ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION/
57 NV16,ENHANCEMENTS AT CONVICTION/
58 NV17,FELONIES AT ARREST/
59 NV18,FELONIES AT COMPLAINT/
60 NV19,FELONIES AT INFORMATION/
61 NV20,FELONIES AT CONVICTION/
62 NV21,MISDEMEANORS AT ARREST/
63 NV22,MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT/
64 NV23,MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION/
65 NV24,MISDEMEANORS AT CONVICTION/
66 ASSIGN MISSING NV1 TO NV24(9)
67 TASK NAME CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY B
68 COMMENT THESE TABLES DOCUMENT THE CHANGES IN CHARGES ATTACHED TO
69 A PRIMARY CHARGE OF BURGLARY AT EACH STAGE OF THE CASES
70 PROGRESS THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SUPPORT
71 TABLE XV IN THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING. THE ROW
72 AND COLUMN TOTALS INDICATE NUMBER OF CASES WITH EACH
73 CHARGE TYPE AT THE SPECIFIED POINT IN THE SYSTEM. INTERNAL
74 CELL ENTRIES INDICATE CHANGES IN CHARGES FOR INDIVIDUAL
75 CASES AT SUCCESSIVE POINTS.
76
77 *SELECT IF (V116 EQ 2 AND V117 EQ 2)
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78 CROSSTABS VARIABLES=NV1 TO NV24(0,9)/TABLES=NV1 BY NV2/NV2 BY NV3/
79 NV3 BY NV4/NV5 BY NV6/NV6 BY NV7/NV7 BY NV8/ NV9 BY NV10/
80 NV10 BY NV11/NV11 BY NV12/NV13 BY NV14/NV14 BY NV15/NV15 BY
81 NV16/NV17 BY NV18/NV18 BY NV19/NV19 BY NV20/NV21 BY NV22/
82 NV22 BY NV23/NV23 BY NV24/

***** "CROSSTABS" PROBLEM REQUIRES 7200 BYTES WORKSPACE NOT INCLUDING VALUE LABELS *****

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2686 LABELLED VALUES *****

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		NV2		
	COUNT	I		
	ROW PCT	I		ROW
	COL PCT	I		TOTAL
	TOT PCT	I	0	I
NV1		I		I
	0	I	96	I 96
		I	100.0	I 100.0
		I	100.0	I
		I	100.0	I
		-I		-I
	COLUMN		96	96
	TOTAL		100.0	100.0

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV3 ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION BY NV4 ROBBERY CHARGES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV4	
COUNT	I		
ROW PCT	I	ROW	
COL PCT	I	TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I		
NV3	I	0	I
	I	96	I
	I	100.0	I
	I	100.0	I
	I	100.0	I
	I	100.0	I
	I		I
COLUMN		96	96
TOTAL		100.0	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV5 BURGLARY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV6			
		COUNT	I		
ROW	PCT	I			
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I			
NV5		0	1	I	
		I	I	I	
	0	I	4	I	2
		I	66.7	I	33.3
		I	66.7	I	2.2
		I	4.2	I	2.1
		I	I	I	I
	1	I	2	I	88
		I	2.2	I	97.8
		I	33.3	I	97.8
		I	2.1	I	91.7
		I	I	I	I
COLUMN		6	90	96	
TOTAL		6.3	93.8	100.0	

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT BY NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV7					
NV6	COUNT	I					
	ROW PCT	I					
	COL PCT	I					
	TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I	
		I	I	I	I		
	0	I	2	I	4	I	6
		I	33.3	I	66.7	I	6.3
		I	9.1	I	5.4	I	
		I	2.1	I	4.2	I	
		I	I	I	I	I	
	1	I	20	I	70	I	90
		I	22.2	I	77.8	I	93.8
		I	90.9	I	94.6	I	
		I	20.8	I	72.9	I	
		I	I	I	I	I	
	COLUMN		22		74		96
	TOTAL		22.9		77.1		100.0

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION BY NV8 BURGLARY CHARGES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV8				ROW TOTAL
COUNT	I					
ROW PCT	I					
COL PCT	I					
TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I	
NV7		0	I	10	I	22
		I	45.5	I	54.5	I 22.9
		I	27.8	I	20.0	I
		I	10.4	I	12.5	I
	1	I	26	I	48	I 74
		I	35.1	I	64.9	I 77.1
		I	72.2	I	80.0	I
		I	27.1	I	50.0	I
COLUMN		36		60		96
TOTAL		37.5		62.5		100.0

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV9 PRIOR FELONIES AT ARREST BY NV10 PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT

 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

	COUNT	I	NV10	
	ROW PCT	I		ROW
	COL PCT	I		TOTAL
	TOT PCT	I	0 I	
NV9		I-----I		
	0	I	96 I	96
		I	100.0 I	100.0
		I	100.0 I	
		I	100.0 I	
		-I-----I		
	COLUMN		96	96
	TOTAL		100.0	100.0

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV10 PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV11			
COUNT	I				
ROW PCT	I			ROW	
COL PCT	I			TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I	0	1		
NV10					
	0	89	7	96	
		92.7	7.3	100.0	
		100.0	100.0		
		92.7	7.3		
COLUMN		89	7	96	
TOTAL		92.7	7.3	100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO BY NV12 PRIOR FELONIES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV12			
		COUNT	I		
NV11	ROW PCT	I			ROW
	COL PCT	I			TOTAL
	TOT PCT	I	0	1	I
0	I	89	I	0	I
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I
	I	97.8	I	0.0	I
	I	92.7	I	0.0	I
1	I	2	I	5	I
	I	23.6	I	71.4	I
	I	2.2	I	100.0	I
	I	2.1	I	5.2	I
COLUMN		91	5	96	
TOTAL		94.8	5.2	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV13 ENHANCEMENTS AT ARREST BY NV14 ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV14					
		COUNT	I				
ROW	PCT	I				ROW	
COL	PCT	I				TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I	0	I	1	I	
NV13		I	I				I
	0	I	95	I	0	I	95
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I	99.0
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I	
		I	99.0	I	0.0	I	
		I	I				I
	1	I	0	I	1	I	1
		I	0.0	I	100.0	I	1.0
		I	0.0	I	100.0	I	
		I	0.0	I	1.0	I	
	I	I				I	
COLUMN		95		1		96	
TOTAL		99.0		1.0		100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV14 ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT BY NV15 ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV15					
COUNT		I					
ROW	PCT	I				ROW	
COL	PCT	I				TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I					
NV14	0	I	95	I	0	I	95
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I	99.0
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I	
		I	99.0	I	0.0	I	
		I		I		I	
1	I	0	I	1	I	1	
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	1.0	
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I		
	I	0.0	I	1.0	I		
		I		I			
COLUMN		95		1		96	
TOTAL		99.0		1.0		100.0	

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV15 ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION BY NV16 ENHANCEMENTS AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV16		
	COUNT	I		ROW
	ROW PCT	I		TOTAL
	COL PCT	I		
	TOT PCT	I		
NV15		0	I	
	0	I	95	I
		I	100.0	I
		I	99.0	I
		I	99.0	I
	1	I	1	I
		I	100.0	I
		I	1.0	I
		I	1.0	I
	COLUMN	96		96
	TOTAL	100.0		100.0

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV17 FELONIES AT ARREST BY NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV18							
		COUNT	I						
		ROW PCT	I						
		COL PCT	I			ROW TOTAL			
		TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I	2	I
NV17			I	I		I		I	
	0	I	81	I	0	I	0	I	81
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	84.4
		I	97.6	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	
		I	84.4	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	
		I	I		I		I		
1		I	2	I	10	I	0	I	12
		I	16.7	I	83.3	I	0.0	I	12.5
		I	2.4	I	100.0	I	0.0	I	
		I	2.1	I	10.4	I	0.0	I	
		I	I		I		I		
2		I	0	I	0	I	3	I	3
		I	0.0	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	3.1
		I	0.0	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	
		I	0.0	I	0.0	I	3.1	I	
		I	I		I		I		
COLUMN TOTAL			83		10		3		96
			86.5		10.4		3.1		100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV19					ROW TOTAL
COUNT	I	0	1	2	3		
ROW PCT	I						
COL PCT	I						
TOT PCT	I						
NV18	0	78	3	1	1		83
		94.0	3.6	1.2	1.2		86.5
		96.3	25.0	50.0	100.0		
		81.3	3.1	1.0	1.0		
	1	2	8	0	0		10
		20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0		10.4
		2.5	66.7	0.0	0.0		
		2.1	8.3	0.0	0.0		
	2	1	1	1	0		3
		33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0		3.1
		1.2	8.3	50.0	0.0		
		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0		
COLUMN TOTAL		81	12	2	1	96	
		84.4	12.5	2.1	1.0	100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION BY NV20 FELONIES AT CONVICTION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV20			
COUNT		0	1	ROW	
ROW PCT	COL PCT	TOT PCT		TOTAL	
NV19	0	76	5	81	
		93.8	6.2	84.4	
		92.7	35.7		
		79.2	5.2		
1	1	5	7	12	
		41.7	58.3	12.5	
		6.1	50.0		
		5.2	7.3		
2	2	1	1	2	
		50.0	50.0	2.1	
		1.2	7.1		
		1.0	1.0		
3	3	0	1	1	
		0.0	100.0	1.0	
		0.0	7.1		
		0.0	1.0		
COLUMN		82	14	96	
TOTAL		85.4	14.6	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV21 MISDEMEANORS AT ARREST BY NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV22							
		COUNT	I						
		ROW PCT	I				ROW		
		COL PCT	I				TOTAL		
		TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I	2	I
NV21	0	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
		I	44	I	2	I	0	I	46
		I	95.7	I	4.3	I	0.0	I	47.9
		I	89.8	I	5.1	I	0.0	I	
		I	45.8	I	2.1	I	0.0	I	
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	1	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
		I	4	I	37	I	0	I	41
		I	9.8	I	90.2	I	0.0	I	42.7
		I	8.2	I	94.9	I	0.0	I	
		I	4.2	I	38.5	I	0.0	I	
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	2	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
		I	1	I	0	I	8	I	9
		I	11.1	I	0.0	I	88.9	I	9.4
		I	2.0	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	
		I	1.0	I	0.0	I	8.3	I	
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
COLUMN			49		39		8		96
TOTAL			51.0		40.6		8.3		100.0

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT BY NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV23						
		COUNT	I					
		ROW PCT	I			ROW		
		COL PCT	I			TOTAL		
NV22	TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I	2	I
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
0	I	I	43	I	4	I	2	I
	I	I	87.8	I	8.2	I	4.1	I
	I	I	81.1	I	11.8	I	22.2	I
	I	I	44.8	I	4.2	I	2.1	I
1	I	I	8	I	30	I	1	I
	I	I	20.5	I	76.9	I	2.6	I
	I	I	15.1	I	88.2	I	11.1	I
	I	I	8.3	I	31.3	I	1.0	I
2	I	I	2	I	0	I	6	I
	I	I	25.0	I	0.0	I	75.0	I
	I	I	3.8	I	0.0	I	66.7	I
	I	I	2.1	I	0.0	I	6.3	I
COLUMN			53		34		9	
TOTAL			55.2		35.4		9.4	
								96
								100.0

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION BY NV24 MISDEMEANORS AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV24											
		COUNT	I										
		ROW PCT	I						ROW				
		COL PCT	I						TOTAL				
		TOT PCT	I		0	I		1	I		2	I	
NV23	0	I		I		I		I		I		I	
		I	43	I	7	I	3	I	53				
		I	81.1	I	13.2	I	5.7	I	55.2				
		I	69.4	I	24.1	I	60.0	I					
	1	I	44.8	I	7.3	I	3.1	I					
		I		I		I		I		I		I	
		I	17	I	17	I	0	I	34				
		I	50.0	I	50.0	I	0.0	I	35.4				
	2	I	27.4	I	58.6	I	0.0	I					
		I	17.7	I	17.7	I	0.0	I					
		I		I		I		I		I		I	
		I	2	I	5	I	2	I	9				
3	I	22.2	I	55.6	I	22.2	I	9.4					
	I	3.2	I	17.2	I	40.0	I						
	I	2.1	I	5.2	I	2.1	I						
	I		I		I		I		I		I		
COLUMN		62	29		5		96						
TOTAL		64.6	30.2		5.2		100.0						

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 4000 BYTES
40 TRANSFORMATIONS
140 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
68 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.73 SECONDS

83 TASK NAME	CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED ROBBERIES - COUNTY B
84 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 1 AND V117 EQ 2)
85 COMMENT	THESE TABLES DOCUMENT CHANGES IN CHARGES ATTACHED TO A
86	PRIMARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY AT SEVERAL POINTS IN THE
87	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SUPPORT TABLE XV IN THE
88	FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING.
89 CROSSTABS	VARIABLES=N1 TO NV24(0,9)/TABLES=N1 BY NV2/NV2 BY NV3/
90	NV3 BY NV4/NV5 BY NV6/NV6 BY NV7/NV7 BY NV8/NV9 BY NV10/
91	NV10 BY NV11/NV11 BY NV12/NV13 BY NV14/NV14 BY NV15/
92	NV15 BY NV16/NV17 BY NV18/NV18 BY NV19/NV19 BY NV20/
93	NV21 BY NV22/NV22 BY NV23/NV23 BY NV24/

***** "CROSSTABS" PROBLEM REQUIRES 7200 BYTES WORKSPACE NOT INCLUDING VALUE LABELS *****

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2686 LABELLED VALUES *****

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV1 ROBBERY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV2 ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV2			
COUNT		I			
ROW	PCT	I		ROW	TOTAL
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I	1	I	
NV1		-----I-----I			
	0	I	1	I	1
		I	100.0	I	2.7
		I	2.7	I	
		I	2.7	I	
		-I-----I			
	1	I	35	I	35
		I	100.0	I	94.6
		I	94.6	I	
		I	94.6	I	
	-I-----I				
2	I	1	I	1	
	I	100.0	I	2.7	
	I	2.7	I		
	I	2.7	I		
	-I-----I				
COLUMN		37		37	
TOTAL		100.0		100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV2 ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT BY NV3 ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV3			
	COUNT	I			
ROW	PCT	I		ROW	
COL	PCT	I		TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I			
NV2			0	1	
1		3		34	37
		8.1		91.9	100.0
		100.0		100.0	
		8.1		91.9	
	COLUMN		3	34	37
	TOTAL		8.1	91.9	100.0

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		NV4					
COUNT		I					
ROW	PCT	I				ROW	
COL	PCT	I				TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I		I			
NV3		0	I	1	I		
		0	I	3	I	3	
		I	100.0	I	0.0	8.1	
		I	23.1	I	0.0		
		I	8.1	I	0.0		
		-I	-I	-I	-I		
		1	I	10	I	24	34
		I	29.4	I	70.6	91.9	
		I	76.9	I	100.0		
		I	27.0	I	64.9		
	-I	-I	-I	-I			
COLUMN		13		24		37	
	TOTAL	35.1		64.9		100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV5 BURGLARY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV6			
COUNT	I				
ROW PCT	I			ROW	
COL PCT	I			TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I				
NV5					
	0	I	35	I	1
		I	97.2	I	2.8
		I	100.0	I	50.0
		I	94.6	I	2.7
	1	I	0	I	1
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	50.0
		I	0.0	I	2.7
COLUMN			35		2
TOTAL			94.6		5.4
					100.0

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT BY NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

	COUNT	I	NV7		
	ROW PCT	I		ROW TOTAL	
	COL PCT	I		TOTAL	
	TOT PCT	I	0 I 1 I		
NV6		I	-I-	I	
	0	I	35 I 0 I	35	
		I	100.0 I 0.0 I	94.6	
		I	100.0 I 0.0 I		
		I	94.6 I 0.0 I		
		I	-I-	I	
	1	I	0 I 2 I	2	
		I	0.0 I 100.0 I	5.4	
		I	0.0 I 100.0 I		
		I	0.0 I 5.4 I		
		I	-I-	I	
COLUMN TOTAL			35 2 37		
			94.6 5.4 100.0		

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION BY NV8 BURGLARY CHARGES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV8			
	COUNT	I			
ROW	PCT	I		ROW	
COL	PCT	I		TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I			
NV7		0	1		
	0	35	0	35	
		100.0	0.0	94.6	
		97.2	0.0		
		94.6	0.0		
	1	1	1	2	
		50.0	50.0	5.4	
		2.8	100.0		
		2.7	2.7		
COLUMN		36	1	37	
TOTAL		97.3	2.7	100.0	

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV9 PRIOR FELONIES AT ARREST BY NV10 PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV10			
NV9	COUNT	I		ROW	
	ROW PCT	I		TOTAL	
	COL PCT	I			
	TOT PCT	I			
	0	I	0	I	I
		I	35	I	1
		I	97.2	I	2.8
		I	97.2	I	100.0
		I	94.6	I	2.7
	1	I	1	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	2.8	I	0.0
		I	2.7	I	0.0
		I		I	
	COLUMN	36		37	
	TOTAL	97.3		2.7	
				100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV10 PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV11		
	COUNT	I		
	ROW PCT	I		
	COL PCT	I		
	TOT PCT	I		
NV10		0	1	
	0	I 32	I 4	I 36
		I 88.9	I 11.1	I 97.3
		I 100.0	I 80.0	
		I 86.5	I 10.8	
	1	I 0	I 1	I 1
		I 0.0	I 100.0	I 2.7
		I 0.0	I 20.0	
		I 0.0	I 2.7	
	COLUMN	32	5	37
	TOTAL	86.5	13.5	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO BY NV12 PRIOR FELONIES AT CONVICTION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV12				ROW TOTAL
		COUNT	I			
NV11	ROW PCT	I				
	COL PCT	I				
		TOT PCT	I			
0		0	I	1	I	
		32	I	0	I	32
		100.0	I	0.0	I	86.5
		97.0	I	0.0	I	
1		86.5	I	0.0	I	
		1	I	4	I	5
		20.0	I	80.0	I	13.5
		3.0	I	100.0	I	
		2.7	I	10.8	I	
COLUMN		33		4		37
TOTAL		89.2		10.8		100.0

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV13 ENHANCEMENTS AT ARREST BY NV14 ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV14				
	COUNT					ROW
ROW	PCT					TOTAL
COL	PCT					
TOT	PCT	0	1	2		
NV13	0	19	1	0	20	
		95.0	5.0	0.0	54.1	
		90.5	6.7	0.0		
		51.4	2.7	0.0		
	1	2	14	0	16	
		12.5	87.5	0.0	43.2	
		9.5	93.3	0.0		
		5.4	37.8	0.0		
	2	0	0	1	1	
		0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	
	0.0	0.0	100.0			
	0.0	0.0	2.7			
COLUMN		21	15	1	37	
TOTAL		56.8	40.5	2.7	100.0	

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV14 ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT BY NV15 ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV15				
COUNT		I				
ROW	PCT	I				ROW
COL	PCT	I				TOTAL
TOT	PCT	I	I	I	I	
		0	1	2	3	
NV14		I	I	I	I	I
	0	I	I	I	I	I
		20	1	0	0	21
		95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	56.8
		100.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	
		54.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	
		I	I	I	I	I
	1	I	I	I	I	I
		0	14	1	0	15
		0.0	93.3	6.7	0.0	40.5
	0.0	93.3	100.0	0.0		
	0.0	37.8	2.7	0.0		
	I	I	I	I	I	
2	I	I	I	I	I	
	0	0	0	1	1	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7		
	I	I	I	I	I	
COLUMN		20	15	1	1	37
TOTAL		54.1	40.5	2.7	2.7	100.0

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***** CROSS TABULATION OF *****
NV15 ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION BY NV16 ENHANCEMENTS AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV16					
COUNT		I					
ROW PCT		I					
COL PCT		I					ROW
TOT PCT		I					TOTAL
		0	I	1	I	2	I
NV15		I	I	I	I	I	I
	0	I	20	I	0	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I	0.0
		I	83.3	I	0.0	I	0.0
		I	54.1	I	0.0	I	0.0
		I	I	I	I	I	I
	1	I	4	I	11	I	0
		I	26.7	I	73.3	I	0.0
		I	16.7	I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	10.8	I	29.7	I	0.0
		I	I	I	I	I	I
	2	I	0	I	0	I	1
		I	0.0	I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	0.0	I	50.0
		I	0.0	I	0.0	I	2.7
		I	I	I	I	I	I
3	I	0	I	0	I	1	
	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	100.0	
	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	50.0	
	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	2.7	
	I	I	I	I	I	I	
COLUMN		24		11		2	37
TOTAL		64.9		29.7		5.4	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV17 FELONIES AT ARREST BY NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV18						
		COUNT	I					
		ROW PCT	I			ROW		
		COL PCT	I			TOTAL		
NV17	TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I	2	I
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
0	I	29	I	1	I	0	I	30
	I	96.7	I	3.3	I	0.0	I	81.1
	I	96.7	I	16.7	I	0.0	I	
	I	78.4	I	2.7	I	0.0	I	
1	I	1	I	5	I	0	I	6
	I	16.7	I	83.3	I	0.0	I	16.2
	I	3.3	I	83.3	I	0.0	I	
	I	2.7	I	13.5	I	0.0	I	
2	I	0	I	0	I	1	I	1
	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	2.7
	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	
	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	2.7	I	
COLUMN		30	6	1	37			
TOTAL		81.1	16.2	2.7	100.0			

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV19				ROW TOTAL
COUNT		0	1	2		
ROW PCT	COL PCT					
TOT PCT						
NV18	0	30	0	0		30
	I	100.0	0.0	0.0		81.1
	I	100.0	0.0	0.0		
	I	81.1	0.0	0.0		
1	0	0	6	0		6
	I	0.0	100.0	0.0		16.2
	I	0.0	100.0	0.0		
	I	0.0	16.2	0.0		
2	0	0	0	1		1
	I	0.0	0.0	100.0		2.7
	I	0.0	0.0	100.0		
	I	0.0	0.0	2.7		
COLUMN		30	6	1		37
TOTAL		81.1	16.2	2.7		100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION BY NV20 FELONIES AT CONVICTION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV20			
COUNT		I			
ROW	PCT	I		ROW	TOTAL
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I			
NV19		0	1		
		I	I		
		28	2		30
		I	I		81.1
		93.3	6.7		
		I	I		
		93.3	28.6		
		I	I		
		75.7	5.4		
		I	I		
1		2	4		6
		I	I		16.2
		33.3	66.7		
		I	I		
		6.7	57.1		
		I	I		
		5.4	10.8		
		I	I		
		0	1		1
		I	I		2.7
2		0.0	100.0		
		I	I		
		0.0	14.3		
		I	I		
		0.0	2.7		
		I	I		
		30	7		37
		I	I		
		81.1	18.9		100.0
		I	I		
COLUMN					
TOTAL					

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV21 MISDEMEANORS AT ARREST BY NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV22				
COUNT		I				
ROW	PCT	I				ROW
COL	PCT	I				TOTAL
TOT	PCT	I	0	I	1	I
NV21		I		I		I
	0	I	31	I	1	I 32
		I	96.9	I	3.1	I 86.5
		I	96.9	I	20.0	I
		I	83.8	I	2.7	I
		I		I		I
	1	I	0	I	4	I 4
		I	0.0	I	100.0	I 10.8
		I	0.0	I	80.0	I
		I	0.0	I	10.8	I
		I		I		I
	2	I	1	I	0	I 1
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I 2.7
	I	3.1	I	0.0	I	
	I	2.7	I	0.0	I	
	I		I		I	
COLUMN		32		5	37	
TOTAL		86.5		13.5	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT BY NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV23					
NV22	COUNT	I				ROW TOTAL	
	ROW PCT	I					
	COL PCT	I					
	TOT PCT	I					
		0	I	1	I		
	0	30	I	2	I	32	
		93.8	I	6.3	I	86.5	
		96.8	I	33.3	I		
		81.1	I	5.4	I		
			I		I		
	1	1	I	4	I	5	
		20.0	I	80.0	I	13.5	
		3.2	I	66.7	I		
		2.7	I	10.8	I		
			I		I		
COLUMN		31		6		37	
TOTAL		83.8		16.2		100.0	

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION BY NV24 MISDEMEANORS AT CONVICTION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV24				
		COUNT	I			
		ROW PCT	I			ROW
		COL PCT	I			TOTAL
		TOT PCT	I	I	I	I
NV23			0	1	2	
			I	I	I	I
	0	I	25	5	1	31
		I	80.6	16.1	3.2	83.8
		I	92.6	55.6	100.0	
		I	67.6	13.5	2.7	
		I	I	I	I	I
	1	I	2	4	0	6
		I	33.3	66.7	0.0	16.2
		I	7.4	44.4	0.0	
	I	5.4	10.8	0.0		
	I	I	I	I	I	
COLUMN		27	9	1	37	
TOTAL		73.0	24.3	2.7	100.0	

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
7 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.20 SECONDS

94 FINISH

NORMAL END OF JOB.
94 CONTROL CARDS WERE PROCESSED.
0 ERRORS WERE DETECTED.

II

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
7 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.42 SECONDS

46 TASK NAME BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
47 *SELECT IF (V117 EQ 2 AND (V116 EQ 1 OR 2))
48 COMMENT THE FOLLOWING TABLES DEMONSTRATE THE BIVARIATE RELATIONS
49 BETWEEN SENTENCING TO STATE PRISON AND SELECTED PREDICTOR
50 VARIABLES (FOR PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY). THE DATA
51 DOCUMENTS TABLES XVII, XVIII, AND XIX IN THE FINAL REPORT
52 ON PLEA BARGAINING.
53 CROSSTABS TABLES=V3,NV1,NV2,V111,V6,V7,NV3,V13,V34,V33,V16,V21,NV4,
54 V87,NV5,V97,V86 BY V115 BY V116

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 3258 CELLS, 3258 TABLES WITH 3 DIMENSIONS FOR CROSSTAB PROBLEM *****

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 V3 SEX BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115					
		COUNT	I				
		ROW PCT	I	STATE		ROW	
		COL PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL	
		TOT PCT	I	0.I	1.I		
V3	MALE	1.	I	21	I	16	I
			I	56.8	I	43.2	I
			I	91.3	I	94.1	I
			I	52.5	I	40.0	I
			I		I		I
	FEMALE	2.	I	2	I	1	I
			I	66.7	I	33.3	I
			I	8.7	I	5.9	I
			I	5.0	I	2.5	I
			I		I		I
COLUMN		23		17	40		
TOTAL		57.5		42.5	100.0		

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BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V3 SEX BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V3					
MALE	1.	I	83	I	11
		I	88.3	I	11.7
		I	94.3	I	100.0
		I	83.8	I	11.1
FEMALE	2.	I	5	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	5.7	I	0.0
		I	5.1	I	0.0
COLUMN			88		11
TOTAL			88.9		11.1
					99
					100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 1

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV1 BLACK BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 ***** VALUE = 1. ROBBERY *****
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1 *****

		V115					
		COUNT	I			STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I			PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I				
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
NV1	NO	0.	I	14	I	13	I
			I	51.9	I	48.1	I
			I	73.7	I	81.3	I
			I	40.0	I	37.1	I
			I	5	I	3	I
YES	YES	1.	I	62.5	I	37.5	I
			I	26.3	I	18.8	I
			I	14.3	I	8.6	I
			I	19	16		
			I	54.3	45.7	35	
COLUMN TOTAL							100.0

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 BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV1 BLACK BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		TOT			
NV1			0.1	1.1	
NO	0.	73	8		81
		90.1	9.9		87.1
		88.0	80.0		
		78.5	8.6		
YES	1.	10	2		12
		83.3	16.7		12.9
		12.0	20.0		
		10.8	2.2		
COLUMN		83	10		93
TOTAL		89.2	10.8		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 12

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV2 HISPANIC BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115					
		COUNT	I			STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I			PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I				
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
NV2	NO	0.	I	17	I	9	I
			I	65.4	I	34.6	I
			I	89.5	I	56.3	I
			I	48.6	I	25.7	I
		1.	I	2	I	7	I
	YES		I	22.2	I	77.8	I
			I	10.5	I	43.8	I
			I	5.7	I	20.0	I
		COLUMN		19	16	35	
		TOTAL		54.3	45.7	100.0	

CONTINUED

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 BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV2 HISPANIC BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 ***** VALUE = 2. BURGLARY *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115					
		COUNT	I			STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I			PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I				
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
NV2	NO	0.	I	57	I	5	I
			I	91.9	I	8.1	I
			I	68.7	I	50.0	I
			I	61.3	I	5.4	I
			I		I		I
YES	1.		I	26	I	5	I
			I	83.9	I	16.1	I
			I	31.3	I	50.0	I
			I	28.0	I	5.4	I
			I		I		I
COLUMN			83		10	93	
TOTAL			89.2		10.8	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 12

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 3

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT	TOT PCT		
			0.1	1.1	
V111	19.	6	0	6	6
		100.0	0.0	15.0	
		26.1	0.0		
		15.0	0.0		
	20.	4	1	5	5
		80.0	20.0	12.5	
		17.4	5.9		
		10.0	2.5		
	21.	5	0	5	5
		100.0	0.0	12.5	
		21.7	0.0		
		12.5	0.0		
	22.	0	3	3	3
		0.0	100.0	7.5	
		0.0	17.6		
		0.0	7.5		
	23.	1	0	1	1
		100.0	0.0	2.5	
		4.3	0.0		
		2.5	0.0		
	24.	0	1	1	1
		0.0	100.0	2.5	
		0.0	5.9		
		0.0	2.5		
	25.	1	1	2	2
		50.0	50.0	5.0	
		4.3	5.9		
		2.5	2.5		
COLUMN		23	17	40	
TOTAL		57.5	42.5	100.0	

(CONTINUED)

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
***** VALUE = 1. ROBBERY *****

PAGE 2 OF 3

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V111	26.	I	0	I	1
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	5.9
		I	0.0	I	2.5
	27.	I	0	I	3
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	17.6
		I	0.0	I	7.5
	28.	I	2	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	8.7	I	0.0
		I	5.0	I	0.0
	29.	I	0	I	2
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	11.8
		I	0.0	I	5.0
	31.	I	1	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	4.3	I	0.0
		I	2.5	I	0.0
	34.	I	1	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	4.3	I	0.0
		I	2.5	I	0.0
	35.	I	0	I	1
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	5.9
		I	0.0	I	2.5
COLUMN		23	17	40	
TOTAL		57.5	42.5	100.0	

(CONTINUED)

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 3 OF 3

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		CGL PCT			
		TOT PCT	0.1	1.1	
V111	38.	I	0	1	1
		I	0.0	100.0	2.5
		I	0.0	5.9	
		I	0.0	2.5	
	39.	I	0	1	1
		I	0.0	100.0	2.5
		I	0.0	5.9	
		I	0.0	2.5	
	42.	I	0	1	1
		I	0.0	100.0	2.5
		I	0.0	5.9	
		I	0.0	2.5	
	43.	I	1	0	1
		I	100.0	0.0	2.5
		I	4.3	0.0	
		I	2.5	0.0	
	47.	I	0	1	1
		I	0.0	100.0	2.5
		I	0.0	5.9	
		I	0.0	2.5	
	54.	I	1	0	1
		I	100.0	0.0	2.5
		I	4.3	0.0	
		I	2.5	0.0	
COLUMN		23	17		40
TOTAL		57.5	42.5		100.0

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 3

		V115				
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW	
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL	
		COL PCT	I			
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V111		I	I	I	I	I
	18.	I	1	I	0	I
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I
		I	1.1	I	0.0	I
		I	1.0	I	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I
	19.	I	25	I	0	I
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I
		I	28.7	I	0.0	I
		I	25.5	I	0.0	I
	I	I	I	I	I	
	20.	I	10	I	0	I
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I
		I	11.5	I	0.0	I
		I	10.2	I	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I
	21.	I	11	I	0	I
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I
		I	12.6	I	0.0	I
		I	11.2	I	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I
	22.	I	5	I	0	I
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I
		I	5.7	I	0.0	I
		I	5.1	I	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I
	23.	I	9	I	2	I
		I	81.8	I	18.2	I
		I	10.3	I	18.2	I
		I	9.2	I	2.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I
	24.	I	6	I	1	I
		I	85.7	I	14.3	I
		I	6.9	I	9.1	I
		I	6.1	I	1.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I
COLUMN			87		11	98
TOTAL			88.8		11.2	100.0

(CONTINUED)

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR...
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 2 OF 3

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V111	25.	I	1	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	1.1	I	0.0
		I	1.0	I	0.0
	26.	I	2	I	1
		I	66.7	I	33.3
		I	2.3	I	9.1
		I	2.0	I	1.0
	27.	I	2	I	1
		I	66.7	I	33.3
		I	2.3	I	9.1
		I	2.0	I	1.0
	28.	I	3	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	3.4	I	0.0
		I	3.1	I	0.0
	29.	I	2	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	2.3	I	0.0
		I	2.0	I	0.0
	30.	I	2	I	1
		I	66.7	I	33.3
		I	2.3	I	9.1
		I	2.0	I	1.0
	31.	I	0	I	1
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	9.1
		I	0.0	I	1.0
		COLUMN	87	11	98
		TOTAL	88.8	11.2	100.0

(CONTINUED)

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 3 OF 3

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL			
		TOT			
		PCT	0.1	1.1	
V111	32.	I	2	0	2
		I	100.0	0.0	2.0
		I	2.3	0.0	
		I	2.0	0.0	
	35.	I	2	0	2
		I	100.0	0.0	2.0
		I	2.3	0.0	
		I	2.0	0.0	
	36.	I	1	2	3
		I	33.3	66.7	3.1
		I	1.1	18.2	
		I	1.0	2.0	
	38.	I	0	2	2
		I	0.0	100.0	2.0
		I	0.0	18.2	
		I	0.0	2.0	
	39.	I	1	0	1
		I	100.0	0.0	1.0
		I	1.1	0.0	
		I	1.0	0.0	
	43.	I	1	0	1
		I	100.0	0.0	1.0
		I	1.1	0.0	
		I	1.0	0.0	
	47.	I	1	0	1
		I	100.0	0.0	1.0
		I	1.1	0.0	
		I	1.0	0.0	
COLUMN			87	11	98
TOTAL			88.8	11.2	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 2

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115				
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW	
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL	
		COL PCT	I			
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V6	9-11	3.	I	11	I	16
			I	68.8	I	48.5
			I	55.0	I	
			I	33.3	I	
12		4.	I	7	I	9
			I	77.8	I	27.3
			I	35.0	I	
			I	21.2	I	
SOME COLLEGE		5.	I	2	I	8
			I	25.0	I	24.2
			I	10.0	I	
			I	6.1	I	
COLUMN		20	13	33		
TOTAL		60.6	39.4	100.0		

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
***** VALUE = 2. BURGLARY *****
***** PAGE 1 OF 1 *****

		V115			
		COUNT	I		
		ROW PCT	I		
		COL PCT	I	STATE	ROW
		TOT PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
V6			0.1	1.1	
		I-----I	I-----I		
9-11	3.	I	28	I	5
		I	84.8	I	15.2
		I	51.9	I	45.5
		I	43.1	I	7.7
		I-----I	I-----I		
12	4.	I	11	I	3
		I	78.6	I	21.4
		I	20.4	I	27.3
		I	16.9	I	4.6
		I-----I	I-----I		
SOME COLLEGE	5.	I	13	I	3
		I	81.3	I	18.8
		I	24.1	I	27.3
		I	20.0	I	4.6
		I-----I	I-----I		
TRADE SCHOOL	6.	I	2	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	3.7	I	0.0
		I	3.1	I	0.0
		I-----I	I-----I		
COLUMN			54	11	65
TOTAL			83.1	16.9	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 42

COUNT I					STATE PRISON		ROW TOTAL
ROW	PCT	I					
COL	PCT	I					
TOT	PCT	I	0. I		1. I		
-----I-----I-----I-----							
0.	I	1	I	3	I		4
	I	25.0	I	75.0	I		11.4
	I	4.8	I	21.4	I		
	I	2.9	I	8.6	I		
-----I-----I-----I-----							
1.	I	2	I	1	I		3
	I	66.7	I	33.3	I		8.6
	I	9.5	I	7.1	I		
	I	5.7	I	2.9	I		
-----I-----I-----I-----							
2.	I	1	I	0	I		1
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I		2.9
	I	4.8	I	0.0	I		
	I	2.9	I	0.0	I		
-----I-----I-----I-----							
3.	I	1	I	0	I		1
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I		2.9
	I	4.8	I	0.0	I		
	I	2.9	I	0.0	I		
-----I-----I-----I-----							
4.	I	0	I	2	I		2
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I		5.7
	I	0.0	I	14.3	I		
	I	0.0	I	5.7	I		
-----I-----I-----I-----							
5.	I	2	I	1	I		3
	I	66.7	I	33.3	I		8.6
	I	9.5	I	7.1	I		
	I	5.7	I	2.9	I		
-----I-----I-----I-----							
6.	I	14	I	7	I		21
	I	66.7	I	33.3	I		60.0
	I	66.7	I	50.0	I		
	I	40.0	I	20.0	I		
-----I-----I-----I-----							
COLUMN TOTAL		21		14			35
		60.0		40.0			100.0

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NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 39

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV3 EMPLOYED BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115					
		COUNT	STATE		ROW		
		ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL		
		COL PCT					
		TOT PCT	0.1	1.1			
NV3	NO	-I-----I	-I-----I	-I-----I			
		0. I	10 I	8 I	18		
		I	55.6 I	44.4 I	64.3		
		I	62.5 I	66.7 I			
		I	35.7 I	28.6 I			
		-I-----I	-I-----I	-I-----I			
YES		1. I	6 I	4 I	10		
		I	60.0 I	40.0 I	35.7		
		I	37.5 I	33.3 I			
		I	21.4 I	14.3 I			
				-I-----I	-I-----I	-I-----I	
		COLUMN	16	12	28		
TOTAL		57.1	42.9	100.0			

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV3 EMPLOYED BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115					
		COUNT			STATE	ROW	
		ROW PCT			PRISON	TOTAL	
		COL PCT					
		TOT PCT					
NV3	NO	0.	0.1	1.1			
		I	I	I	I		
		I	34	I	10	I	44
		I	77.3	I	22.7	I	59.5
		I	54.0	I	90.9	I	
	YES	I	45.9	I	13.5	I	
		1.					
		I	29	I	1	I	30
		I	96.7	I	3.3	I	40.5
		I	46.0	I	9.1	I	
		I	39.2	I	1.4	I	
		COLUMN	63	11	74		
		TOTAL	85.1	14.9	100.0		

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 38

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V13		1.	I	16	I 11
	YES	I	59.3	I 40.7	I 77.1
		I	72.7	I 84.6	I
		I	45.7	I 31.4	I
NO		2.	I	6	I 2
		I	75.0	I 25.0	I 22.9
		I	27.3	I 15.4	I
		I	17.1	I 5.7	I
COLUMN		22		13	35
TOTAL		62.9		37.1	100.0

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115					
		COUNT	I			STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I			PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I				
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
V13	YES	1.	I	27	I	10	I
			I	73.0	I	27.0	I
			I	35.1	I	90.9	I
			I	30.7	I	11.4	I
			I		I		I
		2.	I	50	I	1	I
			I	98.0	I	2.0	I
			I	64.9	I	9.1	I
			I	56.8	I	1.1	I
			I		I		I
NO		COLUMN	77	11	88		
		TOTAL	87.5	12.5	100.0		

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 17

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR.. V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
***** VALUE = 1. ROBBERY *****

PAGE 1 OF 1

		COUNT		V115			
		ROW PCT	I			STATE	ROW
		COL PCT	I			PRISON	TOTAL
		TOT PCT	I				
V34	YES		I	0.1		1.1	
		1.	I	5	I	6	I
			I	45.5	I	54.5	I
			I	27.8	I	66.7	I
			I	18.5	I	22.2	I
			I		I		I
	NO	2.	I	13	I	3	I
			I	81.3	I	18.8	I
			I	72.2	I	33.3	I
			I	48.1	I	11.1	I
			I		I		I
			I		I		I
COLUMN			18		9	27	
TOTAL			66.7		33.3	100.0	

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..

V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	I		
		ROW PCT	I	STATE	ROW
		COL PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V34	YES	-----I-----			

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 46

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FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
***** VALUE = 1. ROBBERY *****
***** PAGE 1 OF 1 *****

		V115				
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW	
V33	YES	ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL	
		COL PCT	I			
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
	1.	I	9	I	8	I
		I	52.9	I	47.1	I
		I	45.0	I	57.1	I
		I	26.5	I	23.5	I
		I		I		I
	2.	I	11	I	6	I
		I	64.7	I	35.3	I
		I	55.0	I	42.9	I
		I	32.4	I	17.6	I
		I		I		I
COLUMN		20		14	34	
TOTAL		58.8		41.2	100.0	

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		TOT			
		PCT			
		I			
V33			0.1	1.1	
	1.	I	10	2	12
YES		I	83.3	16.7	18.5
		I	17.5	25.0	
		I	15.4	3.1	
	2.	I	47	6	53
NO		I	88.7	11.3	81.5
		I	82.5	75.0	
		I	72.3	9.2	
		COLUMN	57	8	65
		TOTAL	87.7	12.3	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 41

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N   O F *****
V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
*****
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

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	COUNT	I		STATE		ROW
	ROW PCT	I		PRISON		TOTAL
V16	COL PCT	I	0.I	1.I		
	TOT PCT	I				
	-I-	-I-	-I-	-I-		
0.	I	19	I	3	I	22
	I	86.4	I	13.6	I	57.9
	I	86.4	I	18.8	I	
	I	50.0	I	7.9	I	
	-I-	-I-	-I-	-I-		
1.	I	1	I	3	I	4
	I	25.0	I	75.0	I	10.5
	I	4.5	I	18.8	I	
	I	2.6	I	7.9	I	
	-I-	-I-	-I-	-I-		
2.	I	1	I	2	I	3
	I	33.3	I	66.7	I	7.9
	I	4.5	I	12.5	I	
	I	2.6	I	5.3	I	
	-I-	-I-	-I-	-I-		
3.	I	1	I	2	I	3
	I	33.3	I	66.7	I	7.9
	I	4.5	I	12.5	I	
	I	2.6	I	5.3	I	
	-I-	-I-	-I-	-I-		
4.	I	0	I	3	I	3
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	7.9
	I	0.0	I	18.8	I	
	I	0.0	I	7.9	I	
	-I-	-I-	-I-	-I-		
5.	I	0	I	1	I	1
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	2.6
	I	0.0	I	6.3	I	
	I	0.0	I	2.6	I	
	-I-	-I-	-I-	-I-		
6.	I	0	I	2	I	2
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	5.3
	I	0.0	I	12.5	I	
	I	0.0	I	5.3	I	
	-I-	-I-	-I-	-I-		
COLUMN TOTAL		22		16		38
		57.9		42.1		100.0

II

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
COUNT		I			
ROW PCT	I	STATE		ROW	
COL PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
V16	0.	I	I	I	I
		I 57	I 2	I 59	
		I 96.6	I 3.4	I 70.2	
		I 78.1	I 18.2	I	
	1.	I 67.9	I 2.4	I	
		I 8	I 3	I 11	
		I 72.7	I 27.3	I 13.1	
		I 11.0	I 27.3	I	
	2.	I 9.5	I 3.6	I	
		I 2	I 3	I 5	
		I 40.0	I 60.0	I 6.0	
		I 2.7	I 27.3	I	
	3.	I 2.4	I 3.6	I	
		I 4	I 1	I 5	
		I 80.0	I 20.0	I 6.0	
		I 5.5	I 9.1	I	
	4.	I 4.8	I 1.2	I	
		I 0	I 2	I 2	
		I 0.0	I 100.0	I 2.4	
		I 0.0	I 18.2	I	
	5.	I 0.0	I 2.4	I	
		I 1	I 0.	I 1	
		I 100.0	I 0.0	I 1.2	
		I 1.4	I 0.0	I	
	8.	I 1.2	I 0.0	I	
		I 1	I 0	I 1	
		I 100.0	I 0.0	I 1.2	
		I 1.4	I 0.0	I	
	COLUMN	I 1.2	I 0.0	I	
		73	11	84	
		TOTAL	86.9	13.1	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 18

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..

V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 2

		V115				
COUNT		I				
ROW	PCT	I		STATE		
COL	PCT	I		PRISON		
TOT	PCT	I		I		
		0.1		1.1		
V21	-----I-----		-----I-----			
	0.	I	7	I	0	I
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I
		I	33.3	I	0.0	I
		I	18.9	I	0.0	I
	-----I-----		-----I-----			
	1.	I	5	I	3	I
		I	62.5	I	37.5	I
		I	23.8	I	18.8	I
		I	13.5	I	8.1	I
	-----I-----		-----I-----			
	2.	I	3	I	4	I
	I	42.9	I	57.1	I	
	I	14.3	I	25.0	I	
	I	8.1	I	10.8	I	
-----I-----		-----I-----				
3.	I	0	I	1	I	
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	
	I	0.0	I	6.3	I	
	I	0.0	I	2.7	I	
-----I-----		-----I-----				
4.	I	2	I	1	I	
	I	66.7	I	33.3	I	
	I	9.5	I	6.3	I	
	I	5.4	I	2.7	I	
-----I-----		-----I-----				
5.	I	1	I	2	I	
	I	33.3	I	66.7	I	
	I	4.8	I	12.5	I	
	I	2.7	I	5.4	I	
-----I-----		-----I-----				
6.	I	0	I	1	I	
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	
	I	0.0	I	6.3	I	
	I	0.0	I	2.7	I	
-----I-----		-----I-----				
COLUMN		21		16		
TOTAL		56.8		43.2		
				37		
				100.0		
(CONTINUED)						

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..

V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 2 OF 2

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V21	8.	I	3	I	4
		I	42.9	I	57.1
		I	14.3	I	25.0
		I	8.1	I	10.8
		I		I	
COLUMN		21	16	37	
TOTAL		56.8	43.2	100.0	

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V21 PRIOR MISDOMENDR CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 2

V115					
COUNT			STATE		ROW TOTAL
ROW	PCT	I	PRISON		
COL	PCT	I			
TOT	PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V21	-----I-----				

(CONTINUED)

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 2 OF 2

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT			
		TOT PCT			
V21			0.1	1.1	
	7.	I	0	1	1
		I	0.0	100.0	1.2
		I	0.0	9.1	
		I	0.0	1.2	
	8.	I	5	5	10
		I	50.0	50.0	12.0
		I	6.9	45.5	
		I	6.0	6.0	
COLUMN		72	11		83
TOTAL		86.7	13.3		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 20

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV4 PUBLIC DEFENDER BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
	COUNT	STATE		ROW	
	PCT	PRISON		TOTAL	
	I	I		I	
	TOT	I		I	
NV4	0.	5	5	10	
	I	50.0	50.0	25.0	
	I	21.7	29.4		
	I	12.5	12.5		
YES	1.	18	12	30	
	I	60.0	40.0	75.0	
	I	78.3	70.6		
	I	45.0	30.0		
COLUMN		23	17	40	
TOTAL		57.5	42.5	100.0	

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV4 PUBLIC DEFENDER BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115					
		COUNT	I			STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I			PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I				
		TOT PCT	I	0.1		1.1	
NV4	NO	-----I-----I-----I					
		0.	I	31	I	2	I 33
			I	93.9	I	6.1	I 34.0
			I	36.0	I	18.2	I
YES	YES		I	32.0	I	2.1	I
		-----I-----I-----I					
		1.	I	55	I	9	I 64
			I	85.9	I	14.1	I 66.0
			I	64.0	I	81.8	I
			I	56.7	I	9.3	I
		-----I-----I-----I					
		COLUMN	86		11		97
		TOTAL	88.7		11.3		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 3

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 V87 HARM TO VICTIM BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V115						
		COUNT	I			
		ROW PCT	I	STATE		ROW
		COL PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V87			I	I	I	I
	1.	I	17	I	13	I 30
NONE		I	56.7	I	43.3	I 75.0
		I	73.9	I	76.5	I
		I	42.5	I	32.5	I
		I	I	I	I	I
	2.	I	6	I	4	I 10
MINOR INJURY		I	60.0	I	40.0	I 25.0
		I	26.1	I	23.5	I
		I	15.0	I	10.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I
		COLUMN	23		17	40
		TOTAL	57.5		42.5	100.0

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V87 HARM TO VICTIM BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V87					
NONE	1.	I	62	I	9
		I	87.3	I	12.7
		I	91.2	I	90.0
		I	79.5	I	11.5
MINOR INJURY	2.	I	1	I	1
		I	50.0	I	50.0
		I	1.5	I	10.0
		I	1.3	I	1.3
HOSPITALIZATION	3.	I	2	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	2.9	I	0.0
		I	2.6	I	0.0
	7.	I	3	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	4.4	I	0.0
		I	3.8	I	0.0
COLUMN			68		10
TOTAL			87.2		12.8
					78
					100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 22

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV5 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR.. V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 ***** VALUE = 1. ROBBERY *****
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1 *****

		V115				
		COUNT	I	STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT	I			
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
NV5		I	I	I	I	
	0.	I	12	I	8	20
		I	60.0	I	40.0	87.0
		I	92.3	I	80.0	
		I	52.2	I	34.8	
NO		I	I	I	I	
	1.	I	1	I	2	3
		I	33.3	I	66.7	13.0
		I	7.7	I	20.0	
		I	4.3	I	8.7	
YES		I	I	I	I	
		COLUMN	13	10	23	
		TOTAL	56.5	43.5	100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
NV5 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115				
		COUNT		STATE	ROW	
		ROW PCT		PRISON	TOTAL	
		COL PCT				
		TOT PCT				
NV5				0.1	1.1	
	0.	I	48	I	2	
		I	96.0	I	4.0	
		I	55.8	I	18.2	
		I	49.5	I	2.1	
	1.	I	38	I	9	
		I	80.9	I	19.1	
		I	44.2	I	81.8	
		I	39.2	I	9.3	
			86		11	
			88.7		11.3	
					97	
					100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 20

***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V97 AMOUNT OF LOSS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V115					
	COUNT	I		STATE	ROW
	ROW PCT	I		PRISON	TOTAL
	COL PCT	I			
	TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V97		I	I	I	I
	1.	I	12	I	6
UP TO \$100		I	66.7	I	33.3
		I	52.2	I	50.0
		I	34.3	I	17.1
		I	I	I	I
	2.	I	4	I	4
\$101-250		I	50.0	I	50.0
		I	17.4	I	33.3
		I	11.4	I	11.4
		I	I	I	I
	3.	I	6	I	0
\$251-500		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	26.1	I	0.0
		I	17.1	I	0.0
		I	I	I	I
	4.	I	1	I	2
\$501-1,000		I	33.3	I	66.7
		I	4.3	I	16.7
		I	2.9	I	5.7
		I	I	I	I
		I	I	I	I
	COLUMN		23		12
	TOTAL		65.7		34.3
					35
					100.0

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V115 PAGE 1 OF 1

	COUNT	I		STATE		ROW
V97	ROW PCT	I		PRISON		TOTAL
	COL PCT	I				
	TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
UP TO \$100	1.	I	11	I	0	11
		I	100.0	I	0.0	19.0
		I	22.0	I	0.0	
		I	19.0	I	0.0	
\$101-250	2.	I	9	I	4	13
		I	69.2	I	30.8	22.4
		I	18.0	I	50.0	
		I	15.5	I	6.9	
\$251-500	3.	I	4	I	1	5
		I	80.0	I	20.0	8.6
		I	8.0	I	12.5	
		I	6.9	I	1.7	
\$501-1,000	4.	I	5	I	0	5
		I	100.0	I	0.0	8.6
		I	10.0	I	0.0	
		I	8.6	I	0.0	
\$1,001-5,000	5.	I	17	I	3	20
		I	85.0	I	15.0	34.5
		I	34.0	I	37.5	
		I	29.3	I	5.2	
\$5,001-10,000	6.	I	4	I	0	4
		I	100.0	I	0.0	6.9
		I	8.0	I	0.0	
		I	6.9	I	0.0	
COLUMN TOTAL			50		8	58
			86.2		13.8	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 47

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V86 TIME OF OFFENSE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 CONTROLLING FOR..
 V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE

VALUE = 1. ROBBERY

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		COUNT		V115			
		ROW	PCT	I	STATE		ROW
		COL	PCT	I	PRISON		TOTAL
		TOT	PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V86		-----I					

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
V86 TIME OF OFFENSE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 2. BURGLARY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115				
		COUNT		STATE	ROW	
		ROW PCT		PRISON	TOTAL	
		COL PCT				
		TOT PCT				
V86				0.1	1.1	
	1.	I	64	I	6	
YES		I	91.4	I	8.6	
		I	79.0	I	54.5	
		I	69.6	I	6.5	
	2.	I	17	I	5	
NO		I	77.3	I	22.7	
		I	21.0	I	45.5	
		I	18.5	I	5.4	
		COLUMN	81	11	92	
		TOTAL	88.0	12.0	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 15

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
BIVARIATE PREDICTIONS - PLEA BARGAINED CASES

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
11 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.67 SECONDS

55 TASK NAME	PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
56 *SELECT IF	(V117 EQ 2 AND (V116 EQ 1 OR 2))
57 COMMENT	THE FOLLOWING TABLES DISPLAY THE AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF
58	MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION RECEIVED IN CATEGORIES
59	OF SELECTED PREDICTOR VARIABLES (FOR PLEA BARGAINED
60	CASES ONLY). THE DATA DOCUMENTS TABLES XX, XXI, AND
61	XXII IN THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING.
62 BREAKDOWN	TABLES=V114 BY V3,NV1,NV2,V111,V6,V7,NV3,V13,V34,V33,
63	V16,V21,NV4,V87,NV5,V97,V86 BY V116

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2239 CELLS AND 2 DIMENSIONS FOR SUBPROGRAM BREAKDOWN *****

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		SEX					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			37.2205	0.3353	0.3470	0.1204	(111)
V3							
V116	1.	MALE	36.5816	0.3484	0.3519	0.1238	(105)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	11.1956	0.3861	0.4034	0.1627	(29)
	2.	BURGLARY	25.3860	0.3340	0.3319	0.1102	(76)
V3							
V116	2.	FEMALE	0.6389	0.1065	0.0832	0.0069	(6)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.3333	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(2)
	2.	BURGLARY	0.3056	0.0764	0.0889	0.0079	(4)
TOTAL CASES =	140						
MISSING CASES =	29 OR 20.7 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			34.8316	0.3349	0.3496	0.1222	(104)
NV1	0.	NO	28.8649	0.3356	0.3451	0.1191	(86)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	8.4456	0.3839	0.4048	0.1639	(22)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	20.4193	0.3191	0.3240	0.1049	(64)
NV1	1.	YES	5.9667	0.3315	0.3809	0.1451	(18)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.7500	0.3437	0.4130	0.1706	(8)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.2167	0.3217	0.3757	0.1412	(10)
TOTAL CASES =	140						
MISSING CASES =	36 OR 25.7 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		HISPANIC					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			34.8316	0.3349	0.3496	0.1222	(104)
NV2	0.	NO	19.2688	0.2676	0.3253	0.1058	(72)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	6.1049	0.2654	0.3519	0.1238	(23)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	13.1640	0.2687	0.3159	0.0998	(49)
NV2	1.	YES	15.5628	0.4863	0.3599	0.1295	(32)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	5.0908	0.7273	0.3597	0.1294	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	10.4720	0.4189	0.3366	0.1133	(25)
TOTAL CASES =			140				
MISSING CASES =			36 OR 25.7 PCT.				

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT					
BY		DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			37.2205	0.3353	0.3470	0.1204	(111)
V111	18.		0.0833	0.0833	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.0833	0.0833	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	19.		4.7932	0.2084	0.3082	0.0950	(23)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.3778	0.1259	0.1315	0.0173	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	4.4154	0.2208	0.3270	0.1069	(20)
V111	20.		2.5556	0.3194	0.4312	0.1859	(8)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.1667	0.5833	0.5893	0.3472	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.3889	0.2315	0.3920	0.1537	(6)
V111	21.		2.7201	0.1813	0.1504	0.0226	(15)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.4236	0.1059	0.0614	0.0038	(4)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.2965	0.2088	0.1657	0.0274	(11)
V111	22.		3.8846	0.5549	0.2961	0.0877	(7)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.8846	0.9423	0.0816	0.0067	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.0000	0.4000	0.1576	0.0248	(5)
V111	23.		3.1578	0.2632	0.3174	0.1007	(12)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.1578	0.2871	0.3213	0.1032	(11)
V111	24.		2.3056	0.3843	0.4046	0.1637	(6)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.0556	0.0556	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.2500	0.4500	0.4150	0.1722	(5)
V111	25.		1.4167	0.4722	0.4590	0.2106	(3)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.2500	0.6250	0.5303	0.2813	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.1667	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V111	26.		2.6944	0.6736	0.3970	0.1576	(4)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.6944	0.5648	0.4067	0.1654	(3)
V111	27.		1.2582	0.3146	0.4605	0.2121	(4)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.0916	0.3639	0.5510	0.3036	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.1667	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(1)

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
CRITERION VARIABLE V114

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VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE		N
V111	28.		0.9514	0.2378	0.1768	0.0313	(4)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.3125	0.1563	0.0442	0.0020	(	2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.6389	0.3194	0.2553	0.0652	(	2)
V111	29.		1.1667	0.3889	0.5292	0.2801	(	3)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.1667	0.0833	0.0	0.0	(	2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V111	30.		1.2500	0.6250	0.5303	0.2813	(	2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.2500	0.6250	0.5303	0.2813	(	2)
V111	31.		0.6667	0.3333	0.4714	0.2222	(	2)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.6667	0.6667	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V111	32.		0.6667	0.3333	0.2357	0.0556	(	2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.6667	0.3333	0.2357	0.0556	(	2)
V111	34.		0.3333	0.3333	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.3333	0.3333	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V111	35.		1.0758	0.3586	0.2707	0.0733	(	3)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.6667	0.6667	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.4091	0.2045	0.0643	0.0041	(	2)
V111	36.		2.1905	0.7302	0.3510	0.1232	(	3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.1905	0.7302	0.3510	0.1232	(	3)
V111	38.		1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V111	39.		1.0000	0.5000	0.7071	0.5000	(	2)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V111	42.		0.5000	0.5000	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.5000	0.5000	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V111	43.		0.3833	0.1917	0.0825	0.0948	(	2)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.1333	0.1333	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.2500	0.2500	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V111	47.		1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V111	54.		0.1667	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(	1)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.1667	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(1)

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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TOTAL CASES = 140
MISSING CASES = 29 OR 20.7 PCT.

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PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
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CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		YEARS OF EDUCATION					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			26.8720	0.3583	0.3439	0.1183	(75)
V6		3. 9-11	12.4899	0.3673	0.3527	0.1244	(34)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.4514	0.3835	0.3966	0.1573	(9)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	9.0385	0.3615	0.3443	0.1185	(25)
V6		4. 12	4.8092	0.2531	0.2782	0.0774	(19)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.9715	0.1214	0.1199	0.0144	(8)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.8377	0.3489	0.3245	0.1053	(11)
V6		5. SOME COLLEGE	9.2395	0.4620	0.3805	0.1448	(20)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.7888	0.5413	0.4167	0.1736	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	5.4508	0.4193	0.3698	0.1367	(13)
V6		6. TRADE SCHOOL	0.3333	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.3333	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(2)
TOTAL CASES =		140					
MISSING CASES =		65 OR 46.4 PCT.					

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS							
CRITERION VARIABLE	V114	PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BROKEN DOWN BY	V7	YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE					
BY	V116	MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			29.2887	0.3755	0.3473	0.1206	(78)
V7	0.		6.5374	0.5448	0.4094	0.1676	(12)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.0929	0.5232	0.4865	0.2367	(4)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	4.4444	0.5556	0.4020	0.1616	(8)
V7	1.		1.3889	0.3472	0.4590	0.2106	(4)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.3333	0.4444	0.5092	0.2593	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.0556	0.0556	0.0	0.0	(1)
V7	2.		1.7981	0.2997	0.2160	0.0467	(6)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.1875	0.1875	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.6106	0.3221	0.2335	0.0545	(5)
V7	3.		0.6591	0.2197	0.0985	0.0097	(3)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.1667	0.1667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.4924	0.2462	0.1232	0.0152	(2)
V7	4.		2.2500	0.5625	0.3811	0.1453	(4)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.5000	0.7500	0.3536	0.1250	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.7500	0.3750	0.4125	0.1701	(2)
V7	5.		0.6528	0.2176	0.0814	0.0066	(3)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.4028	0.2014	0.1080	0.0117	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.2500	0.2500	0.0	0.0	(1)
V7	6.		16.0024	0.3479	0.3466	0.1201	(46)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.5285	0.2714	0.3666	0.1344	(13)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	12.4739	0.3780	0.3394	0.1152	(33)

TOTAL CASES = 140
MISSING CASES = 62 OR 44.3 PCT.

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT					
BY		EMPLOYED					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			29.2782	0.3660	0.3478	0.1210	(80)
NV3	0.	NO	21.6809	0.4517	0.3735	0.1395	(48)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	7.0402	0.4400	0.4118	0.1696	(16)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	14.6407	0.4575	0.3596	0.1293	(32)
NV3	1.	YES	7.5973	0.2374	0.2614	0.0683	(32)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.6437	0.1287	0.1183	0.0140	(5)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	6.9536	0.2575	0.2768	0.0766	(27)
TOTAL CASES =			140				
MISSING CASES =			60 OR 42.9 PCT.				

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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CRITERION VARIABLE V114
 BROKEN DOWN BY V13
 BY V116

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS
 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE
 MAJOR CRIME TYPE

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			31.7227	0.3270	0.3340	0.1116	(97)
V13							
V116	1.	YES	20.4161	0.4253	0.3679	0.1354	(48)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	7.8978	0.3761	0.3799	0.1443	(21)
	2.	BURGLARY	12.5183	0.4636	0.3609	0.1302	(27)
V13							
V116	2.	NO	11.3066	0.2307	0.2673	0.0715	(49)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.5917	0.1183	0.0406	0.0016	(5)
	2.	BURGLARY	10.7150	0.2435	0.2793	0.0780	(44)
TOTAL CASES =	140						
MISSING CASES =	43 OR 30.7 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			24.9713	0.3468	0.3424	0.1172	(72)
V34	1.	YES	12.3579	0.4261	0.3541	0.1254	(29)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.2791	0.2532	0.3530	0.1246	(9)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	10.0789	0.5039	0.3343	0.1118	(20)
V34	2.	NO	12.6134	0.2933	0.3275	0.1073	(43)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.1986	0.3199	0.3660	0.1340	(10)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	9.4148	0.2853	0.3207	0.1028	(33)
TOTAL CASES =			140				
MISSING CASES =			68 OR 48.6 PCT.				

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			26.1988	0.3359	0.3541	0.1254	(78)
V33	1.	YES	6.6338	0.3159	0.3463	0.1200	(21)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	5.4324	0.3622	0.3901	0.1522	(15)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.2014	0.2002	0.1766	0.0312	(6)
V33	2.	NO	19.5650	0.3432	0.3596	0.1293	(57)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.6799	0.2436	0.3306	0.1093	(11)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	16.8851	0.3671	0.3656	0.1337	(46)
TOTAL CASES =			140				
MISSING CASES =			62 OR 44.3 PCT.				

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CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			33.2622	0.3465	0.3459	0.1196	(96)
V16	0.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	13.5682	0.2261	0.2648	0.0701	(60)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.7194	0.1942	0.2437	0.0594	(14)
			10.8488	0.2358	0.2727	0.0744	(46)
V16	1.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	7.2574	0.5184	0.4012	0.1610	(14)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.0074	0.2519	0.4232	0.1791	(4)
			6.2500	0.6250	0.3587	0.1286	(10)
V16	2.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.6365	0.3766	0.3069	0.0942	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.4687	0.1562	0.1542	0.0238	(3)
			2.1677	0.5419	0.2958	0.0875	(4)
V16	3.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.3833	0.4833	0.3826	0.1464	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.2500	(3)
			1.8833	0.4708	0.3544	0.1256	(4)
V16	4.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.6667	0.9167	0.1667	0.0278	(4)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	2.6667	0.8889	0.1925	0.0370	(3)
			1.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V16	5.						
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.5000	0.5000	0.0	0.0	(1)
			0.5000	0.5000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V16	6.						
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(2)
			2.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(2)
V16	8.						
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.2500	0.2500	0.0	0.0	(1)
			0.2500	0.2500	0.0	0.0	(1)
TOTAL CASES =	140						
MISSING CASES =	44 OR 31.4 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT					
BY		PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			33.2622	0.3501	0.3458	0.1196	(95)
V21	0.		9.4191	0.2616	0.3133	0.0981	(36)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.3778	0.1259	0.1315	0.0173	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	9.0414	0.2740	0.3231	0.1044	(33)
V21	1.		7.5921	0.3615	0.3459	0.1197	(21)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.6533	0.2362	0.2907	0.0845	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	5.9389	0.4242	0.3639	0.1324	(14)
V21	2.		2.7340	0.2485	0.3135	0.0983	(11)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.4701	0.2100	0.3507	0.1230	(7)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.2639	0.3160	0.2687	0.0722	(4)
V21	3.		1.9097	0.3819	0.3814	0.1455	(5)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.9097	0.3819	0.3814	0.1455	(5)
V21	4.		1.3333	0.4444	0.5092	0.2593	(3)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.3333	0.6667	0.4714	0.2222	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
V21	5.		2.6667	0.6667	0.2357	0.0556	(4)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	1.6667	0.8333	0.2357	0.0556	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	1.0000	0.5000	0.0	0.0	(2)
V21	6.		0.6389	0.3194	0.2553	0.0652	(2)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	0.5000	0.5000	0.0	0.0	(1)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.1389	0.1389	0.0	0.0	(1)
V21	8.		6.9683	0.5360	0.3872	0.1515	(13)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.3611	0.5602	0.4883	0.2384	(6)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	3.6071	0.5153	0.3212	0.1032	(7)
TOTAL CASES =			140				
MISSING CASES =			45 OR 32.1 PCT.				

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		PUBLIC DEFENDER					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			37.1372	0.3376	0.3477	0.1209	(110)
NV4	0.	NO	9.7063	0.2554	0.3038	0.0923	(38)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	3.2624	0.3625	0.3619	0.1310	(9)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	6.4439	0.2222	0.2823	0.0797	(29)
NV4	1.	YES	27.4308	0.3810	0.3633	0.1320	(72)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	8.2666	0.3758	0.4139	0.1713	(22)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	19.1643	0.3833	0.3433	0.1178	(50)
TOTAL CASES =			140				
MISSING CASES =			30 OR 21.4 PCT.				

----- DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS -----
 CRITERION VARIABLE V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
 BROKEN DOWN BY V87 HARM TO VICTIM
 BY V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			33.2066	0.3649	0.3599	0.1295	(91)
V87	1.	NONE	28.9469	0.3711	0.3652	0.1334	(78)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	8.7276	0.3795	0.3962	0.1569	(23)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	20.2193	0.3676	0.3553	0.1262	(55)
V87	2.	MINOR INJURY	2.8014	0.3502	0.4121	0.1699	(8)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.8014	0.3502	0.4121	0.1699	(8)
V87	3.	HOSPITALIZATION	0.6667	0.3333	0.2357	0.0556	(2)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.6667	0.3333	0.2357	0.0556	(2)
V87	7.		0.7917	0.2639	0.2295	0.0527	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	0.7917	0.2639	0.2295	0.0527	(3)
TOTAL CASES =	140						
MISSING CASES =	49 OR 35.0 PCT.						

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			34.2164	0.3679	0.3554	0.1263	(93)
NV5	0.	NO	18.1534	0.3242	0.3393	0.1151	(56)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	6.4207	0.5351	0.4219	0.1780	(12)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	11.7326	0.2667	0.2932	0.0859	(44)
NV5	1.	YES	16.0631	0.4341	0.3734	0.1395	(37)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	2.1875	0.7292	0.4691	0.2201	(3)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	13.8756	0.4081	0.3608	0.1302	(34)
TOTAL CASES =	140						
MISSING CASES =	47 OR 33.6 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		AMOUNT OF LOSS					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			24.5657	0.3412	0.3505	0.1228	(72)
V97		1. UP TO \$100	5.1714	0.2069	0.2920	0.0853	(25)
V116		1. ROBBERY	2.7548	0.1968	0.2656	0.0705	(14)
V116		2. BURGLARY	2.4167	0.2197	0.3355	0.1126	(11)
V97		2. \$101-250	5.9794	0.3737	0.4261	0.1816	(16)
V116		1. ROBBERY	2.4000	0.3429	0.4498	0.2023	(7)
V116		2. BURGLARY	3.5794	0.3977	0.4327	0.1872	(9)
V97		3. \$251-500	2.7759	0.3470	0.3408	0.1162	(8)
V116		1. ROBBERY	0.7708	0.2569	0.0732	0.0054	(3)
V116		2. BURGLARY	2.0051	0.4010	0.4369	0.1909	(5)
V97		4. \$501-1,000	3.1750	0.5292	0.3842	0.1476	(6)
V116		1. ROBBERY	2.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.0	(2)
V116		2. BURGLARY	1.1750	0.2937	0.1560	0.0243	(4)
V97		5. \$1,001-5,000	6.7973	0.4532	0.3248	0.1055	(15)
V116		2. BURGLARY	6.7973	0.4532	0.3248	0.1055	(15)
V97		6. \$5,001-10,000	0.6667	0.3333	0.2357	0.0556	(2)
V116		2. BURGLARY	0.6667	0.3333	0.2357	0.0556	(2)
TOTAL CASES =			140				
MISSING CASES =			68 OR 48.6 PCT.				

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		TIME OF OFFENSE					
		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			35.1932	0.3519	0.3549	0.1260	(100)
V86	1.	YES	22.2086	0.3042	0.3253	0.1058	(73)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	6.2027	0.4135	0.4378	0.1917	(15)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	16.0059	0.2760	0.2875	0.0826	(58)
V86	2.	NO	12.9846	0.4809	0.4036	0.1629	(27)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	4.7346	0.4304	0.3949	0.1559	(11)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	8.2500	0.5156	0.4186	0.1752	(16)
TOTAL CASES =		140					
MISSING CASES =		40 OR 28.6 PCT.					

SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

SPSS FOR OS/360, VERSION H, RELEASE 8.1, MAY 20, 1980

07/29/80

PAGE 1

ORDER FROM MCGRAW-HILL: SPSS, 2ND ED. (PRINCIPAL TEXT) ORDER FROM SPSS INC.:
SPSS PRIMER (BRIEF INTPO TO SPSS)
SPSS UPDATE (USE W/SPSS, 2ND FOR REL. 7 & 8)

SPSS STATISTICAL ALGORITHMS
SPSS POCKET GUIDE, RELEASE 8
KEYWORDS: THE SPSS INC. NEWSLETTER

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION..
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES

ALLOWS FOR.. 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 RUN NAME
2 GET FILE

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CNTYB

FILE CNTYB HAS 128 VARIABLES

THE SUBFILES ARE..

NAME	NO OF CASES
------	----------------

CNTYB	180
-------	-----

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.05 SECONDS

3 RECODE	V49 TO V59,V80 TO V82V12022.2,12022.5=12022.1)
4 COMPUTE	NV1=0
5 IF	(V4 EQ 2)NV1=1
6 COMPUTE	NV2=0
7 IF	(V4 EQ 3)NV2=1
8 COMPUTE	NV3=0
9 IF	(V10 EQ 1 OR 2)NV3=1
10 COMPUTE	NV4=0
11 IF	(V67 EQ 1)NV4=1
12 COMPUTE	NV5=0
13 IF	(V85 EQ 2)NV5=1
14 COMPUTE	NV6=0
15 IF	(12022.1 EQ V49 OR V50 OR V51 OR V52 OR V53 OR V54 OR V55
16	OR V56 OR V57 OR V58 OR V59 OR V80 OR V81 OR V82)NV6=1
17 COMPUTE	V117=9
18 IF	(V68 EQ 3 OR 4)V117=1
19 IF	(V68 EQ 1 OR 2 AND (V77 EQ 1))V117=2
20 IF	(V68 EQ 1 OR 2 AND (V77 EQ 2))V117=3
21 IF	(V68 EQ 1 OR 2 AND (V77 EQ 3))V117=4
22 VAR LABELS	NV1, BLACK/
23	NV2, HISPANIC/
24	NV3, EMPLOYED/

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY

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25		NV4, PUBLIC DEFENDER/
26		NV5, RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY/
27		NV6, USED A WEAPON/
28	VALUE LABELS	NV1 TO NV6 (0) NO (1) YES
29	ASSIGN MISSING	NV1 TO NV6(9)
30	TASK NAME	PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED ROBBERIES
31	*SELECT IF	(V117 EQ 2 AND (V116 EQ 1))
32	COMMENT	THE FOLLOWING REGRESSION RESULTS DOCUMENT THE PREDICTION
33		EQUATIONS IN THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING
34	REGRESSION	VARIABLES=V6,V13,V16,V21,V33,V86,V111,NV1,NV2,NV6,V114,V115/
35		REGRESSION=V114(10,.01,.10) WITH V6 TO NV6(1) RESID=.40/
36		REGRESSION=V115(10,.01,.10) WITH V6 TO V111,
37		NV2 TO NV6(1)*RESID=.40/
38	OPTIONS	2
39	STATISTICS	4

***** REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 4224 BYTES WORKSPACE, NOT INCLUDING RESIDUALS *****

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED ROBBERIES
FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 1.. V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

MULTIPLE R	0.67302	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.45296	REGRESSION	1.	1.61365	1.61365	18.21663
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.42810	RESIDUAL	22.	1.94879	0.08858	
STANDARD ERROR	0.29763					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16..	0.1427616	0.67302	0.03345	18.217
(CONSTANT)	0.1915712			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V6	-0.00759	-0.01000	0.94803	0.002
V13	-0.18105	-0.24115	0.97047	1.297
V21	0.10061	0.11193	0.67708	0.266
V33	-0.27535	-0.36776	0.97583	3.284
V86	-0.00636	-0.00860	0.99839	0.002
V111	-0.37139	-0.40605	0.65393	4.146
NV1	-0.05347	-0.07229	0.99985	0.110
NV2	0.34664	0.45300	0.93428	5.422
NV6	0.02006	0.02709	0.99750	0.015

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 2.. NV2 HISPANIC

MULTIPLE R	0.75181	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.56522	REGRESSION	2.	2.01357	1.00679	13.65024
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.52381	RESIDUAL	21.	1.54887	0.07376	
STANDARD ERROR	0.27158					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.1239113	0.58416	0.03158	15.399
NV2	0.3076445	0.34664	0.13212	5.422
(CONSTANT)	0.1362735			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V6	0.01383	0.02038	0.94437	0.008
V13	-0.11276	-0.16449	0.92508	0.556
V21	0.04182	0.05162	0.66253	0.053
V33	-0.22750	-0.33655	0.95154	2.555
V86	-0.03429	-0.05178	0.99158	0.054
V111	-0.45605	-0.55098	0.63462	8.718
NV1	0.06606	0.09440	0.88787	0.180
NV6	-0.02523	-0.03788	0.97968	0.029

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 3.. V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

MULTIPLE R	0.83499	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.69721	REGRESSION	3.	2.48377	0.82792	15.35073
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.65179	RESIDUAL	20.	1.07868	0.05393	
STANDARD ERROR	0.23224					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1772537	0.83563	0.03249	29.767	V6	0.17028	0.28061	0.82225	1.624
NV2	0.3658303	0.41220	0.11468	10.175	V13	-0.06303	-0.10916	0.90829	0.229
V111	-0.2071726D-01	-0.45605	0.00702	8.718	V21	0.20212	0.28381	0.59705	1.665
(CONSTANT)	0.6060465				V33	-0.33145	-0.57161	0.90057	9.221
					V86	0.00028	0.00050	0.98268	0.000
					NV1	0.10027	0.17106	0.88119	0.573
					NV6	-0.15276	-0.26143	0.88676	1.394

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 4.. V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES

MULTIPLE R	0.89227	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.79614	REGRESSION	4.	2.83621	0.70905	18.55060
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.75323	RESIDUAL	19.	0.72623	0.03822	
STANDARD ERROR	0.19551					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.2020771	0.95266	0.02855	50.113	V6	0.10463	0.20583	0.78886	0.796
NV2	0.3303792	0.37225	0.09725	11.541	V13	-0.01461	-0.03050	0.88849	0.017
V111	-0.2498435D-01	-0.54998	0.00607	16.933	V21	0.20087	0.34377	0.59705	2.412
V33	-0.2570226	-0.33145	0.08464	9.221	V86	0.04597	0.09991	0.96311	0.182
(CONSTANT)	1.083059				NV1	0.13152	0.27232	0.87404	1.442
					NV6	-0.08371	-0.17035	0.84433	0.538

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 5.. V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

MULTIPLE R	0.90567	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.82023	REGRESSION	5.	2.92204	0.58441	16.42602
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.77030	RESIDUAL	18.	0.64041	0.03558	
STANDARD ERROR	0.18862					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.1867371	0.88034	0.02926	40.735	V6	0.11781	0.24616	0.78478	
NV2	0.3164177	0.35652	0.09425	11.270	V13	-0.04009	-0.08813	0.86868	
V111	-0.2790918D-01	-0.61436	0.00615	20.573	V86	0.12732	0.27121	0.81574	
V33	-0.2566354	-0.33095	0.08166	9.876	NV1	0.15743	0.34381	0.85739	
V21	0.2735140D-01	0.20087	0.01761	2.412	NV6	-0.09990	-0.21560	0.83735	
(CONSTANT)	1.099119								

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 6.. NV1 BLACK

MULTIPLE R	0.91732	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.84148	REGRESSION	6.	2.99774	0.49962	15.04074
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.78554	RESIDUAL	17.	0.56471	0.03322	
STANDARD ERROR	0.18226					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.1842916	0.86881	0.02832	42.355	V6	0.15122	0.33128	0.76078	
NV2	0.3635229	0.40960	0.09627	14.258	V13	-0.04043	-0.09465	0.86868	
V111	-0.2920671D-01	-0.64292	0.00601	23.638	V86	0.11206	0.25288	0.80730	
V33	-0.2674599	-0.34491	0.07923	11.395	NV6	-0.09507	-0.21840	0.83655	
V21	0.3093132D-01	0.22717	0.01718	3.241					
NV1	0.1454271	0.15743	0.09633	2.279					
(CONSTANT)	1.096641								

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 7.. V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

MULTIPLE R	0.92676	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.85888	REGRESSION	7.	3.05971	0.43710	13.91124
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.79714	RESIDUAL	16.	0.50273	0.03142	
STANDARD ERROR	0.17726					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1806947	0.85185	0.02766	42.678	V13	-0.00382	-0.00915	0.80971	0.001
NV2	0.3901975	0.43965	0.09554	16.681	V86	0.08472	0.19800	0.77093	0.612
V111	-0.3223582D-01	-0.70960	0.00623	26.791	NV6	-0.11095	-0.26872	0.82783	1.167
V33	-0.2465960	-0.31800	0.07848	9.874					
V21	0.3320927D-01	0.24390	0.01679	3.913					
NV1	0.1687988	0.18273	0.09516	3.147					
V6	0.7167647D-01	0.15122	0.05104	1.972					
(CONSTANT)	0.8620650								

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 8.. NV6 USED A WEAPON

MULTIPLE R	0.93224	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.86907	REGRESSION	8.	3.09602	0.38700	12.44565
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.79924	RESIDUAL	15.	0.46643	0.03110	
STANDARD ERROR	0.17634					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1807003	0.85188	0.02752	43.127	V13	0.02396	0.05791	0.76470	0.047
NV2	0.4120392	0.46426	0.09717	17.982	V86	0.05087	0.11572	0.67758	0.190
V111	-0.3423915D-01	-0.75370	0.00647	28.030					
V33	-0.2260273	-0.29148	0.08036	7.912					
V21	0.3494524D-01	0.25665	0.01678	4.338					
NV1	0.1675077	0.18133	0.09467	3.131					
V6	0.7730658D-01	0.16309	0.05104	2.294					
NV6	-0.8633930D-01	-0.11095	0.07991	1.167					
(CONSTANT)	0.8937792								

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED ROBBERIES
FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 9.. V86 TIME OF OFFENSE
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

MULTIPLE R	0.93318	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.87082	REGRESSION	9.	3.10226	0.34470	10.48654
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.78778	RESIDUAL	14.	0.46018	0.03287	
STANDARD ERROR	0.18130					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.1801814	0.84943	0.02832	40.803
NV2	0.3995604	0.45020	0.10392	14.782
V111	-0.3440449D-01	-0.75734	0.00666	26.687
V33	-0.2361473	-0.30453	0.08582	7.572
V21	0.3783684D-01	0.27788	0.01848	4.191
NV1	0.1613247	0.17464	0.09836	2.690
V6	0.7116772D-01	0.15014	0.05433	1.716
NV6	-0.7304675D-01	-0.09387	0.08763	0.695
V86	0.4034653D-01	0.05087	0.09256	0.190
(CONSTANT)	0.8702465			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----				
VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V13	0.02329	0.05665	0.76455	0.042

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED ROBBERIES
FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 10.. V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

MULTIPLE R	0.93340	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.87124	REGRESSION	10.	3.10374	0.31037	8.79615
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.77219	RESIDUAL	13.	0.45871	0.03529	
STANDARD ERROR	0.18784					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION			
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1816269	0.85625	0.03018	36.228				
NV2	0.4068080	0.45837	0.11335	12.880				
V111	-0.3478557D-01	-0.76573	0.00715	23.688				
V33	-0.2368588	-0.30544	0.08898	7.085				
V21	0.3742085D-01	0.27483	0.01926	3.777				
NV1	0.1622590	0.17565	0.10202	2.530				
V6	0.7455848D-01	0.15730	0.05868	1.614				
NV6	-0.7736387D-01	-0.09942	0.09322	0.689				
V86	0.4006780D-01	0.05052	0.09590	0.175				
V13	0.2151031D-01	0.02329	0.10514	0.042				
(CONSTANT)	0.8421193							

MAXIMUM STEP REACHED

STATISTICS WHICH CANNOT BE COMPUTED ARE PRINTED AS ALL NINES.

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

SUMMARY TABLE

VARIABLE	MULTIPLE R	R SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R	B	BETA
V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	0.67302	0.45296	0.45296	0.67302	0.1816269	0.85625
NV2 HISPANIC	0.75181	0.56522	0.11226	0.49640	0.4068080	0.45837
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS	0.83499	0.69721	0.13199	0.15306	-0.3478557D-01	-0.76573
V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES	0.89227	0.79614	0.09893	-0.16406	-0.2368588	-0.30544
V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS	0.90567	0.82023	0.02409	0.45057	0.3742085D-01	0.27483
NV1 BLACK	0.91732	0.84148	0.02125	-0.04511	0.1622590	0.17565
V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION	0.92676	0.85888	0.01740	0.14624	0.7455848D-01	0.15730
NV6 USED A WEAPON	0.93224	0.86907	0.01019	-0.01364	-0.7736387D-01	-0.09942
V86 TIME OF OFFENSE	0.93318	0.87082	0.00175	0.02068	0.4006780D-01	0.05052
V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE	0.93340	0.87124	0.00041	-0.29135	0.2151031D-01	0.02329
(CONSTANT)					0.8421193	

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 3.. V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

MULTIPLE R	0.69867	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.48815	REGRESSION	3.	3.05874	1.01958	6.99367
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.41335	RESIDUAL	22.	3.20729	0.14579	
STANDARD ERROR	0.38182					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.1423601	0.52758	0.04382	10.555
NV2	0.2748282	0.24343	0.17851	2.370
V6	0.1173487	0.19462	0.09464	1.537
(CONSTANT)	-0.2664399			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V13	0.06695	0.08789	0.28206	0.163
V21	-0.11459	-0.13019	0.66080	0.362
V33	-0.15179	-0.19949	0.88413	0.870
V86	0.05074	0.08026	0.95571	0.136
V111	-0.31661	-0.32896	0.55256	2.548
NV6	0.00684	0.00944	0.97538	0.002

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 4.. V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS

MULTIPLE R	0.73725	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.54354	REGRESSION	4.	3.40581	0.85145	6.25144
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.45659	RESIDUAL	21.	2.86022	0.13620	
STANDARD ERROR	0.36905					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.1833237	0.67940	0.04952	13.705
NV2	0.3328062	0.29478	0.17632	3.563
V6	0.1736240	0.28795	0.09804	3.137
V111	-0.1829627D-01	-0.31661	0.01146	2.548
(CONSTANT)	-0.5695517D-01			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V13	0.13252	0.17915	0.83420	0.663
V21	-0.02517	-0.02872	0.59414	0.017
V33	-0.19398	-0.26687	0.86400	1.534
V86	0.06571	0.09505	0.95492	0.182
NV6	-0.07266	-0.10114	0.88452	0.207

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 7.. V86 TIME OF OFFENSE

MULTIPLE R	0.78028	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.60884	REGRESSION	7.	3.81502	0.54500	4.00247
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.45673	RESIDUAL	18.	2.45100	0.13617	
STANDARD ERROR	0.36901					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16.	0.2163961	0.80196	0.05315	16.575
NV2	0.3350818	0.29680	0.18546	3.264
V6	0.1609814	0.26698	0.10523	2.340
V111	-0.2399660D-01	-0.41525	0.01200	3.999
V33	-0.2298868	-0.23305	0.16017	2.060
V13	0.1978538	0.16837	0.19194	1.063
V86	0.1227924	0.12170	0.15590	0.620
(CONSTANT)	0.3069069D-01			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V21	0.00277	0.00313	0.50088	0.000
NV6	-0.03017	-0.04022	0.69508	0.028

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 8.. NV6 USED A WEAPON

MULTIPLE R	0.78069	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.60948	REGRESSION	8.	3.81899	0.47737	3.31640
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.42570	RESIDUAL	17.	2.44704	0.14394	
STANDARD ERROR	0.37940					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.2168435	0.80362	0.05472	15.706
NV2	0.3462432	0.30668	0.20220	2.932
V6	0.1651794	0.27395	0.11111	2.210
V111	-0.2469710D-01	-0.42737	0.01304	3.587
V33	-0.2216369	-0.22468	0.17202	1.660
V13	0.2052092	0.17463	0.20226	1.029
V86	0.1131984	0.11219	0.17040	0.441
NV6	-0.2987029D-01	-0.03017	0.17996	0.028
(CONSTANT)	0.3630006D-01			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V21	0.00035	0.00040	0.49857	0.000

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STATISTICS WHICH CANNOT BE COMPUTED ARE PRINTED AS ALL NINES.

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

SUMMARY TABLE

VARIABLE		MULTIPLE R	R SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R	B	BETA
V16	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	0.63436	0.40241	0.40241	0.63436	0.2168435	0.80362
NV2	HISPANIC	0.67259	0.45238	0.04996	0.37868	0.3462432	0.30668
V6	YEARS OF EDUCATION	0.69867	0.48815	0.03577	0.31490	0.1651794	0.27395
V111	DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS	0.73725	0.54354	0.05539	0.28347	-0.2469710D-01	-0.42737
V33	CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES	0.75898	0.57604	0.03251	-0.11952	-0.2216369	-0.22468
V13	HISTORY DRUG ABUSE	0.77160	0.59536	0.01932	-0.13679	0.2052092	0.17463
V86	TIME OF OFFENSE	0.78028	0.60884	0.01348	0.13587	0.1131984	0.11219
NV6	USED A WEAPON	0.78069	0.60948	0.00063	-0.00760	-0.2987029D-01	-0.03017
(CONSTANT)						0.3630008D-01	

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***** NOTE CHANGE IN FORMULA FOR STANDARDIZED RESIDUALS AS OF 17 DEC 79 *****
IT WAS (RESIDUAL/STD. DEV. OF DEP. VARIABLE)
IT IS NOW (RESIDUAL/STD. ERROR OF REGRESSION)

***** REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 4224 BYTES WORKSPACE INCLUDING RESIDUALS *****

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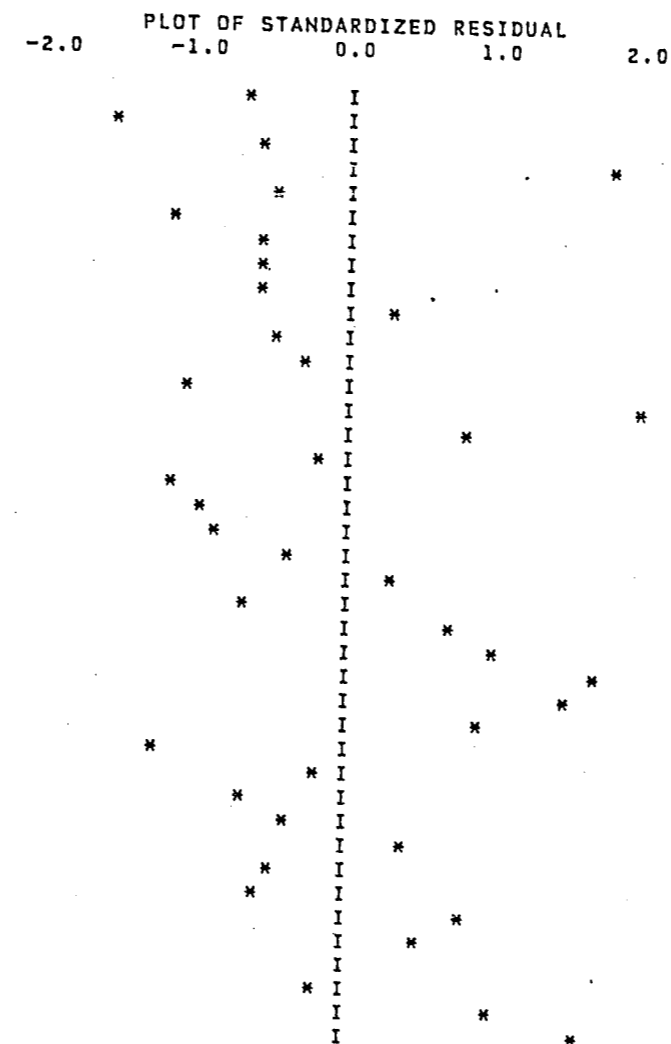
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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: V115 FROM VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

SEQNUM	OBSERVED V115	PREDICTED V115	RESIDUAL
1	1.000000	1.277164	-0.2771654
2	1.000000	1.615594	-0.6155943
3	0.0	0.2161048	-0.2161048
4	1.000000	0.3091463	0.6908537
5	0.0	0.1888077	-0.1888077
6	0.0	0.4639331	-0.4639331
7	0.0	0.2294029	-0.2294028
8	0.0	0.2161048	-0.2161048
9	0.0	0.2356845	-0.2356845
10	0.0	-0.1295072	0.1295073
11	0.0	0.1774029	-0.1774029
12	0.0	0.1130660	-0.1130660
13	0.0	0.4263427	-0.4263427
14	1.000000	0.2385879	0.7614121
15	1.000000	0.7011393	0.2988606
16	0.0	0.8539200E-01	-0.8539200E-01
17	0.0	0.4377418	-0.4377418
18	0.0	0.3844694	-0.3844694
19	0.0	0.3245434	-0.3245434
20	0.0	0.1545631	-0.1545631
21	1.000000	0.8693888	0.1306111
22	0.0	0.2734445	-0.2734445
23	0.0	-0.2845466	0.2845468
24	1.000000	0.6244577	0.3755423
25	1.000000	0.3542861	0.6457139
26	1.000000	0.4297249	0.5702750
27	1.000000	0.6670444	0.3329555
28	0.0	0.4768078	-0.4768078
29	0.0	0.8009946E-01	-0.8009946E-01
30	0.0	0.2507778	-0.2507778
31	0.0	0.1467949	-0.1467949
32	1.000000	0.8616656	0.1383343
33	1.000000	1.184216	-0.1842169
34	0.0	0.2375786	-0.2375786
35	0.0	-0.3036111	0.3036112
36	1.000000	0.8100244	0.1899754
37	1.000000	MISSING**	MISSING**
38	1.000000	1.062046	-0.6204623E-01
39	1.000000	0.6366596	0.3633403
40	1.000000	0.4043295	0.5956704



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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 1900 BYTES
19 TRANSFORMATIONS
3 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
155 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.59 SECONDS

40 TASK NAME	PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES
41 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 2 AND (V117 EQ 2))
42 REGRESSION	VARIABLES=V13,V16,V21,V34,V86,V87,V111,NV2,NV4,NV6,V114/
43	REGRESSION=V114(10,.01,.10) WITH V13 TO NV6(1) RESID=.40/
44 OPTIONS	2
45 STATISTICS	4

***** REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 3608 BYTES WORKSPACE, NOT INCLUDING RESIDUALS *****

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 1.. V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE

MULTIPLE R	0.32769	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.10738	REGRESSION	1.	0.60357	0.60357	6.13536
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.08988	RESIDUAL	51.	5.01713	0.09838	
STANDARD ERROR	0.31365					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V13	-0.2173675	-0.32769	0.08776	6.135
(CONSTANT)	0.6655131			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.18337	0.18012	0.86120	1.676
V21	0.07914	0.07847	0.87761	0.310
V34	-0.22049	-0.21491	0.84802	2.421
V86	0.26080	0.27370	0.98314	4.049
V87	-0.09496	-0.10018	0.99345	0.507
V111	0.21619	0.21962	0.92114	2.534
NV2	0.23505	0.24846	0.99740	3.290
NV4	0.18416	0.19177	0.96791	1.909
NV6	-0.09614	-0.10095	0.98403	0.515

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 2.. V86 TIME OF OFFENSE

MULTIPLE R	0.41743	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.17425	REGRESSION	2.	0.97941	0.48971	5.27555
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.14122	RESIDUAL	50.	4.64128	0.09283	
STANDARD ERROR	0.30467					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V13	-0.1949021	-0.29383	0.08597	5.139
V86	0.2006741	0.26080	0.09973	4.049
(CONSTANT)	0.3817764			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.13696	0.13751	0.83236	0.944
V21	0.03426	0.03482	0.85342	0.059
V34	-0.12799	-0.11867	0.70984	0.700
V87	-0.16007	-0.17123	0.94499	1.480
V111	0.18966	0.19918	0.91070	2.024
NV2	0.22735	0.24975	0.99647	3.260
NV4	0.17982	0.19465	0.96764	1.930
NV6	-0.07685	-0.08366	0.97839	0.505

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 3.. NV2 HISPANIC

MULTIPLE R	0.47514	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.22576	REGRESSION	3.	1.26892	0.42297	4.76257
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.17836	RESIDUAL	49.	4.35178	0.08881	
STANDARD ERROR	0.29801					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V13	-0.2032002	-0.30634	0.08422	5.821	V16	0.10257	0.10519	0.81432	0.537
V86	0.1952955	0.25381	0.09759	4.004	V21	0.00441	0.00459	0.84076	0.001
NV2	0.1581429	0.22735	0.08759	3.260	V34	-0.11329	-0.10831	0.70762	0.570
(CONSTANT)	0.3494203				V87	-0.18936	-0.20782	0.83254	2.167
					V111	0.16216	0.17446	0.89612	1.507
					NV4	0.18419	0.20587	0.96730	2.124
					NV6	-0.06224	-0.06982	0.97428	0.235

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 4.. V87 HARM TO VICTIM

MULTIPLE R	0.50911	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.25920	REGRESSION	4.	1.45687	0.36422	4.19864
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.19746	RESIDUAL	48.	4.16383	0.08675	
STANDARD ERROR	0.29453					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V13	-0.2105190	-0.31737	0.08338	6.374	V16	0.16587	0.16802	0.76015	1.365
V86	0.2271425	0.29520	0.09885	5.280	V21	0.02537	0.02689	0.83171	0.034
NV2	0.1728670	0.24852	0.08714	3.935	V34	-0.14829	-0.14337	0.69246	0.986
V87	-0.5225659D-01	-0.18936	0.03550	2.167	V111	0.18376	0.20105	0.88681	1.980
(CONSTANT)	0.3849107				NV4	0.18374	0.20996	0.96729	2.168
					NV6	-0.06529	-0.07487	0.97402	0.265

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 5.. NV4 PUBLIC DEFENDER

MULTIPLE R	0.54024	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.29185	REGRESSION	5.	1.64043	0.32809	3.87411
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.21652	RESIDUAL	47.	3.98027	0.08469	
STANDARD ERROR	0.29101					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V13	-0.1890527	-0.28501	0.08367	5.106
V86	0.2246418	0.29195	0.09768	5.289
NV2	0.1751833	0.25185	0.08612	4.138
V87	-0.5213355D-01	-0.18892	0.03508	2.209
NV4	0.1262632	0.18374	0.08576	2.168
(CONSTANT)	0.2706127			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.14104	0.14486	0.74699	0.986
V21	0.02463	0.02669	0.83170	0.033
V34	-0.10489	-0.10109	0.65769	0.475
V111	0.18753	0.20982	0.88648	2.118
NV6	-0.07520	-0.08807	0.97129	0.360

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 6.. V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS

MULTIPLE R	0.56836	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.32303	REGRESSION	6.	1.81565	0.30261	3.65830
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.23473	RESIDUAL	46.	3.80504	0.08272	
STANDARD ERROR	0.28761					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V13	-0.1552766	-0.23409	0.08588	3.269
V86	0.2134144	0.27735	0.09685	4.856
NV2	0.1609016	0.23132	0.08567	3.527
V87	-0.5730063D-01	-0.20764	0.03485	2.704
NV4	0.1286435	0.18721	0.08478	2.303
V111	0.1021430D-01	0.18753	0.00702	2.118
(CONSTANT)	-0.3543081D-02			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	-0.01316	-0.00957	0.35834	0.004
V21	-0.18997	-0.15648	0.45933	1.130
V34	-0.03198	-0.02949	0.57563	0.039
NV6	-0.07528	-0.09018	0.97129	0.369

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC REGRESSION LIST 1

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 9.. V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

MULTIPLE R	0.59029	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.34845	REGRESSION	9.	1.95851	0.21761	2.55512
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.21207	RESIDUAL	43.	3.66218	0.08517	
STANDARD ERROR	0.29183					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V13	-0.1725874	-0.26018	0.09228	3.498
V86	0.2054631	0.26702	0.10602	3.756
NV2	0.1623990	0.23347	0.08719	3.469
V87	-0.5754227D-01	-0.20852	0.03563	2.608
NV4	0.1235182	0.18019	0.08929	1.923
V111	0.1668676D-01	0.30636	0.00963	3.005
V21	-0.2620805D-01	-0.21722	0.02293	1.306
NV6	-0.2307289	-0.07018	0.41781	0.305
V34	-0.4742745D-01	-0.07228	0.11326	0.175
(CONSTANT)	0.9199952D-02			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----				
VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	-0.05910	-0.04293	0.34382	0.078

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 10.. V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

MULTIPLE R	0.59131	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.34965	REGRESSION	10.	1.96526	0.19653	2.25803
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.19480	RESIDUAL	42.	3.65543	0.08703	
STANDARD ERROR	0.29502					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION			
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F
V13	-0.1782130	-0.26867	0.09545	3.486				
V86	0.2068093	0.26877	0.10728	3.716				
NV2	0.1638541	0.23556	0.08830	3.444				
V87	-0.5482150D-01	-0.19800	0.03732	2.157				
NV4	0.1284210	0.18688	0.09176	1.959				
V111	0.1891385D-01	0.34725	0.01260	2.255				
V21	-0.2689170D-01	-0.22289	0.02331	1.331				
NV6	-0.2447447	-0.07444	0.42535	0.331				
V34	-0.5156291D-01	-0.07858	0.11545	0.199				
V16	-0.1406809D-01	-0.05910	0.05052	0.078				
(CONSTANT)	-0.2642963D-01							

MAXIMUM STEP REACHED

STATISTICS WHICH CANNOT BE COMPUTED ARE PRINTED AS ALL NINES.

II.

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES
FILE CNTYB (CREATION DATE = 05/21/80)

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

		SUMMARY TABLE					
VARIABLE		MULTIPLE R	R SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R	B	BETA
V13	HISTORY DRUG ABUSE	0.32769	0.10738	0.10738	-0.32769	-0.1782130	
V86	TIME OF OFFENSE	0.41743	0.17425	0.06687	0.29895	0.2068093	-0.26867
NV2	HISPANIC	0.47514	0.22576	0.05151	0.21771	0.1638541	0.26877
V87	HARM TO VICTIM	0.50911	0.25920	0.03344	-0.06781	-0.5482150D-01	0.23556
NV4	PUBLIC DEFENDER	0.54024	0.29185	0.03266	0.23696	0.1284210	-0.19866
V111	DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS	0.56836	0.32303	0.03117	0.29117	0.1891385D-01	0.18688
V21	PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS	0.58276	0.33961	0.01658	0.18410	-0.2689170D-01	0.34725
NV6	USED A WEAPON	0.58804	0.34579	0.00618	-0.05320	-0.2447447	-0.22289
V34	PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST	0.59029	0.34845	0.00266	-0.31473	-0.5156291D-01	-0.07444
V16	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	0.59131	0.34965	0.00120	0.28000	-0.1406809D-01	-0.07858
(CONSTANT)						-0.2642963D-01	-0.05910

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES
***** NOTE CHANGE IN FORMULA FOR STANDARDIZED RESIDUALS AS OF 17 DEC 79 *****
IT WAS (RESIDUAL/STD. DEV. OF DEP. VARIABLE)
IT IS NOW (RESIDUAL/STD. ERROR OF REGRESSION)

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***** REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 3608 BYTES WORKSPACE INCLUDING RESIDUALS *****

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: V114 FROM VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

SEQNUM	OBSERVED V114	PREDICTED V114	RESIDUAL	PLOT OF STANDARDIZED RESIDUAL
				-2.0 -1.0 0.0 1.0 2.0
1	MISSING**	0.1435919	MISSING**	
2	0.3000000	0.3522980	-0.5229804E-01	I
3	0.1250000	MISSING**	MISSING**	* I
4	0.1250000	0.3138014	-0.1888014	I
5	MISSING**	0.5619857	MISSING**	* I
6	0.1666666	0.2321786	-0.6551194E-01	I
7	0.8181818	0.3665670	0.4516147	* I
8	1.0000000	0.4371757	0.5628242	I
9	0.0	0.1334344	-0.1334344	I
10	0.1562500	0.8628488E-01	0.6996506E-01	I
11	0.0	0.1768782	-0.1768782	I *
12	MISSING**	0.4485993	MISSING**	* I
13	1.0000000	0.6250711	0.3749288	I
14	MISSING**	0.4439265	MISSING**	I
15	0.8333331E-01	-0.3698826E-01	0.1203216	I
16	0.7500000	0.3337079	0.4162921	I *
17	0.3333333	0.1551978	0.1781355	I
18	0.0	0.3674364	-0.3674365	I *
19	0.4166666E-01	-0.8334408E-01	0.1250116	I
20	0.4166666E-01	0.2536935E-01	0.1629732E-01	I *
21	0.0	0.1901760	-0.1901760	I *
22	0.1666666	0.1916214	-0.2495483E-01	I
23	0.5000000	0.5885014	-0.8850139E-01	* I
24	MISSING**	0.6092893	MISSING**	* I
25	0.6666666	0.4167638	0.2499028	I
26	0.1111111	0.1878142	-0.7670307E-01	I *
27	1.0000000	0.5857172	0.4142827	* I
28	0.1386888	0.2693964	-0.1305075	I
29	0.0	0.3825102	-0.3825103	* I
30	0.5555555E-01	0.1763547	-0.1207991	I
31	1.1666666	0.4103916	0.7562743	* I
32	MISSING**	0.1727042	MISSING**	I
33	0.2500000	0.1964874	0.5351256E-01	I
34	0.8333331E-01	0.1682369	-0.8490354E-01	I *
35	0.8333331E-01	MISSING**	MISSING**	* I
36	0.2500000	0.3674364	-0.1174365	I
37	0.5000000	0.6273303	-0.1273303	* I
38	MISSING**	0.3176444	MISSING**	* I
39	MISSING**	0.1246781	MISSING**	I
40	0.6666666	0.1024160	0.5642506	I
41	0.2500000	0.2891510	-0.3915101E-01	I
42	0.0	0.2536935E-01	-0.2536934E-01	* I
43	0.0	0.1727042	-0.1727042	* I
44	0.2500000	0.5336851	-0.2836851	* I

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY

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PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES

45	0.2777778E-01	0.7940632E-01	-0.5162855E-01
46	0.3750000	0.3618532	0.1314679E-01
47	MISSING**	0.3995819	MISSING**
48	0.0	0.8280325E-01	-0.8280325E-01
49	0.3333333	0.8280325E-01	0.2505300
50	MISSING**	MISSING**	MISSING**
51	0.7272727	0.4167265	0.3105461
52	MISSING**	0.5573761E-01	MISSING**
53	MISSING**	0.6057354	MISSING**
54	0.1875000	0.1109429	0.7655704E-01
55	0.8333331E-01	0.3698310	-0.2864977
56	MISSING**	0.1537904	MISSING**
57	MISSING**	0.4273102	MISSING**
58	0.2500000	0.1892234	0.6077656E-01
59	0.3333333	0.3176444	0.1568887E-01
60	1.000000	0.4675131	0.5324868
61	MISSING**	0.3499855	MISSING**
62	0.5000000	0.3785599	0.1214400
63	0.6666666	0.3729439	0.2937227
64	0.1590909	0.5053344	-0.3462436
65	0.2916666	0.4878796	-0.1962129
66	0.3750000	0.3580493	0.1695063E-01
67	0.0	0.2392729E-01	-0.2392728E-01
68	0.0	-0.1390041E-01	0.1390041E-01
69	0.5000000	0.3011286	0.1988714
70	0.1666666	0.1469583	0.1970833E-01
71	0.1666666	0.2127911	-0.4612447E-01
72	0.2777778E-01	0.4432959	-0.4155181
73	MISSING**	0.6783326	MISSING**
74	0.3333333	0.5882581	-0.2549248
75	MISSING**	0.5013436E-02	MISSING**
76	0.1388888	0.4590477	-0.3201588
77	0.5000000	0.5112478	-0.1124776E-01
78	0.1666666	0.2712493	-0.1045827
79	MISSING**	0.3550912	MISSING**
80	0.0	0.2112243	-0.2112243
81	1.000000	0.5433675	0.4566324
82	1.000000	0.7890314	0.2109684
83	0.1666666	0.1623317	0.4334886E-02
84	MISSING**	0.5760166	MISSING**
85	0.0	0.1989091	-0.1989091
86	0.8333331E-01	0.1928063	-0.1094729
87	0.0	MISSING**	MISSING**
88	0.0	MISSING**	MISSING**
89	1.000000	0.4298737	0.5701262
90	0.1666666	0.2089872	-0.4232063E-01
91	0.8333331E-01	0.3523307	-0.2689974
92	MISSING**	0.5122029	MISSING**
93	0.2500000	0.1685283	0.8147168E-01
94	0.1944444	0.2224063	-0.2796195E-01
95	1.000000	0.7323693	0.2676303
96	0.5000000	0.3367047	0.1632952
97	0.5000000	0.9442306E-01	0.4055769

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES

98	0.2500000	0.5515546	-0.3015546
99	0.8571428	0.4972649	0.3598778
100	0.2500000	MISSING**	MISSING**

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VOLUME III

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION

COUNTY C

SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

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PAGE 1

SPSS FOR OS/360, VERSION H, RELEASE 8.1, MAY 20, 1980

CURRENT DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SPSS BATCH SYSTEM
ORDER FROM MCGRAW-HILL: SPSS, 2ND ED. (PRINCIPAL TEXT) ORDER FROM SPSS INC.: SPSS STATISTICAL ALGORITHMS
SPSS PRIMER (BRIEF INTRO TO SPSS) SPSS POCKET GUIDE, RELEASE 8
SPSS UPDATE (USE W/SPSS, 2ND FOR REL. 7 & 8) KEYWORDS: THE SPSS INC. NEWSLETTER

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION.. ALLOWS FOR.. 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES 409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES 1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 RUN NAME APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
2 GET FILE CNTYC

FILE CNTYC HAS 129 VARIABLES

THE SUBFILES ARE..

NAME	NO OF CASES
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CNTYC	68
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CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.05 SECONDS

3 SELECT IF	(V2 NE 2 AND 48 AND 49)
4 RECODE	V78(2,4=1)(3=2)(5,6,7=3)/V88(1 THRU 20=1)(21 THRU 30=2)
5	(31 THRU 40=3)(41 THRU 50=4)(51 THRU 60=5)(61 THRU 96=6)/
6	V111(1 THRU 20=1)(21 THRU 25=2)(26 THRU 30=3)(31 THRU 90=4)/
7	V112,V113(2 THRU 6=1)(7 THRU 12=2)(13 THRU 24=3)(25 THRU 48=4)
8	(49 THRU 300=5)
9 VALUE LABELS	V111 (1)UNDER 21 (2)21 TO 25 (3)26 TO 30 (4)OVER 30 /
10	V88 (1)UNDER 21 (2)21 TO 30 (3)31 TO 40 (4)41 TO 50
11	(5)51 TO 60 (6)OVER 60 /V72 (7)CYA (8)CRC
12 VALUE LABELS	V78 (1)CHARGE ONLY (2)SENTENCE ONLY (3)BOTH /
13	V112,V113(0)NONE (1)2 WKS TO 6 MOS (2)7 MOS TO 1 YR
14	(3)13 MOS TO 2 YRS (4)25 MOS TO 4 YRS (5)OVER 4 YRS
15 TASK NAME	ROBBERY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY C
16 COMMENT	THESE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE
17	DESCRIPTION OF THE ROBBERY CASE FILE IN COUNTY C AND
18	DOCUMENT TABLES ONE THROUGH SIX IN THE FINAL REPORT ON
19	PLEA BARGAINING
20 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 1)
21 FREQUENCIES	GENERAL=V3 TO V7,V9 TO V28,V33,V34,V48 TO V62,V66 TO V68,
22	V72,V73,V76 TO V83,V85 TO V98,V112,V113,V117

GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 5120 VALUES AND 1536 LABELS PER VARIABLE FOR 'FREQUENCIES'

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
ROBBERY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY C
FILE CNTYC (CREATION DATE = 07/01/80)

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V3 SEX

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	13	92.9	92.9	92.9
FEMALE	2.	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V4 RACE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	10	71.4	71.4	71.4
SPANISH	3.	4	28.6	28.6	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V5 MARITAL STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
SINGLE	1.	7	50.0	70.0	70.0
DIVORCED	4.	2	14.3	20.0	90.0
WIDOWED	5.	1	7.1	10.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	7.	4	28.6	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 10 MISSING CASES 4

V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
9-11	3.	8	57.1	88.9	88.9
12	4.	1	7.1	11.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	8.	5	35.7	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 9 MISSING CASES 5

V7 YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	1	7.1	10.0	10.0
	6.	9	64.3	90.0	100.0
	7.	4	28.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 10 MISSING CASES 4

V9 CITIZENSHIP

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
UNITED STATES	1.	14	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
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V10 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
FULL-TIME	1.	2	14.3	16.7	16.7
PART-TIME	2.	1	7.1	8.3	25.0
UNEMPLOYED	3.	9	64.3	75.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	2	14.3	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 12 MISSING CASES 2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	5	35.7	100.0	100.0
	9.	9	64.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES	5	MISSING CASES	9
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V12 HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	1	7.1	9.1	9.1
NO	2.	10	71.4	90.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	3	21.4	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 11 MISSING CASES 3

V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	6	42.9	60.0	60.0
NO	2.	4	28.6	40.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	4	28.6	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 10 MISSING CASES 4

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V14 HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	4	28.6	36.4	36.4
NO	2.	7	50.0	63.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	3	21.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	11	MISSING CASES	3		

CONTINUED

17 OF 22

V15 PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	3	21.4	23.1	23.1
	1.	2	14.3	15.4	38.5
	2.	1	7.1	7.7	46.2
	3.	4	28.6	30.8	76.9
	6.	1	7.1	7.7	84.6
	7.	1	7.1	7.7	92.3
	8.	1	7.1	7.7	100.0
	9.	1	7.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 13 MISSING CASES 1

V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	6	42.9	46.2	46.2
	1.	4	28.6	30.8	76.9
	2.	1	7.1	7.7	84.6
	3.	1	7.1	7.7	92.3
	7.	1	7.1	7.7	100.0
	9.	1	7.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 13 MISSING CASES 1

V17 # OF "211S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	10	71.4	76.9	76.9
	1.	2	14.3	15.4	92.3
	4.	1	7.1	7.7	100.0
	99.	1	7.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 13 MISSING CASES 1

V18 # OF "459S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	10	71.4	76.9	76.9
	1.	1	7.1	7.7	84.6
	3.	1	7.1	7.7	92.3
	5.	1	7.1	7.7	100.0
	99.	1	7.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 13 MISSING CASES 1

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V19 FELONY CONVICTIONS LAST 5 YRS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.	7	50.0	58.3	58.3
	1.	3	21.4	25.0	83.3
	2.	2	14.3	16.7	100.0
	9.	2	14.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 12 MISSING CASES 2

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V20 PRIOR MISDOMENOR ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	2	14.3	25.0	25.0
	3.	2	14.3	25.0	50.0
	4.	1	7.1	12.5	62.5
	8.	3	21.4	37.5	100.0
	9.	6	42.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 8 MISSING CASES 6

V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.	3	21.4	37.5	37.5
	2.	2	14.3	25.0	62.5
	3.	1	7.1	12.5	75.0
	5.	1	7.1	12.5	87.5
	8.	1	7.1	12.5	100.0
	9.	6	42.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 8 MISSING CASES 6

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ROBBERY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY C
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V22 MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS 5 YRS.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.	3	21.4	37.5	37.5
	1.	1	7.1	12.5	50.0
	2.	3	21.4	37.5	87.5
	3.	1	7.1	12.5	100.0
	9.	6	42.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 8 MISSING CASES 6

V23 JUVENILE RECORD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	9	64.3	90.0	90.0
NO	2.	1	7.1	10.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	4	28.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	10				
MISSING CASES	4				

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V24 POLICE CHARGE #1

VALID CASES	14	MISSING CASES	0
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14

0

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V25 POLICE CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	9	64.3	64.3	64.3
	211.0	1	7.1	7.1	71.4
	415.0	1	7.1	7.1	78.6
	459.0	3	21.4	21.4	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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ROBBERY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY C
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V26 POLICE CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	12	85.7	85.7	85.7
	211.0	1	7.1	7.1	92.9
	245.0	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V27 POLICE CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	13	92.9	92.9	92.9
	211.0	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V28 POLICE CHARGE #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	14	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	2	14.3	20.0	20.0
NO	2.	8	57.1	80.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	4	28.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 10 MISSING CASES 4

V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	6	42.9	46.2	46.2
NO	2.	7	50.0	53.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	1	7.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 13 MISSING CASES 1

V48 INDICTMENT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	211.0	14	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V49 INDICTMENT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	2	14.3	14.3	14.3
	211.0	1	7.1	7.1	21.4
	459.0	8	57.1	57.1	78.6
	667.5	1	7.1	7.1	85.7
	664211.0	2	14.3	14.3	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V50 INDICTMNET #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	4	28.6	28.6	28.6
	211.0	4	28.6	28.6	57.1
	245.1	2	14.3	14.3	71.4
	487.2	1	7.1	7.1	78.6
	496.0	3	21.4	21.4	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V51 INDICTMENT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	4	28.6	28.6	28.6
	245.0	2	14.3	14.3	42.9
	245.1	1	7.1	7.1	50.0
	667.5	2	14.3	14.3	64.3
	12022.0	1	7.1	7.1	71.4
	12022.1	2	14.3	14.3	85.7
	12022.5	2	14.3	14.3	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V52 INDICTMENT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	4	28.6	28.6	28.6
	211.0	1	7.1	7.1	35.7
	667.5	2	14.3	14.3	50.0
	12022.0	2	14.3	14.3	64.3
	12022.1	3	21.4	21.4	85.7
	12022.5	2	14.3	14.3	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V53 INDICTMENT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	9	64.3	64.3	64.3
	459.0	1	7.1	7.1	71.4
	12022.0	3	21.4	21.4	92.9
	12022.1	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V54 COMPLAINT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	2	14.3	14.3	14.3
	211.0	10	71.4	71.4	85.7
	459.0	2	14.3	14.3	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V55 COMPLAINT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	6	42.9	42.9	42.9
	211.0	5	35.7	35.7	78.6
	459.0	2	14.3	14.3	92.9
	487.2	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V56 COMPLAINT #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	8	57.1	57.1	57.1
	211.0	1	7.1	7.1	64.3
	245.0	1	7.1	7.1	71.4
	459.0	3	21.4	21.4	92.9
	496.0	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V57 COMPLAINT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	11	78.6	78.6	78.6
	245.0	1	7.1	7.1	85.7
	459.0	1	7.1	7.1	92.9
	12022.5	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V58 COMPLAINT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	12	85.7	85.7	85.7
	496.0	1	7.1	7.1	92.9
	667.5	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V59 COMPLAINT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	13	92.9	92.9	92.9
	667.5	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V60 NUMBER OF COUNTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	1.	2	14.3	14.3	14.3
	2.	1	7.1	7.1	21.4
	3.	1	7.1	7.1	28.6
	4.	2	14.3	14.3	42.9
	5.	3	21.4	21.4	64.3
	6.	4	28.6	28.6	92.9
	10.	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V61 NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	4	28.6	33.3	33.3
	2.	1	7.1	8.3	41.7
	3.	4	28.6	33.3	75.0
	4.	1	7.1	8.3	83.3
	7.	1	7.1	8.3	91.7
	8.	1	7.1	8.3	100.0
	99.	2	14.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 12 MISSING CASES 2

V62 FIRST PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NOT GUILTY	2.	14	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V66 CHANGE OF PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	9	64.3	64.3	64.3
NO	2.	4	28.6	28.6	92.9
	5.	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V67 TYPE OF COUNSEL

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PUBLIC DEFENDER	1.	8	57.1	57.1	57.1
PRIVATE	3.	6	42.9	42.9	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V68 TRIAL DISPOSITION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY PLEA	1.	10	71.4	71.4	71.4
GUILTY BY JURY	3.	4	28.6	28.6	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES	14	MISSING CASES	0
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V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PROBATION	1.	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
PRISON	3.	7	50.0	50.0	57.1
SPLIT SENTENCE	4.	6	42.9	42.9	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NO	2.	13	92.9	100.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	1	7.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES	13	MISSING CASES	1
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V76 P.S.I.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	12	85.7	92.3	92.3
NO	2.	1	7.1	7.7	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	1	7.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 13 MISSING CASES 1

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V77 PLEA AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	10	71.4	71.4	71.4
NO	2.	4	28.6	28.6	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V78 TYPE OF AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
CHARGE ONLY	1.	2	14.3	22.2	22.2
SENTENCE ONLY	2.	1	7.1	11.1	33.3
BOTH	3.	6	42.9	66.7	100.0
	9.	5	35.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 9 MISSING CASES 5

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V79 CONVICTION CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	211.0	6	42.9	42.9	42.9
	439.0	4	28.6	28.6	71.4
	487.0	1	7.1	7.1	78.6
	487.2	2	14.3	14.3	92.9
	666.0	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V80 CONVICTION CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	8	57.1	57.1	57.1
	211.0	1	7.1	7.1	64.3
	245.1	1	7.1	7.1	71.4
	459.0	2	14.3	14.3	85.7
	667.5	1	7.1	7.1	92.9
	12022.0	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V81 CONVICTION CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	10	71.4	71.4	71.4
	496.0	2	14.3	14.3	85.7
	667.5	1	7.1	7.1	92.9
	12022.2	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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VB2 CONVICTION CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	13	92.9	92.9	92.9
	12022.5	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V83 NUMBER OF CONVICTION CHARGES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	11	78.6	78.6	78.6
	2.	1	7.1	7.1	85.7
	4.	2	14.3	14.3	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V85 BURGLARY VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NON RESIDENTIAL	1.	3	21.4	37.5	37.5
RESIDENTIAL	2.	5	35.7	62.5	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	6	42.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 8 MISSING CASES 6

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V86 TIME OF OFFENSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	11	78.6	84.6	84.6
NO	2.	2	14.3	15.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	1	7.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 13 MISSING CASES 1

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V87 HARM TO VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
NONE	1.	11	78.6	78.6	78.6
MINOR INJURY	2.	2	14.3	14.3	92.9
HOSPITALIZATION	3.	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V88 AGE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	99.	14	100.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 0 MISSING CASES 14

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V89 RACE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	13	92.9	100.0	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	1	7.1	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 13 MISSING CASES 1

V90 SEX OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	12	85.7	85.7	85.7
MULT.	5.	2	14.3	14.3	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	14	MISSING CASES	0		

V91 RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
FRIEND OR ACQUAINTAN	2.	3	21.4	21.4	21.4
STRANGER	3.	11	78.6	78.6	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V92 WEAPON USED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	11	78.6	78.6	78.6
NO	2.	3	21.4	21.4	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V93 CONFESSION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
		FREQ	FREQ	FREQ	FREQ
		(PCT)	(PCT)	(PCT)	(PCT)
NO	2.	14	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V94 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	14	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V95 NUMBER OF WITNESSES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	8	57.1	57.1	57.1
	2.	3	21.4	21.4	78.6
	3.	3	21.4	21.4	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V96 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	14	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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V97 AMOUNT OF LOSS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UP TO \$100	1.	7	50.0	58.3	58.3
\$101-250	2.	4	28.6	33.3	91.7
	13.	1	7.1	8.3	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	2	14.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 12 MISSING CASES 2

V98 AMOUNT OF DAMAGE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UP TO \$100	1.	3	21.4	100.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	11	78.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 3 MISSING CASES 11

V112 MAXIMUM SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	3	21.4	21.4	21.4
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	5	35.7	35.7	57.1
OVER 4 YRS	5.	6	42.9	42.9	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V113 ACTUAL SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	0.	2	14.3	14.3	14.3
2 WKS TO 6 MOS	1.	3	21.4	21.4	35.7
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	2	14.3	14.3	50.0
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	1	7.1	7.1	57.1
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	1	7.1	7.1	64.3
OVER 4 YRS	5.	5	35.7	35.7	100.0
	TOTAL	14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
JURY TRIAL	1.	4	28.6	28.6	28.6
PLEA BARGAIN	2.	10	71.4	71.4	100.0
TOTAL		14	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 14 MISSING CASES 0

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 628 BYTES

3 TRANSFORMATIONS

25 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES

14 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.84 SECONDS

23	TASK NAME	BURGLARY CASE PROFILES - COUNTY C
24	COMMENT	THESE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE
25		DESCRIPTION OF THE BURGLARY CASE FILE IN COUNTY C AND
26		DOCUMENT TABLES ONE THROUGH SIX IN THE FINAL REPORT ON
27		PLEA BARGAINING
28	*SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 2)
29	FREQUENCIES	GENERAL=V3 TO V7,V9 TO V28,V33,V34,V48 TO V62,V66 TO V68,
30		V72,V73,V76 TO V83,V85 TO V98,V112,V113,V117

GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 5120 VALUES AND 1536 LABELS PER VARIABLE FOR 'FREQUENCIES'

V3 SEX

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	50	94.3	94.3	94.3
FEMALE	2.	3	5.7	5.7	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V4 RACE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	35	66.0	74.5	74.5
BLACK	2.	3	5.7	6.4	80.9
SPANISH	3.	9	17.0	19.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	6.	6	11.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 47 MISSING CASES 6

V5 MARITAL STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
SINGLE	1.	29	54.7	64.4	64.4
MARRIED	2.	4	7.5	8.9	73.3
SEPERATED	3.	4	7.5	8.9	82.2
DIVORCED	4.	7	13.2	15.6	97.8
COMMON LAW	6.	1	1.9	2.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	7.	8	15.1	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 45 MISSING CASES 8

V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
9-11	3.	18	34.0	43.9	43.9
12	4.	13	24.5	31.7	75.6
SOME COLLEGE	5.	10	18.9	24.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	8.	12	22.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 41 MISSING CASES 12

V7 YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	7	13.2	17.5	17.5
	1.	2	3.8	5.0	22.5
	2.	2	3.8	5.0	27.5
	5.	1	1.9	2.5	30.0
	6.	28	52.8	70.0	100.0
	7.	13	24.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	40				
MISSING CASES	13				

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V9 CITIZENSHIP

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
UNITED STATES	1.	52	98.1	98.1	98.1
LEGAL ALIEN	2.	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V1Q EMPLOYMENT STATUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FULL-TIME	1.	14	26.4	30.4	30.4
PART-TIME	2.	5	9.4	10.9	41.3
UNEMPLOYED	3.	20	37.7	43.5	84.8
IRREGULAR	4.	7	13.2	15.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	7	13.2	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 46 MISSING CASES 7

V11 LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	25	47.2	86.2	86.2
	2.	3	5.7	10.3	96.6
	8.	1	1.9	3.4	100.0
	9.	24	45.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 29 MISSING CASES 24

V12 HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	6	11.3	13.6	13.6
NO	2.	38	71.7	86.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	9	17.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES

44

MISSING CASES

9

V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	27	50.9	62.8	62.8
NO	2.	16	30.2	37.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	10	18.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 43 MISSING CASES 10

V14 HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	16	30.2	38.1	38.1
NO	2.	26	49.1	61.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	11	20.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 42 MISSING CASES 11

V15 PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	16	30.2	31.4	31.4
	1.	9	17.0	17.6	49.0
	2.	5	9.4	9.8	58.8
	3.	3	5.7	5.9	64.7
	4.	4	7.5	7.8	72.5
	5.	2	3.8	3.9	76.5
	6.	3	5.7	5.9	82.4
	7.	1	1.9	2.0	84.3
	8.	8	15.1	15.7	100.0
	9.	2	3.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 51 MISSING CASES 2

V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.	27	50.9	52.9	52.9
	1.	10	18.9	19.6	72.5
	2.	4	7.5	7.8	80.4
	3.	3	5.7	5.9	86.3
	4.	3	5.7	5.9	92.2
	5.	2	3.8	3.9	96.1
	6.	1	1.9	2.0	98.0
	8.	1	1.9	2.0	100.0
	9.	2	3.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 51 MISSING CASES 2

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V17 # OF "211S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.	44	83.0	86.3	86.3
	1.	5	9.4	9.8	96.1
	2.	1	1.9	2.0	98.0
	7.	1	1.9	2.0	100.0
	99.	2	3.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 51 MISSING CASES 2

V18 # OF "459S"

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	34	64.2	66.7	66.7
	1.	7	13.2	13.7	80.4
	2.	7	13.2	13.7	94.1
	3.	1	1.9	2.0	96.1
	5.	1	1.9	2.0	98.0
	7.	1	1.9	2.0	100.0
	99.	2	3.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 51 MISSING CASES 2

V19 FELONY CONVICTIONS LAST 5 YRS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	32	60.4	62.7	62.7
	1.	11	20.8	21.6	84.3
	2.	3	5.7	5.9	90.2
	3.	3	5.7	5.9	96.1
	4.	2	3.8	3.9	100.0
	9.	2	3.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 51 MISSING CASES 2

V20 PRIOR MISDOMENOR ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	7	13.2	16.7	16.7
	1.	4	7.5	9.5	26.2
	2.	6	11.3	14.3	40.5
	3.	1	1.9	2.4	42.9
	4.	4	7.5	9.5	52.4
	5.	7	13.2	16.7	69.0
	7.	4	7.5	9.5	78.6
	8.	9	17.0	21.4	100.0
	9.	11	20.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 42 MISSING CASES 11

V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	11	20.8	27.5	27.5
	1.	5	9.4	12.5	40.0
	2.	6	11.3	15.0	55.0
	3.	10	18.9	25.0	80.0
	4.	2	3.8	5.0	85.0
	5.	2	3.8	5.0	90.0
	7.	1	1.9	2.5	92.5
	8.	3	5.7	7.5	100.0
	9.	13	24.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 40 MISSING CASES 13

V22 MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS 5 YRS.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.	14	26.4	35.0	35.0
	1.	7	13.2	17.5	52.5
	2.	10	18.9	25.0	77.5
	3.	4	7.5	10.0	87.5
	4.	2	3.8	5.0	92.5
	5.	3	5.7	7.5	100.0
	9.	13	24.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 40 MISSING CASES 13

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V23 JUVENILE RECORD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	27	50.9	77.1	77.1
NO	2.	8	15.1	22.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	18	34.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 35 MISSING CASES 18

V24 POLICE CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	261.	1	1.9	1.9	1.9
	459.	51	96.2	96.2	98.1
	496.	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V25 POLICE CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	25	47.2	47.2	47.2
	182.0	1	1.9	1.9	49.1
	245.1	1	1.9	1.9	50.9
	459.0	10	18.9	18.9	69.8
	470.0	2	3.8	3.8	73.6
	496.0	9	17.0	17.0	90.6
	10851.0	5	9.4	9.4	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V26 POLICE CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	44	83.0	83.0	83.0
	166.4	1	1.9	1.9	84.9
	182.0	1	1.9	1.9	86.8
	459.0	3	5.7	5.7	92.5
	470.0	1	1.9	1.9	94.3
	647.6	1	1.9	1.9	96.2
	10851.0	1	1.9	1.9	98.1
	11550.0	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V27 POLICE CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	50	94.3	94.3	94.3
	270.0	1	1.9	1.9	96.2
	459.0	1	1.9	1.9	98.1
	10851.0	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V28 POLICE CHARGE #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	53	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	1	1.9	2.2	2.2
YES	1.	8	15.1	17.4	19.6
NO	2.	36	67.9	78.3	97.8
	181.	1	1.9	2.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	7	13.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 46 MISSING CASES 7

V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	24	45.3	47.1	47.1
NO	2.	27	50.9	52.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	2	3.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 51 MISSING CASES 2

V48 INDICTMENT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	9	17.0	17.0	17.0
	261.0	1	1.9	1.9	18.9
	459.0	43	81.1	81.1	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V49 INDICTMENT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	24	45.3	45.3	45.3
	459.0	4	7.5	7.5	52.8
	466.0	1	1.9	1.9	54.7
	470.0	1	1.9	1.9	56.6
	496.0	18	34.0	34.0	90.6
	10851.0	4	7.5	7.5	98.1
	10852.0	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V50 INDICTMNET #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	43	81.1	81.1	81.1
	242.0	1	1.9	1.9	83.0
	459.0	1	1.9	1.9	84.9
	470.0	2	3.8	3.8	88.7
	496.0	1	1.9	1.9	90.6
	647.6	1	1.9	1.9	92.5
	667.5	2	3.8	3.8	96.2
	10851.0	2	3.8	3.8	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V51 INDICTMENT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	48	90.6	90.6	90.6
	459.0	1	1.9	1.9	92.5
	496.0	1	1.9	1.9	94.3
	602.5	1	1.9	1.9	96.2
	667.5	2	3.8	3.8	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V52 INDICTMENT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	52	98.1	98.1	98.1
	459.0	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V53 INDICTMENT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	53	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V54 COMPLAINT #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	11	20.8	20.8	20.8
	261.0	1	1.9	1.9	22.6
	459.0	40	75.5	75.5	98.1
	10851.0	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V55. COMPLAINT #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	27	50.9	50.9	50.9
	459.0	11	20.8	20.8	71.7
	466.0	1	1.9	1.9	73.6
	496.0	10	18.9	18.9	92.5
	10851.0	4	7.5	7.5	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V56 COMPLAINT #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	44	83.0	83.0	83.0
	459.0	2	3.8	3.8	86.8
	470.0	2	3.8	3.8	90.6
	496.0	2	3.8	3.8	94.3
	10851.0	3	5.7	5.7	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V57 COMPLAINT #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	49	92.5	92.5	92.5
	459.0	3	5.7	5.7	98.1
	667.5	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V58 COMPLAINT #5

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	52	98.1	98.1	98.1
	496.0	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V59 COMPLAINT #6

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	53	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V60 NUMBER OF COUNTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	4	7.5	7.8	7.8
	1.	16	30.2	31.4	39.2
	2.	14	26.4	27.5	66.7
	3.	6	11.3	11.8	78.4
	4.	8	15.1	15.7	94.1
	5.	1	1.9	2.0	96.1
	6.	2	3.8	3.9	100.0
	99.	2	3.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 51 MISSING CASES 2

V61 NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.	1	1.9	2.9	2.9
	1.	14	26.4	41.2	44.1
	2.	11	20.8	32.4	76.5
	3.	4	7.5	11.8	88.2
	4.	3	5.7	8.8	97.1
	5.	1	1.9	2.9	100.0
	99.	19	35.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 34 MISSING CASES 19

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V62 FIRST PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY	1.	2	3.8	3.8	3.8
NOT GUILTY	2.	50	94.3	96.2	100.0
UNKNOWN	4.	1	1.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 52 MISSING CASES 1

V66 CHANGE OF PLEA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	50	94.3	94.3	94.3
NO	2.	3	5.7	5.7	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V67 TYPE OF COUNSEL

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PUBLIC DEFENDER	1.	38	71.7	71.7	71.7
PRIVATE	3.	15	28.3	28.3	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V68 TRIAL DISPOSITION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
GUILTY PLEA	1.	48	90.6	92.3	92.3
NOLO	2.	2	3.8	3.8	96.2
GUILTY BY JURY	3.	1	1.9	1.9	98.1
GUILTY BY JUDGE	4.	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
UNKNOWN	7.	1	1.9	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 52 MISSING CASES 1

V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
PROBATION	1.	7	13.2	14.0	14.0
JAIL	2.	6	11.3	12.0	26.0
PRISON	3.	18	34.0	36.0	62.0
SPLIT SENTENCE	4.	18	34.0	36.0	98.0
OTHER	5.	1	1.9	2.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	6.	3	5.7	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 50 MISSING CASES 3

V73 . RESTITUTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	12	22.6	24.0	24.0
NO	2.	38	71.7	76.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	3	5.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 50 MISSING CASES 3

V76 P.S.I.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	40	75.5	76.9	76.9
NO	2.	12	22.6	23.1	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	1	1.9	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 52 MISSING CASES 1

V77 PLEA AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	47	88.7	90.4	90.4
NO	2.	5	9.4	9.6	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	1	1.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 52 MISSING CASES 1

V78 TYPE OF AGREEMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
CHARGE ONLY	1.	20	37.7	41.7	41.7
SENTENCE ONLY	2.	10	18.9	20.8	62.5
BOTH	3.	18	34.0	37.5	100.0
	9.	5	9.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 48 MISSING CASES 5

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V79 CONVICTION CHARGE #1

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	242.0	1	1.9	1.9	1.9
	459.0	35	66.0	66.0	67.9
	488.0	2	3.8	3.8	71.7
	496.0	11	20.8	20.8	92.5
	602.5	1	1.9	1.9	94.3
	10851.0	3	5.7	5.7	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V80 CONVICTION CHARGE #2

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	39	73.6	73.6	73.6
	459.0	3	5.7	5.7	79.2
	470.0	3	5.7	5.7	84.9
	496.0	2	3.8	3.8	88.7
	602.5	1	1.9	1.9	90.6
	647.6	1	1.9	1.9	92.5
	667.5	2	3.8	3.8	96.2
	10851.0	2	3.8	3.8	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V81 CONVICTION CHARGE #3

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	52	98.1	98.1	98.1
	667.5	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V82 CONVICTION CHARGE #4

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.0	53	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V83 NUMBER OF CONVICTION CHARGES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	1	1.9	1.9	1.9
	1.	39	73.6	73.6	75.5
	2.	11	20.8	20.8	96.2
	3.	1	1.9	1.9	98.1
	6.	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

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V85 BURGLARY VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
NON RESIDENTIAL	1.	21	39.6	39.6	39.6
RESIDENTIAL	2.	25	47.2	47.2	86.8
AUTO	3.	5	9.4	9.4	96.2
MULT.	4.	2	3.8	3.8	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V86 TIME OF OFFENSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	40	75.5	81.6	81.6
NO	2.	9	17.0	18.4	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	4	7.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 49 MISSING CASES 4

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VS7 HARM TO VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	1.	52	98.1	98.1	98.1
MINOR INJURY	2.	1	1.9	1.9	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V88 AGE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	0.	1	1.9	50.0	50.0
31 TO 40	3.	1	1.9	50.0	100.0
	99.	51	96.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 2 MISSING CASES 51

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V89 RACE OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHITE	1.	35	66.0	85.4	85.4
ORIENTAL	3.	3	5.7	7.3	92.7
AM. INDIAN	4.	1	1.9	2.4	95.1
	8.	2	3.8	4.9	100.0
DOES NOT APPLY	6.	12	22.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 41 MISSING CASES 12

V90 SEX OF VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MALE	1.	31	58.5	62.0	62.0
FEMALE	2.	10	18.9	20.0	82.0
MULT.	5.	9	17.0	18.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	3	5.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 50 MISSING CASES 3

V91 RELATIONSHIP WITH VICTIM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FAMILY	1.	2	3.8	4.0	4.0
FRIEND OR ACQUAINTAN	2.	8	15.1	16.0	20.0
STRANGER	3.	40	75.5	80.0	100.0
UNKNOWN	5.	3	5.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 50 MISSING CASES 3

V92 WEAPON USED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
NO	2.	53	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V93 CONFESSION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
		FREQ	FREQ	FREQ	FREQ
			(PCT)	(PCT)	(PCT)
NO	2.	53	100.0	100.0	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V94 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	50	94.3	96.2	96.2
NO	2.	2	3.8	3.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	1	1.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 52 MISSING CASES 1

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V95 NUMBER OF WITNESSES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
	0.	23	43.4	43.4	43.4
	1.	16	30.2	30.2	73.6
	2.	7	13.2	13.2	86.8
	3.	3	5.7	5.7	92.5
	4.	1	1.9	1.9	94.3
	99.	3	5.7	5.7	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V96 EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE	ADJUSTED	CUM
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	24	45.3	52.2	52.2
NO	2.	22	41.5	47.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	3.	7	13.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 46 MISSING CASES 7

V97 AMOUNT OF LOSS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UP TO \$100	1.	15	28.3	35.7	35.7
\$101-250	2.	5	9.4	11.9	47.6
\$251-500	3.	7	13.2	16.7	64.3
\$501-1,000	4.	5	9.4	11.9	76.2
\$1,001-5,000	5.	8	15.1	19.0	95.2
\$5,001-10,000	6.	2	3.8	4.8	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	11	20.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 42 MISSING CASES 11

V98 AMOUNT OF DAMAGE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UP TO \$100	1.	11	20.8	73.3	73.3
\$101-250	2.	4	7.5	26.7	100.0
UNKNOWN	9.	38	71.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 15 MISSING CASES 38

V112 MAXIMUM SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
2 WKS TO 6 MOS	1.	6	11.3	11.3	11.3
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	5	9.4	9.4	20.8
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	17	32.1	32.1	52.8
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	25	47.2	47.2	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 0

V113 ACTUAL SENTENCE IN MONTHS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NONE	0.	9	17.0	18.8	18.8
	0.	1	1.9	2.1	20.8
2 WKS TO 6 MOS	1.	16	30.2	33.3	54.2
7 MOS TO 1 YR	2.	5	9.4	10.4	64.6
13 MOS TO 2 YRS	3.	9	17.0	18.8	83.3
25 MOS TO 4 YRS	4.	7	13.2	14.6	97.9
OVER 4 YRS	5.	1	1.9	2.1	100.0
	999.	5	9.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 48 MISSING CASES 5

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V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
JURY TRIAL	1.	1	1.9	2.1	2.1
PLEA BARGAIN	2.	44	83.0	91.7	93.8
GUILTY NO BARG	3.	3	5.7	6.3	100.0
	9.	5	9.4	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		53	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 48 MISSING CASES 5

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
3 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.87 SECONDS

31 TASK NAME	TYPE OF SENTENCE BY DISPOSITION - COUNTY C
32 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 1 OR 2)
33 COMMENT	THE FOLLOWING TABLES DOCUMENT TABLE SEVEN IN THE FINAL
34	REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING
35 CROSSTABS	TABLES=V117 BY V72 BY V116
36 OPTIONS	4,5

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 3278 CELLS, 3258 TABLES WITH 3 DIMENSIONS FOR CROSSTAB PROBLEM *****

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION BY V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE VALUE = 1. ROBBERY
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V72				ROW TOTAL
		COUNT	IPROBATIO	PRISON	SPLIT SE	
		IN	IN	IN	NTENCE	
		I	1.I	3.I	4.I	
V117		I	I	I	I	
	1.	I	0	I	4	4
JURY	TRIAL	I	0.0	I	100.0	I 28.6
		I	I	I	I	
	2.	I	1	I	3	10
PLEA	BARGAIN	I	10.0	I	30.0	I 60.0 I 71.4
		I	I	I	I	
COLUMN		1	7	6	14	
TOTAL		7.1	50.0	42.9	100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION BY V72 SENTENCE IMPOSED
CONTROLLING FOR..
V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE

VALUE = 2. BURGLARY

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		V72					
		COUNT	I		PRISON	SPLIT SE	ROW
		ROW PCT	IPROBATIO	JAIL	IN	NTENCE	TOTAL
			1.I	2.I	3.I	4.I	
V117		-----I-----					

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 7

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PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
7 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.18 SECONDS

45 TASK NAME SENTENCE DIFFERENTIALS
46 MSELECT IF (V116 EQ 1 OR 2)
47 COMMENT THE FOLLOWING DATA DOCUMENTS TABLES VIII AND IX IN
48 THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING.
49 BREAKDOWN TABLES=V113,V114 BY V116 BY V117

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2239 CELLS AND 2 DIMENSIONS FOR SUBPROGRAM BREAKDOWN *****

----- DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS -----
 CRITERION VARIABLE V113 ACTUAL SENTENCE IN MONTHS
 BROKEN DOWN BY V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 BY V117 TYPE OF CONVICTION

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			1195.1000	19.2758	26.6478	710.1065	(62)
V116	1.	ROBBERY	498.0000	35.5714	36.3672	1322.5714	(14)
V117	1.	JURY TRIAL	268.0000	67.0000	15.7903	249.3333	(4)
V117	2.	PLEA BARGAIN	230.0000	23.0000	34.8234	1212.6667	(10)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	697.1000	14.5229	21.2988	453.6401	(48)
V117	1.	JURY TRIAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
V117	2.	PLEA BARGAIN	677.0000	15.7907	22.1161	489.1218	(43)
V117	3.	GUILTY NO BARG	18.1000	6.0333	5.9501	35.4033	(3)
V117	4.	GUILTY BARG UNK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
TOTAL CASES =	67						
MISSING CASES =	5 OR 7.5 PCT.						

SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

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SPSS FOR OS/360, VERSION H, RELEASE 8.1, MAY 20, 1980

CURRENT DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SPSS BATCH SYSTEM
ORDER FROM MCGRAW-HILL: SPSS, 2ND ED. (PRINCIPAL TEXT) ORDER FROM SPSS INC.: SPSS STATISTICAL ALGORITHMS
SPSS PRIMER (BRIEF INTRO TO SPSS) SPSS POCKET GUIDE, RELEASE 8
SPSS UPDATE (USE W/SPSS, 2ND FOR REL. 7 & 8) KEYWORDS: THE SPSS INC. NEWSLETTER

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION.. ALLOWS FOR.. 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES 409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES 1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 RUN NAME APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
2 GET FILE CNTYC

FILE CNTYC HAS 129 VARIABLES

THE SUBFILES ARE..

NAME NO OF
CASES

CNTYC 68

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.06 SECONDS

3 IF (V2 EQ 12)V117=2
4 IF (V2 EQ 24)V117=4
5 IF (V2 EQ 44)V117=2
6 IF (V2 EQ 45)V117=2
7 COMMENT DATA TRANSFORMATIONS AND STATISTICAL PROCEDURES FOR
8 THE ANALYSIS OF CHARGING PATTERNS FOR PLEA BARGAINED
9 CASES IN COUNTY C WERE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE FOLLOWING
10 SPSS PROCEDURES.
11 SELECT IF (V2 NE 2 AND 48 AND 49)
12 RECODE V111(1 THRU 20 = 1)(21 THRU 25 = 2)(26 THRU 30 = 3)
13 (31 THRU 90 = 4)/ V15,V16,V20,V21(3=2)(4 THRU 8 = 3)/V17,V18,
14 V19,V22(3 THRU 8 = 2)/V7(3,4=2)(5 THRU 6=3)/
15 V97(4=3)(5 THRU 8 = 4)
16 RECODE V24 TO V28,V48 TO V59,V79 TO V82(211,664211,6642110=1)(459=2)
17 (667.5=3)
18 (12022.1 THRU 12022.7=4)(207 THRU 220,245.1,261 THRU 261.3,
19 288 THRU 288.3=5)(32,182,447 THRU 451.1,487 THRU 487.2,518,
20 11350 THRU 11358,1203.06=5)(236 THRU 245.2,286.1,286.3,
21 470,496.1,594,664,666,1203.1,4532.2,11357 THRU 11377,
22 12020 THRU 12025.2,23102.1=5)(0 = 9)(146.1 THRU 148.5,272,417,
23 466,484,487.3,488,496,602 THRU 647.7,4143.1,10851,10852,11550,
24 12031,12951.1,21801,23103,23105.1,40508.1=6)

```
25 COUNT NV1=V24 TO V28(1)/NV2=V54 TO V59(1)/NV3=V48 TO V53(1)/
26 NV4=V79 TO V82(1)/NV5=V24 TO V28(2)/NV6=V54 TO V59(2)/
27 NV7=V48 TO V53(2)/NV8=V79 TO V82(2)/NV9=V24 TO V28(3)/
28 NV10=V54 TO V59(3)/NV11=V48 TO V53(3)/NV12=V79 TO V82(3)/
29 NV13=V24 TO V28(4)/NV14=V54 TO V59(4)/
30 NV15=V48 TO V53(4)/ NV16=V79 TO V82(4)/NV17=V24 TO V28(5)/
31 NV18=V54 TO V59(5)/NV19=V48 TO V53(5)/NV20=V79 TO V82(5)/
32 NV21=V24 TO V28(6)/NV22=V54 TO V59(6)/NV23=V48 TO V53(6)/
33 NV24=V79 TO V82(6)
34 COMPUTE BLACK=0
35 IF (V4 EQ 2)BLACK=1
36 COMPUTE SPANISH=0
37 IF (V4 EQ 3)SPANISH=1
38 COMPUTE HARM=0
39 IF (V87 EQ 2 OR 3)HARM=1
40 COMPUTE EMPLOYED=0
41 IF (V10 EQ 1 OR 2)EMPLOYED=1
42 COMPUTE DEFENDER=0
43 IF (V67 EQ 1)DEFENDER=1
44 COMPUTE RESIDENT=0
45 IF (V85 EQ 2)RESIDENT=1
46 VAR LABELS NV1,ROBBERY CHARGES AT ARREST/
47 NV2,ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT/
48 NV3,ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION/
49 NV4,ROBBERY CHARGES AT CONVICTION/
50 NV5,BURGLARY CHARGES AT ARREST/
51 NV6,BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT/
52 NV7,BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION/
53 NV8,BURGLARY CHARGES AT CONVICTION/
54 NV9,PRIOR FELONIES AT ARREST/
55 NV10,PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT/
56 NV11,PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO/
57 NV12, PRIOR FELONIES AT CONVICTION/
58 NV13,ENHANCEMENTS AT ARREST/
59 NV14,ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT/
60 NV15,ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION/
61 NV16,ENHANCEMENTS AT CONVICTION/
62 NV17,FELONIES AT ARREST/
63 NV18,FELONIES AT COMPLAINT/
64 NV19,FELONIES AT INFORMATION/
65 NV20,FELONIES AT CONVICTION/
66 NV21,MISDEMEANORS AT ARREST/
67 NV22,MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT/
68 NV23,MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION/
69 NV24,MISDEMEANORS AT CONVICTION/
70 ASSIGN MISSING NV1 TO NV24(9)
71 TASK NAME CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY C
72 COMMENT THESE TABLES DOCUMENT THE CHANGES IN CHARGES ATTACHED TO
73 A PRIMARY CHARGE OF BURGLARY AT EACH STAGE OF THE CASES
74 PROGRESS THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SUPPORT
75 TABLE XV IN THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING. THE ROW
76 AND COLUMN TOTALS INDICATE NUMBER OF CASES WITH EACH
77 CHARGE TYPE AT THE SPECIFIED POINT IN THE SYSTEM. INTERNAL
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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY C 07/07/80 PAGE 3
78 CELL ENTRIES INDICATE CHANGES IN CHARGES FOR INDIVIDUAL
79 CASES AT SUCCESSIVE POINTS.
80
81 *SELECT IF (V116 EQ 2 AND V117 EQ 2)
82 CROSSTABS VARIABLES=NVI TO NV24(0,9)/TABLES=NVI BY NV2/NV2 BY NV3/
83 NV3 BY NV4/NV5 BY NV6/NV6 BY NV7/NV7 BY NV8/ NV9 BY NV10/
84 NV10 BY NV11/NV11 BY NV12/NV13 BY NV14/NV14 BY NV15/NV15 BY
85 NV16/NV17 BY NV18/NV18 BY NV19/NV19 BY NV20/NV21 BY NV22/
86 NV22 BY NV23/NV23 BY NV24/

***** "CROSSTABS" PROBLEM REQUIRES 7200 BYTES WORKSPACE NOT INCLUDING VALUE LABELS *****
***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2686 LABELLED VALUES *****

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV1 ROBBERY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV2 ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

COUNT		NV2	
ROW	PCT	ROW	PCT
COL	PCT	TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	0	I
NV1		I	I
0	I	47	I
	I	100.0	I
	I	100.0	I
	I	100.0	I
	I	100.0	I
COLUMN	47	47	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	

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NV3			
COUNT	I		
ROW PCT	I		ROW
COL PCT	I		TOTAL
TOT PCT	I	0	I
-----I-----I			
	I	47	I 47
	I	100.0	I 100.0
	I	100.0	I
	I	100.0	I
-----I-----I			
COLUMN		47	47
TOTAL		100.0	100.0

CONTINUED

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APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY C
FILE CNTYC (CREATION DATE = 07/01/80)

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 NV3 ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION BY NV4 ROBBERY CHARGES AT CONVICTION *****

 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

			NV4	
	COUNT	I		
	ROW PCT	I		ROW
	COL PCT	I		TOTAL
NV3	TOT PCT	I	0	I
		-I-----I-		
	0	I	47	I 47
		I	100.0	I 100.0
		I	100.0	I
		I	100.0	I
		-I-----I-		
	COLUMN		47	47
	TOTAL		100.0	100.0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY C
FILE CNTYC (CREATION DATE = 07/01/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV5 BURGLARY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV6						
COUNT		I						
ROW	PCT	I						ROW
COL	PCT	I						TOTAL
TOT	PCT	I	I	I	I	I	I	
NV5		0	1	2	3	4		
	1	9	27	3	0	0	39	
		23.1	69.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	83.0	
		100.0	96.4	37.5	0.0	0.0		
		19.1	57.4	6.4	0.0	0.0		
	2	0	1	5	0	0	6	
		0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	12.8	
		0.0	3.6	62.5	0.0	0.0		
		0.0	2.1	10.6	0.0	0.0		
	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	
		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.1	
		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0		
		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0		
	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1			
COLUMN		9	28	8	1	1	47	
TOTAL		19.1	59.6	17.0	2.1	2.1	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT BY NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV7						
COUNT		I					ROW	
ROW	PCT	I					TOTAL	
COL	PCT	I						
TOT	PCT	I						
NV6		0	1	2	4			
0		0	9	0	0	19.1		
		0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0			
		0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0			
		0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0			
1		5	23	0	0	28		
		17.9	82.1	0.0	0.0	59.6		
		83.3	62.2	0.0	0.0			
		10.6	48.9	0.0	0.0			
2		0	5	3	0	8		
		0.0	62.5	37.5	0.0	17.0		
		0.0	13.5	100.0	0.0			
		0.0	10.6	6.4	0.0			
3		1	0	0	0	1		
		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1		
		16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0			
		2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0			
4		0	0	0	1	1		
		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1		
		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0			
		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1			
COLUMN		6	37	3	1	47		
TOTAL		12.8	78.7	6.4	2.1	100.0		

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		NV8					
COUNT		I					
ROW	PCT	I			ROW		
COL	PCT	I			TOTAL		
TOT	PCT	I	0	1	2	I	
NV7							
	0	I	1	4	1	6	
		I	16.7	66.7	16.7	12.8	
		I	8.3	11.8	100.0		
		I	2.1	8.5	2.1		
		I					
	1	I	11	26	0	37	
		I	29.7	70.3	0.0	78.7	
		I	91.7	76.5	0.0		
		I	23.4	55.3	0.0		
		I					
	2	I	0	3	0	3	
		I	0.0	100.0	0.0	6.4	
		I	0.0	8.8	0.0		
		I	0.0	6.4	0.0		
		I					
	4	I	0	1	0	1	
		I	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.1	
		I	0.0	2.9	0.0		
		I	0.0	2.1	0.0		
		I					
COLUMN			12	34	1	47	
TOTAL			25.5	72.3	2.1	100.0	

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY C
FILE CNTYC (CREATION DATE = 07/01/80)

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N   O F *****
NV9      PRIOR FELONIES AT ARREST                BY NV10      PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT
*****
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

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NV10					
COUNT	I				
ROW PCT	I				ROW
COL PCT	I				TOTAL
TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I
	I		I		I
NV9	I		I		I
	I	46	I	1	I 47
	I	97.9	I	2.1	I 100.0
	I	100.0	I	100.0	I
	I	97.9	I	2.1	I
	I		I		I
COLUMN		46		1	47
TOTAL		97.9		2.1	100.0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY C
 FILE CNTYC (CREATION DATE = 07/01/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV10 PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV11				
NV10	COUNT					ROW
	ROW PCT					TOTAL
	COL PCT					
	TOT PCT	0	1	2		
0	43	2	1			46
	93.5	4.3	2.2			97.9
	97.7	100.0	100.0			
	91.5	4.3	2.1			
1	1	0	0			1
	100.0	0.0	0.0			2.1
	2.3	0.0	0.0			
	2.1	0.0	0.0			
COLUMN TOTAL		44	2	1		47
TOTAL		93.6	4.3	2.1		100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO BY NV12 PRIOR FELONIES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV12			
		COUNT	I		
NV11	ROW	PCT	I		
	COL	PCT	I		
	TOT	PCT	I		
			0	1	TOTAL
0	I		43	1	44
	I	97.7	2.3		93.6
	I	97.7	33.3		
	I	91.5	2.1		
1	I		1	1	2
	I	50.0	50.0		4.3
	I	2.3	33.3		
	I	2.1	2.1		
2	I		0	1	1
	I	0.0	100.0		2.1
	I	0.0	33.3		
	I	0.0	2.1		
COLUMN			44	3	47
TOTAL			93.6	6.4	100.0

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	COUNT	I		
	ROW PCT	I		ROW
	COL PCT	I		TOTAL
NV13	TOT PCT	I	0	I
	-I-	-I-	-I-	-I-
	0	I	47	I
		I	100.0	I
		I	100.0	I
		I	100.0	I
	-I-	-I-	-I-	-I-
	COLUMN		47	47
	TOTAL		100.0	100.0

				NV15	
COUNT		I			
ROW	PCT	I		ROW	
COL	PCT	I		TOTAL	
TCT	PCT	I		0	I
-----I-----I					
0	I		47	I	47
	I	100.0	I	100.0	
	I	100.0	I		
	I	100.0	I		
-----I-----I					
COLUMN		47		47	
TOTAL		100.0		100.0	

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 NV15 ***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 ***** ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION BY NV16 *****
 ***** ENHANCEMENTS AT CONVICTION *****
 NV16 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

	COUNT	I		
	ROW PCT	I		ROW
	COL PCT	I		TOTAL
NV15	TOT PCT	I	0	I
	-I-	-I-		
	0	I	47	I
		I	100.0	I
		I	100.0	I
		I	100.0	I
	-I-	-I-		
	COLUMN		47	47
	TOTAL		100.0	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV17 FELONIES AT ARREST BY NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV18				ROW TOTAL	
		COUNT	I				
NV17	ROW PCT	I	I				
	COL PCT	I	I				
		TOT PCT	I	0	I	1	I
0	I	43	I	0	I	1	I
	I	100.0	I	0.0	I	0	I
	I	97.7	I	0.0	I	0	I
	I	91.5	I	0.0	I	0	I
	I		I		I		I
1	I	1	I	1	I	1	I
	I	50.0	I	50.0	I	0	I
	I	2.3	I	33.3	I	0	I
	I	2.1	I	2.1	I	0	I
	I		I		I		I
2	I	0	I	2	I	2	I
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	0	I
	I	0.0	I	66.7	I	0	I
	I	0.0	I	4.3	I	0	I
	I		I		I		I
COLUMN		44	3	47			
TOTAL		93.6	6.4	100.0			

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV19				ROW TOTAL
COUNT	I					
ROW PCT	I					
COL PCT	I					
TOT PCT	I	0	1	2		
NV18	0	44	0	0	44	
	I	100.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	
	I	100.0	0.0	0.0		
	I	93.6	0.0	0.0		
	1	0	2	1	3	
	I	0.0	66.7	33.3	6.4	
	I	0.0	100.0	100.0		
	I	0.0	4.3	2.1		
COLUMN		44	2	1	47	
TOTAL		93.6	4.3	2.1	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION BY NV20 FELONIES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV20			
COUNT	I				
ROW PCT	I			ROW	
COL PCT	I			TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I	0	1		
NV19	I				
0	I	44	0	44	
	I	100.0	0.0	93.6	
	I	100.0	0.0		
	I	93.6	0.0		
1	I	0	2	2	
	I	0.0	100.0	4.3	
	I	0.0	66.7		
	I	0.0	4.3		
2	I	0	1	1	
	I	0.0	100.0	2.1	
	I	0.0	33.3		
	I	0.0	2.1		
COLUMN		44	3	47	
TOTAL		93.6	6.4	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV21 MISDEMEANORS AT ARREST BY NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV22				ROW TOTAL
COUNT	I					
ROW PCT	I					
COL PCT	I					
TOT PCT	I	0	1	2		
NV21	0	25	9	0	34	
	I	73.5	26.5	0.0	72.3	
	I	86.2	60.0	0.0		
	I	53.2	19.1	0.0		
1	4	5	1	10		
	I	40.0	50.0	10.0	21.3	
	I	13.8	33.3	33.3		
	I	8.5	10.6	2.1		
2	0	1	2	3		
	I	0.0	33.3	66.7	6.4	
	I	0.0	6.7	66.7		
	I	0.0	2.1	4.3		
COLUMN		29	15	3	47	
TOTAL		61.7	31.9	6.4	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT BY NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV23			
		COUNT			
		ROW PCT			
		COL PCT			
		TOT PCT	0	1	2
NV22	0	23	6	0	29
		79.3	20.7	0.0	61.7
		100.0	28.6	0.0	
		48.9	12.8	0.0	
1	0	13	2	15	
		0.0	86.7	13.3	31.9
		0.0	61.9	66.7	
		0.0	27.7	4.3	
2	0	2	1	3	
		0.0	66.7	33.3	6.4
		0.0	9.5	33.3	
		0.0	4.3	2.1	
COLUMN TOTAL		23	21	3	47
		48.9	44.7	6.4	100.0

PAGE 1 OF 1

NV24				
COUNT	I			
ROW PCT	I			ROW
COL PCT	I			TOTAL
TOT PCT	I	0	I	1
NV23	I		I	I
0	I	22	I	1
	I	95.7	I	4.3
	I	75.9	I	5.6
	I	46.8	I	2.1
	I		I	
1	I	7	I	14
	I	33.3	I	66.7
	I	24.1	I	77.8
	I	14.9	I	29.8
	I		I	
2	I	0	I	3
	I	0.0	I	100.0
	I	0.0	I	16.7
	I	0.0	I	6.4
	I		I	
COLUMN		29		18
TOTAL		61.7		38.3
				100.0

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES - COUNTY C

07/07/80

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 4400 BYTES
44 TRANSFORMATIONS
140 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
88 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.40 SECONDS

87 TASK NAME	CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED ROBBERIES - COUNTY C
88 *SELECT IF	(V116 EQ 1 AND V117 EQ 2)
89 COMMENT	THESE TABLES DOCUMENT CHANGES IN CHARGES ATTACHED TO A
90	PRIMARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY AT SEVERAL POINTS IN THE
91	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SUPPORT TABLE XV IN THE
92	FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING.
93 CROSSTABS	VARIABLES=N1 TO NV24(0,9)/TABLES=N1 BY NV2/NV2 BY NV3/
94	NV3 BY NV4/NV5 BY NV6/NV6 BY NV7/NV7 BY NV8/NV9 BY NV10/
95	NV10 BY NV11/NV11 BY NV12/NV13 BY NV14/NV14 BY NV15/
96	NV15 BY NV16/NV17 BY NV18/NV18 BY NV19/NV19 BY NV20/
97	NV21 BY NV22/NV22 BY NV23/NV23 BY NV24/

***** "CROSSTABS" PROBLEM REQUIRES 7200 BYTES WORKSPACE NOT INCLUDING VALUE LABELS *****
***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2686 LABELLED VALUES *****

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
CHARGING PATTERNS - PLEA BARGAINED ROBBERIES - COUNTY C
FILE CNTYC (CREATION DATE = 07/01/80)

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV1 ROBBERY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV2 ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV2								
COUNT		I								
ROW	PCT	I					ROW			
COL	PCT	I					TOTAL			
TOT	PCT	I	0	I	1	I	2	I	3	I
NV1		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	0	I	1	I	0	I	0	I	0	I
		I	100.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I
		I	50.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I
		I	10.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	1	I	1	I	4	I	2	I	0	I
		I	14.3	I	57.1	I	28.6	I	0.0	I
		I	50.0	I	80.0	I	100.0	I	0.0	I
		I	10.0	I	40.0	I	20.0	I	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	2	I	0	I	1	I	0	I	0	I
	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	
	I	0.0	I	20.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	
	I	0.0	I	10.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
3	I	0	I	0	I	0	I	1	I	
	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	
	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	100.0	I	
	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	0.0	I	10.0	I	
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
COLUMN		2	5	2	1	10				
TOTAL		20.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	100.0				

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV2 ROBBERY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT BY NV3 ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV3				ROW TOTAL
COUNT	I	1	2	3	I	
ROW PCT	I					
COL PCT	I					
TOT PCT	I					
NV2	0	1	2	0	0	2
		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
		50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	1	2	3	0	0	5
		40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
		50.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	
		20.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	
2	2	0	2	0	0	2
		0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
		0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	
		0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	
3	3	0	0	1	1	1
		0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	10.0
		0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	
		0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	
COLUMN		4	5	1	10	
TOTAL		40.0	50.0	10.0	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV3 ROBBERY CHARGES AT INFORMATION BY NV4 ROBBERY CHARGES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV4				ROW TOTAL
COUNT	I					
ROW PCT	I					
COL PCT	I					
TOT PCT	I	0	1	2		
NV3						
1	I	2	2	0	I	4
	I	50.0	50.0	0.0	I	40.0
	I	28.6	100.0	0.0	I	
	I	20.0	20.0	0.0	I	
2	I	5	0	0	I	5
	I	100.0	0.0	0.0	I	50.0
	I	71.4	0.0	0.0	I	
	I	50.0	0.0	0.0	I	
3	I	0	0	1	I	1
	I	0.0	0.0	100.0	I	10.0
	I	0.0	0.0	100.0	I	
	I	0.0	0.0	10.0	I	
COLUMN						
TOTAL		7	2	1		10
		70.0	20.0	10.0		100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV5 BURGLARY CHARGES AT ARREST BY NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV6			
NV5	COUNT	I		ROW	
	ROW PCT	I		TOTAL	
	COL PCT	I			
	TOT PCT	I			
0			0	I	1
			I	I	I
			I	I	I
			I	I	I
1			0	I	1
			I	I	I
			I	I	I
			I	I	I
COLUMN		5	5	10	
TOTAL		50.0	50.0	100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV6 BURGLARY CHARGES AT COMPLAINT BY NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV7				
	COUNT	I				
ROW	PCT	I			ROW	
COL	PCT	I			TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I				
NV6			0	1		
	0	I	5	0	5	
		I	100.0	0.0	50.0	
		I	100.0	0.0		
		I	50.0	0.0		
	1	I	0	5	5	
		I	0.0	100.0	50.0	
		I	0.0	100.0		
		I	0.0	50.0		
		I				
	COLUMN		5	5	10	
	TOTAL		50.0	50.0	100.0	

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV7 BURGLARY CHARGES AT INFORMATION BY NV8 BURGLARY CHARGES AT CONVICTION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV8				
NV7	COUNT	I				ROW TOTAL
	ROW PCT	I				
	COL PCT	I				
	TOT PCT	I	0	1	I	
		I	I	I	I	
	0	I	5	I		5
		I	100.0	I	0.0	50.0
		I	71.4	I	0.0	I
		I	50.0	I	0.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I
	1	I	2	I	3	5
		I	40.0	I	60.0	50.0
		I	28.6	I	100.0	I
		I	20.0	I	30.0	I
		I	I	I	I	I
	COLUMN		7		3	10
	TOTAL		70.0		30.0	100.0

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	COUNT	I	NV10	
	ROW PCT.	I		ROW
	COL PCT.	I		TOTAL
	TOT PCT.	I	0	I
NV9	-----I	I		
	0	I	10	I 10
		I	100.0	I 100.0
		I	100.0	I
		I	100.0	I
	-----I	I		
	COLUMN		10	10
	TOTAL		100.0	100.0

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV10 PRIOR FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV11					
		COUNT	I			ROW	TOTAL
		ROW PCT	I			PCT	
		COL PCT	I			TOT	PCT
				0	1	2	
NV10			I	I	I	I	
	0	I	8	I	1	I	10
		I	80.0	I	10.0	I	100.0
		I	100.0	I	100.0	I	
		I	80.0	I	10.0	I	
				I			
		COLUMN	8	1	1	10	
		TOTAL	80.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV11 PRIOR FELONIES AT INFO BY NV12 PRIOR FELONIES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV12			
NV11	COUNT	I		ROW TOTAL	I
	ROW PCT	I			
	COL PCT	I			
	TOT PCT	I			
	0	I	1	I	
	0	I	8	I	8
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	88.9	I	0.0
		I	80.0	I	0.0
		I		I	
	1	I	0	I	1
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	10.0
		I		I	
	2	I	1	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	11.1	I	0.0
		I	10.0	I	0.0
		I		I	
	COLUMN TOTAL	90.0	10.0	100.0	

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV13 ENHANCEMENTS AT ARREST BY NV14 ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

	COUNT	I	ROW	PCT	TOTAL
NV13	0	I	10	I	10
	100.0	I	100.0	I	
	100.0	I		I	
	100.0	I		I	
	10	I	10	I	
	100.0	I	100.0	I	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV14 ENHANCEMENTS AT COMPLAINT BY NV15 ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV15						
		COUNT					ROW	
		PCT					TOTAL	
			0	1	2	3		
NV14	COL PCT	I	I	I	I	I		
	TOT PCT	I	I	I	I	I		
		0	4	3	2	1	10	
		I	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	100.0	
		I	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
		I	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.0		
		COLUMN	4	3	2	1	10	
		TOTAL	40.0	30.0	20.0	10.0	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV15 ENHANCEMENTS AT INFORMATION BY NV16 ENHANCEMENTS AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV16			
NV15	COUNT	I		ROW TOTAL	
	ROW PCT	I			
	COL PCT	I			
	TOT PCT	I			
0		0	1	I	
		I	I	I	
		I	4	I	4
		I	100.0	I	0.0
1		I	50.0	I	40.0
		I	40.0	I	0.0
		I	I	I	
		I	I	I	
2		1	2	I	3
		I	33.3	I	66.7
		I	12.5	I	100.0
		I	10.0	I	20.0
3		I	I	I	
		I	2	I	0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	25.0	I	0.0
4		I	20.0	I	0.0
		I	I	I	
		I	I	I	
		I	I	I	
5		1	0	I	1
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	12.5	I	0.0
		I	10.0	I	0.0
COLUMN		8	2	10	
TOTAL		80.0	20.0	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV17 FELONIES AT ARREST BY NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV18			
		COUNT	I		
ROW	PCT	I		ROW	
COL	PCT	I		TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I			
NV17		0	1	1	
		I			
	0	1	8	0	8
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	80.0	I	0.0
		I			
	1	1	0	2	2
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	100.0
		I	0.0	I	20.0
		I			
COLUMN		8	2	10	
TOTAL		80.0	20.0	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV18 FELONIES AT COMPLAINT BY NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV19					ROW TOTAL
		0	1	3	4		
NV18	COUNT						
	PCT						
0	COL PCT						
	TOT PCT						
0	I	6	0	1	1		8
	I	75.0	0.0	12.5	12.5		80.0
	I	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0		
	I	60.0	0.0	10.0	10.0		
1	I	0	2	0	0		2
	I	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0		20.0
	I	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0		
	I	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0		
COLUMN TOTAL		6	2	1	1	10	
		60.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV19 FELONIES AT INFORMATION BY NV20 FELONIES AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV20			
COUNT	I				
ROW PCT	I			ROW	
COL PCT	I			TOTAL	
TOT PCT	I	0	1		
NV19	I	0	1		
	I	5	1		
	I	83.3	16.7		
	I	100.0	20.0		
	I	50.0	10.0		
1	I	0	2		
	I	0.0	100.0		
	I	0.0	40.0		
	I	0.0	20.0		
3	I	0	1		
	I	0.0	100.0		
	I	0.0	20.0		
	I	0.0	10.0		
4	I	0	1		
	I	0.0	100.0		
	I	0.0	20.0		
	I	0.0	10.0		
COLUMN		5	5	10	
TOTAL		50.0	50.0	100.0	

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV21 MISDEMEANORS AT ARREST BY NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV22	
NV21	COUNT	I	
	ROW PCT. I	ROW	
	COL PCT I	TOTAL	
	TOT PCT I	I	
	0	I	
	0	I	10
	I	100.0	I 100.0
	I	100.0	I
	I	100.0	I
	-I	I	
	COLUMN	10	10
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0

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***** C R O S S T A B U L A T I O N O F *****
 NV22 MISDEMEANORS AT COMPLAINT BY NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

[illegible]

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV23 MISDEMEANORS AT INFORMATION BY NV24 MISDEMEANORS AT CONVICTION
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		NV24			
		COUNT	I		
NV23	ROW	PCT	I	ROW	TOTAL
	COL	PCT	I		
	TOT	PCT	I		
		0	I		
		9	I		9
		100.0	I		90.0
		90.0	I		
		90.0	I		
		1	I		1
		100.0	I		10.0
		10.0	I		
		10.0	I		
COLUMN		10		10	
TOTAL		100.0		100.0	

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED.. 100 BYTES
1 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
7 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.16 SECONDS

98 FINISH

NORMAL END OF JOB.
98 CONTROL CARDS WERE PROCESSED.
0 ERRORS WERE DETECTED.

SPSS FOR OS/360, VERSION H, RELEASE 8.1, MAY 20, 1980

CURRENT DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SPSS BATCH SYSTEM
ORDER FROM MCGRAW-HILL: SPSS, 2ND ED. (PRINCIPAL TEXT) ORDER FROM SPSS INC.: SPSS STATISTICAL ALGORITHMS
SPSS PRIMER (BRIEF INTRO TO SPSS) SPSS POCKET GUIDE, RELEASE 8
SPSS UPDATE (USE W/SPSS, 2ND FOR REL. 7 & 8) KEYWORDS: THE SPSS INC. NEWSLETTER

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION.. ALLOWS FOR.. 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES 409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES 1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 RUN NAME APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
2 GET FILE CNTYC

FILE CNTYC HAS 129 VARIABLES

THE SUBFILES ARE..

NAME	NO OF CASES
CNTYC	68

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.06 SECONDS

3 IF	(V2 EQ 12)V117=2
4 IF	(V2 EQ 24)V117=4
5 IF	(V2 EQ 44)V117=2
6 IF	(V2 EQ 45)V117=2
7 RECODE	V111(1 THRU 20=1)(21 THRU 25=2)(26 THRU 30=3)
8	(31 THRU 90=4)/V15,V16,V20,V21(3=2)(4 THRU 8=3)/V17,V18,V19,V22
9	(3 THRU 8=2)/V7(3,4=2)(5 THRU 6=3)/V97(4=3)(5 THRU 8=4)
10 COMPUTE	NV1=0
11 IF	(V4 EQ 2)NV1=1
12 COMPUTE	NV2=0
13 IF	(V4 EQ 3)NV2=1
14 COMPUTE	NV3=0
15 IF	(V10 EQ 1 OR 2)NV3=1
16 COMPUTE	NV4=0
17 IF	(V67 EQ 1)NV4=1
18 COMPUTE	NV5=0
19 IF	(V85 EQ 2)NV5=1
20 VAR LABELS	NV1, BLACK/
21	NV2, HISPANIC/
22	NV3, EMPLOYED/
23	NV4, PUBLIC DEFENDER/
24	NV5, RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY/

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY

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25 VALUE LABELS NV1 TO NV5 (0) NO (1) YES
26 ASSIGN MISSING NV1 TO NV5(9)
27 TASK NAME PREDICTORS OF STATE PRISON - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES
28 *SELECT IF (V117 EQ 2 AND (V116 EQ 2))
29 COMMENT THE FOLLOWING TABLES DEMONSTRATE THE BIVARIATE RELATIONS
30 BETWEEN SENTENCING TO STATE PRISON AND SELECTED PREDICTOR
31 VARIABLES (FOR PLEA BARGAINED CASES ONLY). THE DATA
32 DOCUMENTS TABLES XVII, XVIII, AND XIX IN THE FINAL REPORT
33 ON PLEA BARGAINING.
34 CROSSTABS TABLES=V3,NV1,NV2,V111,V6,V7,NV3,V13,V34,V33,V16,V21,NV4,
35 V87,NV5,V97,V86 BY V115

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 3982 CELLS, 3982 TABLES WITH 2 DIMENSIONS FOR CROSSTAB PROBLEM *****

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V3 SEX BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
V3		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
MALE	1.	I	26	I	43
		I	60.5	I	95.6
		I	92.9	I	
		I	57.8	I	
		I		I	
FEMALE	2.	I	2	I	2
		I	100.0	I	4.4
		I	7.1	I	
		I	4.4	I	
		I		I	
COLUMN		28	17	45	
TOTAL		62.2	37.8	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 2

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV1 BLACK BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		COUNT		STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT	COL PCT	PRISON	TOTAL	
		TOT PCT				
NV1				0.1	1.1	
NO	0.	24	12		36	
		66.7	33.3		92.3	
		92.3	92.3			
		61.5	30.8			
YES	1.	2	1		3	
		66.7	33.3		7.7	
		7.7	7.7			
		5.1	2.6			
COLUMN		26	13		39	
TOTAL		66.7	33.3		100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 8

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV2 HISPANIC BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT		STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT		PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT			
		TOT PCT			
NV2			0.1	1.1	
NO	0.	21	9		30
		70.0	30.0		76.9
		80.8	69.2		
		53.8	23.1		
YES	1.	5	4		9
		55.6	44.4		23.1
		19.2	30.8		
		12.8	10.3		
COLUMN		26	13		39
TOTAL		66.7	33.3		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 8

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V115			
COUNT	I		
ROW PCT	I	STATE	ROW
COL PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V111	I	I	I
1.	I	6	0
	I	100.0	0.0
	I	21.4	0.0
	I	13.6	0.0
2.	I	11	6
	I	64.7	35.3
	I	39.3	37.5
	I	25.0	13.6
3.	I	6	4
	I	60.0	40.0
	I	21.4	25.0
	I	13.6	9.1
4.	I	5	6
	I	45.5	54.5
	I	17.9	37.5
	I	11.4	13.6
COLUMN		28	16
TOTAL		63.6	36.4
			100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 3

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NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 12

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 V7 YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

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V115				
COUNT	I	STATE	PRISON	ROW
ROW PCT	I			TOTAL
COL PCT	I			
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1	
V7	I	I	I	I
0.	I	4	3	7
	I	57.1	42.9	20.6
	I	18.2	25.0	
	I	11.8	8.8	
1.	I	1	1	2
	I	50.0	50.0	5.9
	I	4.5	8.3	
	I	2.9	2.9	
2.	I	2	0	2
	I	100.0	0.0	5.9
	I	9.1	0.0	
	I	5.9	0.0	
3.	I	15	8	23
	I	65.2	34.8	67.6
	I	68.2	66.7	
	I	44.1	23.5	
COLUMN		22	12	34
TOTAL		64.7	35.3	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 13

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV3 EMPLOYED BY V115 SENTENCES TO STATE PRISON
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V115					
	COUNT	I		STATE	ROW
	ROW PCT	I		PRISON	TOTAL
	COL PCT	I			
	TOT PCT	I			
NV3			0.1	1.1	
	0.	1	12	12	24
NO		I	50.0	I	50.0
		I	52.2	I	75.0
		I	30.8	I	30.8
	1.	I	11	I	4
YES		I	73.3	I	26.7
		I	47.8	I	25.0
		I	28.2	I	10.3
	COLUMN	23		16	39
	TOTAL	59.0		41.0	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 8

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		COUNT		STATE		ROW TOTAL
V13	ROW PCT	I	STATE PRISON	I		
	COL PCT	I		I		
	TOT PCT	I		I		
			0.1	1.1		
YES	1.	I	11	12	I	23
		I	47.8	52.2	I	60.5
		I	52.4	70.6	I	
		I	28.9	31.6	I	
NO	2.	I	10	5	I	15
		I	66.7	33.3	I	39.5
		I	47.6	29.4	I	
		I	26.3	13.2	I	
COLUMN			21	17		38
TOTAL			55.3	44.7		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 9

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	STATE		ROW
		ROW PCT	PRISON		TOTAL
		COL PCT			
		TOT PCT			
V34	1.	9	13	22	
	YES	40.9	59.1	51.2	
		34.6	76.5		
		20.9	30.2		
NO	2.	17	4	21	
		81.0	10.0	48.8	
		65.4	29.5		
		39.5	9.3		
COLUMN		26	17	43	
TOTAL		60.5	39.5	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 4

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V33 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
V33	COUNT	I	STATE	ROW	
	ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL	
	COL PCT	I			
	TOT PCT	I			
	0.	I	0 I 1 I	1	
		I	0.0 I 100.0 I	2.6	
		I	0.0 I 6.3 I		
		I	0.0 I 2.6 I		
	1.	I	4 I 2 I	6	
YES		I	66.7 I 33.3 I	15.4	
		I	17.4 I 12.5 I		
		I	10.3 I 5.1 I		
	2.	I	18 I 13 I	31	
NO		I	58.1 I 41.9 I	79.5	
		I	78.3 I 81.3 I		
		I	46.2 I 33.3 I		
	181.	I	1 I 0 I	1	
		I	100.0 I 0.0 I	2.6	
		I	4.3 I 0.0 I		
		I	2.6 I 0.0 I		
COLUMN		23	16	39	
TOTAL		59.0	41.0	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 8

CONTINUED

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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
COUNT	I				
ROW PCT	I	STATE	PRISON	ROW	TOTAL
COL PCT	I				
TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1		
V16	0.	16	7	23	
	I	69.6	30.4	53.5	
	I	59.3	43.8		
	I	37.2	16.3		
1.	9	1	10		
	I	90.0	10.0	23.3	
	I	33.3	6.3		
	I	20.9	2.3		
2.	2	1	3		
	I	66.7	33.3	7.0	
	I	7.4	6.3		
	I	4.7	2.3		
3.	0	7	7		
	I	0.0	100.0	16.3	
	I	0.0	43.8		
	I	0.0	16.3		
COLUMN		27	16	43	
TOTAL		62.8	37.2	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 4

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTORS OF STATE PRISON - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES
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***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V21 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
COUNT		I			
ROW	PCT	I	STATE	ROW	
COL	PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL	
TOT	PCT	I			
V21			0.1	1.1	
		I	I	I	
0.	I	9	1	10	
	I	90.0	10.0	31.3	
	I	40.9	10.0		
	I	28.1	3.1		
		I	I	I	
1.	I	2	2	4	
	I	50.0	50.0	12.5	
	I	9.1	20.0		
	I	6.3	6.3		
		I	I	I	
2.	I	7	4	11	
	I	63.6	36.4	34.4	
	I	31.8	40.0		
	I	21.9	12.5		
		I	I	I	
3.	I	4	3	7	
	I	57.1	42.9	21.9	
	I	18.2	30.0		
	I	12.5	9.4		
		I	I	I	
COLUMN		22	10	32	
TOTAL		68.8	31.3	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 15

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 NV4 PUBLIC DEFENDER BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT		STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT		PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT			
		TOT PCT			
NV4			0.1	1.1	
NO	0.	9	4	13	
		69.2	30.8	28.9	
		32.1	23.5		
		20.0	8.9		
YES	1.	19	13	32	
		59.4	40.6	71.1	
		67.9	76.5		
		42.2	28.9		
COLUMN		28	17	45	
TOTAL		62.2	37.8	100.0	

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 2

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V87 HARM TO VICTIM BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1
V87					
	1.	I	27	I	17
NONE		I	61.4	I	38.6
		I	96.4	I	100.0
		I	60.0	I	37.8
	2.	I	1	I	0
MINOR INJURY		I	100.0	I	0.0
		I	3.6	I	0.0
		I	2.2	I	0.0
		COLUMN	28	17	45
		TOTAL	62.2	37.8	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 2

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
NV5 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

V115							
NV5	COUNT	I	STATE		ROW TOTAL		
	ROW PCT	I	PRISON				
	COL PCT	I					
	TOT PCT	I	0.1	1.1			
NO	0.	I	17	I	7	I	24
		I	70.8	I	29.2	I	53.3
		I	60.7	I	41.2	I	
		I	37.8	I	15.6	I	
		I		I		I	
YES	1.	I	11	I	10	I	21
		I	52.4	I	47.6	I	46.7
		I	39.3	I	58.8	I	
		I	24.4	I	22.2	I	
		I		I		I	
COLUMN			28		17		45
TOTAL			62.2		37.8		100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 2

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
V97 AMOUNT OF LOSS BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT	I	STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I		
V97				0.1	1.1
UP TO \$100	1.	I	7	I	6
		I	53.8	I	46.2
		I	35.0	I	35.3
		I	18.9	I	16.2
\$101-250	2.	I	3	I	1
		I	75.0	I	25.0
		I	15.0	I	5.9
		I	8.1	I	2.7
\$251-500	3.	I	6	I	5
		I	54.5	I	45.5
		I	30.0	I	29.4
		I	16.2	I	13.5
\$501-1,000	4.	I	4	I	5
		I	44.4	I	55.6
		I	20.0	I	29.4
		I	10.8	I	13.5
COLUMN			20		17
TOTAL			54.1		45.9
					37
					100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 10

***** CROSSTABULATION OF *****
 V86 TIME OF OFFENSE BY V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
 ***** PAGE 1 OF 1

		V115			
		COUNT		STATE	ROW
		ROW PCT	I	PRISON	TOTAL
		COL PCT	I		
		TOT PCT	I		
V86				0.1	1.1
YES	1.	I	22	I	13
		I	62.9	I	37.1
		I	91.7	I	76.5
		I	53.7	I	31.7
NO	2.	I	2	I	4
		I	33.3	I	66.7
		I	8.3	I	23.5
		I	4.9	I	9.8
COLUMN		24		17	41
TOTAL		58.5		41.5	100.0

NUMBER OF MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 6

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTORS OF STATE PRISON - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES

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↑ TRANSPOSE REQUIRED.. 1600 BYTES
16 TRANSFORMATIONS
17 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
66 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.31 SECONDS

36 TASK NAME	PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
37 *SELECT IF	(V117 EQ 2 AND (V116 EQ 2))
38 COMMENT	THE FOLLOWING TABLES DISPLAY THE AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF
39	MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICTION RECEIVED IN CATEGORIES
40	OF SELECTED PREDICTOR VARIABLES (FOR PLEA BARGAINED
41	CASES ONLY). THE DATA DOCUMENTS TABLES XX, XXI, AND
42	XXII IN THE FINAL REPORT ON PLEA BARGAINING.
43 BREAKDOWN	TABLES=V114 BY V116 BY ,NV1,NV2,V111,V6,V7,NV3,V13,V34,V33,
44	V16,V21,NV4,V87,NV5,V97,V86

***** GIVEN WORKSPACE ALLOWS FOR 2239 CELLS AND 2 DIMENSIONS FOR SUBPROGRAM BREAKDOWN *****

CRITERION VARIABLE V114
 BROKEN DOWN BY V116
 BY NV1
 DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS
 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT
 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 BLACK

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			13.1321	0.3549	0.3707	0.1374	(37)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	13.1321	0.3549	0.3707	0.1374	(37)
NV1	0.	NO	12.0905	0.3556	0.3612	0.1305	(34)
NV1	1.	YES	1.0417	0.3472	0.5657	0.3200	(3)
TOTAL CASES =	47						
MISSING CASES =	10 OR 21.3 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
BY		HISPANIC					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			13.1321	0.3549	0.3707	0.1374	(37)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	13.1321	0.3549	0.3707	0.1374	(37)
NV2	0.	NO	11.0071	0.3669	0.3751	0.1407	(30)
NV2	1.	YES	2.1250	0.3036	0.3748	0.1405	(7)
TOTAL CASES =	47						
MISSING CASES =	10 OR 21.3 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE V114
 BROKEN DOWN BY V116
 BY V111

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS
 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			15.4410	0.3676	0.3662	0.1341	(42)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	15.4410	0.3676	0.3662	0.1341	(42)
V111	1.		0.5972	0.0995	0.0844	0.0071	(6)
V111	2.		4.6144	0.3076	0.3364	0.1132	(15)
V111	3.		6.3472	0.5770	0.4333	0.1877	(11)
V111	4.		3.8821	0.3882	0.3379	0.1142	(10)
TOTAL CASES =	47						
MISSING CASES =	5 OR 10.6 PCT.						

----- DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS -----
CRITERION VARIABLE V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
BROKEN DOWN BY V116 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
BY V6 YEARS OF EDUCATION

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			12.8956	0.3908	0.3592	0.1290 (	33)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	12.8956	0.3908	0.3592	0.1290 (	33)
V6	3.	9-11	6.5589	0.4373	0.4282	0.1833 (	15)
V6	4.	12	3.5694	0.4462	0.3140	0.0986 (	8)
V6	5.	SOME COLLEGE	2.7672	0.2767	0.2758	0.0761 (	10)

TOTAL CASES = 47
MISSING CASES = 14 OR 29.8 PCT.

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
		YEARS LOCAL RESIDENCE					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			11.0622	0.3457	0.3743	0.1401	(32)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	11.0622	0.3457	0.3743	0.1401	(32)
V7	0.		2.4444	0.3492	0.3528	0.1244	(7)
V7	1.		0.6667	0.6667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V7	2.		0.1700	0.0850	0.1202	0.0144	(2)
V7	3.		7.7811	0.3537	0.3989	0.1591	(22)
TOTAL CASES =	47						
MISSING CASES =	15 OR 31.9 PCT.						

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
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CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT					
BY		MAJOR CRIME TYPE EMPLOYED					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			13.9789	0.3778	0.3687	0.1359	(37)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	13.9789	0.3778	0.3687	0.1359	(37)
NV3	0.	NO	9.6144	0.4370	0.3734	0.1394	(22)
NV3	1.	YES	4.3644	0.2910	0.3561	0.1268	(15)
TOTAL CASES =	47						
MISSING CASES =	10 OR 21.3 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE V114
BROKEN DOWN BY V116
BY V13

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS
PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT
MAJOR CRIME TYPE
HISTORY DRUG ABUSE

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			15.1910	0.4220	0.3777	0.1426	(36)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	15.1910	0.4220	0.3777	0.1426	(36)
V13	1.	YES	11.5105	0.5232	0.3740	0.1399	(22)
V13	2.	NO	3.6806	0.2629	0.3368	0.1134	(14)

TOTAL CASES = 47
MISSING CASES = 11 OR 23.4 PCT.

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
		PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			16.0243	0.3908	0.3657	0.1337	(41)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	16.0243	0.3908	0.3657	0.1337	(41)
V34	1.	YES	12.2605	0.5838	0.3524	0.1242	(21)
V34	2.	NO	3.7639	0.1882	0.2576	0.0664	(20)
TOTAL CASES =			47				
MISSING CASES =			6 OR 12.8 PCT.				

CRITERION VARIABLE V114
 BROKEN DOWN BY V116
 BY V33

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS
 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 CHARGES PENDING OTHER CASES

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			15.1039	0.4082	0.3766	0.1418	(37)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	15.1039	0.4082	0.3766	0.1418	(37)
V33	0.		0.6667	0.6667	0.0	0.0	(1)
V33	1.	YES	3.1667	0.5278	0.3600	0.1296	(6)
V33	2.	NO	11.2706	0.3886	0.3839	0.1474	(29)
V33	181.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
TOTAL CASES =	47						
MISSING CASES =	10 OR 21.3 PCT.						

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
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CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BY		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
		PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			15.4789	0.3775	0.3698	0.1367	(41)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	15.4789	0.3775	0.3698	0.1367	(41)
V16	0.		6.0833	0.2765	0.3432	0.1178	(22)
V16	1.		2.7289	0.2729	0.2986	0.0891	(10)
V16	2.		2.8333	0.7083	0.3938	0.1551	(4)
V16	3.		3.8333	0.7667	0.2236	0.0500	(5)
TOTAL CASES =	47						
MISSING CASES =	6 OR 12.8 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE V114
 BROKEN DOWN BY V116
 BY V21

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS
 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 PRIOR MISDOMENOR CONVICTIONS

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			11.0589	0.3567	0.3736	0.1396	(31)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	11.0589	0.3567	0.3736	0.1396	(31)
V21	0.		1.1250	0.1250	0.2185	0.0477	(9)
V21	1.		2.9167	0.7292	0.4323	0.1869	(4)
V21	2.		5.2672	0.4389	0.4012	0.1609	(12)
V21	3.		1.7500	0.2917	0.2569	0.0660	(6)

TOTAL CASES = 47
 MISSING CASES = 16 OR 34.0 PCT.

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
 PREDICTORS OF SENTENCE SEVERITY - PLEA BARGAINED CASES
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CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
V114		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC					
BROKEN DOWN BY V116		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
BY NV4		PUBLIC DEFENDER					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			16.1077	0.3746	0.3646	0.1330	(43)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	16.1077	0.3746	0.3646	0.1330	(43)
NV4	0.	NO	4.9478	0.3806	0.3890	0.1513	(13)
NV4	1.	YES	11.1599	0.3720	0.3605	0.1299	(30)
TOTAL CASES = 47							
MISSING CASES = 4 OR 8.5 PCT.							

CRITERION VARIABLE V114
 BROKEN DOWN BY V116
 BY V87

DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS
 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 HARM TO VICTIM

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			16.1077	0.3746	0.3646	0.1330	(43)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	16.1077	0.3746	0.3646	0.1330	(43)
V87	1.	NONE	16.1077	0.3835	0.3643	0.1327	(42)
V87	2.	MINOR INJURY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)
TOTAL CASES =	47						
MISSING CASES =	4 OR 8.5 PCT.						

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS					
BROKEN DOWN BY		MAJOR CRIME TYPE					
BY		RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY					
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			16.1077	0.3746	0.3646	0.1330	(43)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	16.1077	0.3746	0.3646	0.1330	(43)
NV5	0.	NO	6.7256	0.2924	0.3363	0.1131	(23)
NV5	1.	YES	9.3821	0.4691	0.3813	0.1454	(20)
TOTAL CASES =			47				
MISSING CASES =			4 OR 8.5 PCT.				

 CRITERION VARIABLE V114
 BROKEN DOWN BY V116
 BY V97
 DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS
 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT
 MAJOR CRIME TYPE
 AMOUNT OF LOSS

VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			15.3543	0.4387	0.3743	0.1401	(35)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	15.3543	0.4387	0.3743	0.1401	(35)
V97	1.	UP TO \$100	5.0172	0.4181	0.3987	0.1590	(12)
V97	2.	\$101-250	1.1667	0.2917	0.2764	0.0764	(4)
V97	3.	\$251-500	4.4583	0.4458	0.3809	0.1451	(10)
V97	4.	\$501-1,000	4.7121	0.5236	0.4066	0.1653	(9)

TOTAL CASES = 47
 MISSING CASES = 12 OR 25.5 PCT.

CRITERION VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION OF SUBPOPULATIONS						
BROKEN DOWN BY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT						
BY		MAJOR CRIME TYPE						
		TIME OF OFFENSE						
VARIABLE	CODE	VALUE LABEL	SUM	MEAN	STD DEV	VARIANCE	N	
FOR ENTIRE POPULATION			15.8855	0.3971	0.3679	0.1353	(	40)
V116	2.	BURGLARY	15.8855	0.3971	0.3679	0.1353	(	40)
V86	1.	YES	12.0243	0.3537	0.3585	0.1285	(	34)
V86	2.	NO	3.8611	0.6435	0.3489	0.1217	(	6)
TOTAL CASES =		47						
MISSING CASES =		7 OR 14.9 PCT.						

SPSS BATCH SYSTEM

07/23/80

PAGE 1

SPSS FOR OS/360, VERSION H, RELEASE 8.1, MAY 20, 1980

CURRENT DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SPSS BATCH SYSTEM
ORDER FROM MCGRAW-HILL: SPSS, 2ND ED. (PRINCIPAL TEXT) ORDER FROM SPSS INC.:
SPSS PRIMER (BRIEF INTRO TO SPSS)
SPSS UPDATE (USE W/SPSS, 2ND FOR REL. 7 & 8)

SPSS STATISTICAL ALGORITHMS
SPSS POCKET GUIDE, RELEASE 8
KEYWORDS: THE SPSS INC. NEWSLETTER

DEFAULT SPACE ALLOCATION.. ALLOWS FOR.. 102 TRANSFORMATIONS
WORKSPACE 71680 BYTES 409 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
TRANSPACE 10240 BYTES 1641 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

1 PRINT BACK NO

FILE CNTYC HAS 129 VARIABLES

THE SUBFILES ARE..

NAME	NO OF CASES
CNTYC	68

CPU TIME REQUIRED.. 0.05 SECONDS

***** REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 3608 BYTES WORKSPACE, NOT INCLUDING RESIDUALS *****

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES
FILE CNTYC (CREATION DATE = 07/01/80)

07/23/80

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 1.. V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

MULTIPLE R	0.46838	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.21938	REGRESSION	1.	0.90391	0.90391	8.14982
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.19246	RESIDUAL	29.	3.21644	0.11091	
STANDARD ERROR	0.33303					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.8861012D-01	0.46838	0.03104	8.150
(CONSTANT)	0.2595451			

VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V13	-0.24656	-0.27578	0.97665	2.305
V34	-0.41649	-0.43128	0.83705	6.398
V86	0.25617	0.28924	0.99519	2.556
V111	0.00059	0.00063	0.89383	0.000
NV2	-0.07012	-0.07933	0.99915	0.177
NV4	-0.07390	-0.08163	0.95254	0.188
NV3	-0.21002	-0.23767	0.99972	1.676
NV5	0.17330	0.19548	0.99326	1.112

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 2.. V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

MULTIPLE R	0.60380	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.36458	REGRESSION	2.	1.50218	0.75109	8.03253
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.31919	RESIDUAL	28.	2.61817	0.09351	
STANDARD ERROR	0.30579					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.5680283D-01	0.30025	0.03115	3.325
V34	-0.3053539	-0.41649	0.12072	6.398
(CONSTANT)	0.7527153			

VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V13	0.00136	0.00130	0.57470	0.000
V86	0.21190	0.26312	0.97976	2.008
V111	-0.06836	-0.07994	0.86910	0.174
NV2	-0.22624	-0.26672	0.88321	2.068
NV4	-0.14519	-0.17513	0.92448	0.854
NV3	-0.10798	-0.12954	0.91454	0.461
NV5	0.12815	0.15900	0.97819	0.700

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 3.. NV2 HISPANIC

MULTIPLE R	0.64014	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.40978	REGRESSION	3.	1.68844	0.56281	6.24857
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.34420	RESIDUAL	27.	2.43191	0.09007	
STANDARD ERROR	0.30012					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.4912474D-01	0.25966	0.03104	2.505	V13	-0.09306	-0.08743 0.52100	0.200	
V34	-0.3670847	-0.50069	0.12602	8.485	V86	0.22130	0.28487 0.97803	2.296	
NV2	-0.1964305	-0.22624	0.13660	2.068	V111	-0.06786	-0.08234 0.86909	0.177	
(CONSTANT)	0.8994094				NV4	-0.11544	-0.14294 0.90488	0.542	
					NV3	-0.11141	-0.13866 0.91433	0.510	
					NV5	0.11514	0.14794 0.97436	0.582	

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 4.. V86 TIME OF OFFENSE

MULTIPLE R	0.67652	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.45768	REGRESSION	4.	1.88579	0.47145	5.48548
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.37424	RESIDUAL	26.	2.23456	0.08594	
STANDARD ERROR	0.29316					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.4818264D-01	0.25468	0.03032	2.525	V13	-0.10789	-0.10562 0.51980	0.282	
V34	-0.3477249	-0.47428	0.12376	7.894	V111	-0.06946	-0.08793 0.86905	0.195	
NV2	-0.2049195	-0.23601	0.13355	2.354	NV4	-0.10285	-0.13265 0.90203	0.448	
V86	0.2131258	0.22130	0.14065	2.296	NV3	-0.07911	-0.10158 0.89410	0.261	
(CONSTANT)	0.6236229				NV5	0.10462	0.14006 0.97206	0.500	

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 7.. NV3 EMPLOYED

MULTIPLE R	0.69477	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.48271	REGRESSION	7.	1.98893	0.28413	3.06606
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.32527	RESIDUAL	23.	2.13142	0.09267	
STANDARD ERROR	0.30442					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.5261035D-01	0.27809	0.03206	2.694	V13	-0.05785	-0.05363	0.44459	
V34	-0.3270817	-0.44613	0.13582	5.800	V111	-0.05881	-0.07577	0.85881	
NV2	-0.1873114	-0.21573	0.14045	1.779					
V86	0.1920659	0.19943	0.14809	1.682					
NV5	0.7736149D-01	0.10547	0.11213	0.476					
NV4	-0.7534220D-01	-0.09159	0.13039	0.334					
NV3	-0.6082500D-01	-0.08212	0.11806	0.265					
(CONSTANT)	0.6514102								

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 8.. V111 DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS

MULTIPLE R	0.69691	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.48568	REGRESSION	8.	2.00117	0.25015	2.59686
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.29865	RESIDUAL	22.	2.11918	0.09633	
STANDARD ERROR	0.31036					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.5533456D-01	0.29249	0.03356	2.718	V13	-0.03215	-0.02780	0.38454	
V34	-0.3336900	-0.45514	0.13971	5.705					
NV2	-0.1880736	-0.21661	0.14321	1.725					
V86	0.1925423	0.19992	0.15099	1.626					
NV5	0.7586533D-01	0.10343	0.11440	0.440					
NV4	-0.7081563D-01	-0.08609	0.13354	0.281					
NV3	-0.6226956D-01	-0.08407	0.12044	0.267					
V111	-0.2481468D-02	-0.05881	0.00696	0.127					
(CONSTANT)	0.7245452								

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVICT

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 9.. V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE

MULTIPLE R	0.69719	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.48608	REGRESSION	9.	2.00280	0.22253	2.20690
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.26582	RESIDUAL	21.	2.11754	0.10084	
STANDARD ERROR	0.31755					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.5520756D-01	0.29182	0.03435	2.583					
V34	-0.3176186	-0.43322	0.19061	2.777					
NV2	-0.1961921	-0.22596	0.15977	1.508					
V86	0.1939144	0.20135	0.15486	1.568					
NV5	0.7386380D-01	0.10070	0.11809	0.391					
NV4	-0.6451814D-01	-0.07843	0.14529	0.197					
NV3	-0.6326918D-01	-0.08542	0.12347	0.263					
V111	-0.2122749D-02	-0.05031	0.00766	0.077					
V13	-0.2409985D-01	-0.03215	0.18910	0.016					
(CONSTANT)	0.7214920								

ALL VARIABLES ARE IN THE EQUATION

STATISTICS WHICH CANNOT BE COMPUTED ARE PRINTED AS ALL NINES.

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V114 PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM SENTENCE AT CONVIC
VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 1

SUMMARY TABLE

VARIABLE		MULTIPLE R	R SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R	B	BETA
V16	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	0.46838	0.21938	0.21938	0.46838	0.5520756D-01	0.29182
V34	PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST	0.60380	0.36458	0.14520	-0.53770	-0.3176186	-0.43322
NV2	HISPANIC	0.64014	0.40978	0.04520	-0.08372	-0.1961921	-0.22596
V86	TIME OF OFFENSE	0.67652	0.45768	0.04790	0.28744	0.1939144	0.20135
NV5	RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY	0.68434	0.46832	0.01064	0.21059	0.7386380D-01	0.10070
NV4	PUBLIC DEFENDER	0.69046	0.47674	0.00842	0.03165	-0.6451814D-01	-0.07843
NV3	EMPLOYED	0.69477	0.48271	0.00597	-0.21774	-0.6326918D-01	-0.08542
V111	DEFENDANT AGE IN YEARS	0.69691	0.48568	0.00297	0.15314	-0.2122749D-02	-0.05031
V13	HISTORY DRUG ABUSE	0.69719	0.48608	0.00040	-0.31237	-0.2409985D-01	-0.03215
(CONSTANT)						0.7214920	

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 1.. V16 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

MULTIPLE R	0.53536	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.28662	REGRESSION	1.	2.07721	2.07721	11.65129
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.26202	RESIDUAL	29.	5.17017	0.17828	
STANDARD ERROR	0.42223					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1343264	0.53536	0.03935	11.651	V13	-0.08406	-0.09836	0.97665	0.274
(CONSTANT)	0.2018505				V34	-0.22954	-0.24864	0.83705	1.845
					V86	0.17913	0.21157	0.99519	1.312
					V111	0.07396	0.08279	0.89383	0.193
					NV2	0.12627	0.14944	0.99915	0.640
					NV4	0.01693	0.01956	0.95254	0.011
					NV3	-0.24832	-0.29397	0.99972	2.649
					NV5	0.09223	0.10883	0.99326	0.336

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 2.. NV3 EMPLOYED

MULTIPLE R	0.59014	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.34826	REGRESSION	2.	2.52400	1.26200	7.48108
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.30171	RESIDUAL	28.	4.72339	0.16869	
STANDARD ERROR	0.41072					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V16	0.1332922	0.53124	0.03828	12.121	V13	-0.04815	-0.05831	0.95553	0.092
NV3	-0.2439334	-0.24832	0.14989	2.649	V34	-0.16432	-0.17812	0.76573	0.885
(CONSTANT)	0.3059382				V86	0.13924	0.16932	0.96367	0.797
					V111	0.05373	0.06273	0.88835	0.107
					NV2	0.09943	0.12232	0.98635	0.410
					NV4	0.01945	0.02351	0.95245	0.015
					NV5	0.09977	0.12311	0.99237	0.415

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 3.. V34 PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST

MULTIPLE R	0.60740	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DE	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.36894	REGRESSION	3.	2.67385	0.89128	5.26172
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.29882	RESIDUAL	27.	4.57354	0.16939	
STANDARD ERROR	0.41157					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.1168315	0.46564	0.04217	7.677
NV3	-0.2008197	-0.20443	0.15704	1.635
V34	-0.1597796	-0.16432	0.16988	0.885
(CONSTANT)	0.5455979			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V13	0.07492	0.07138	0.57298	0.133
V86	0.12871	0.15858	0.95794	0.671
V111	0.03148	0.03693	0.86823	0.036
NV2	0.05872	0.06946	0.88300	0.126
NV4	-0.00770	-0.00930	0.92073	0.002
NV5	0.08140	0.10110	0.97348	0.269

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 4.. V86 TIME OF OFFENSE

MULTIPLE R	0.62033	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DE	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.38481	REGRESSION	4.	2.78887	0.69722	4.06585
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.29017	RESIDUAL	26.	4.45852	0.17148	
STANDARD ERROR	0.41410					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.1158012	0.46153	0.04245	7.443
NV3	-0.1812901	-0.18455	0.19979	1.287
V34	-0.1489543	-0.15319	0.17143	0.755
V86	0.1644045	0.12871	0.20074	0.671
(CONSTANT)	0.3295931			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V13	0.07079	0.06830	0.57262	0.117
V111	0.03118	0.03704	0.86823	0.034
NV2	0.05342	0.06395	0.88158	0.103
NV4	-0.00240	-0.00293	0.91923	0.000
NV5	0.07437	0.09340	0.97033	0.220

APPENDIX DOCUMENTATION - PLEA BARGAINING STUDY
PREDICTION - PLEA BARGAINED BURGLARIES
FILE CNTYC (CREATION DATE = 07/01/80)

07/23/80

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***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 5.. NV5 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

MULTIPLE R	0.62464	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.39018	REGRESSION	5.	2.82777	0.56555	3.19911
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.26821	RESIDUAL	25.	4.41962	0.17678	
STANDARD ERROR	0.42046					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.1154641	0.46019	0.04310	7.176
NV3	-0.1871781	-0.19055	0.16273	1.323
V34	-0.1379557	-0.14188	0.17564	0.617
V86	0.1589521	0.12445	0.20415	0.606
NV5	0.7234819D-01	0.07437	0.15424	0.220
(CONSTANT)	0.2881624			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V13	0.08398	0.08076	0.56395	0.158
V111	0.03460	0.04124	0.86665	0.041
NV2	0.05867	0.07040	0.87795	0.120
NV4	0.00315	0.00385	0.91442	0.000

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 6.. V13 HISTORY DRUG ABUSE

MULTIPLE R	0.62782	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.39415	REGRESSION	6.	2.85659	0.47610	2.60235
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.24269	RESIDUAL	24.	4.39080	0.18295	
STANDARD ERROR	0.42773					

----- VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F
V16	0.1126640	0.44903	0.04441	6.435
NV3	-0.1844715	-0.18779	0.16568	1.240
V34	-0.1946327	-0.20017	0.22872	0.724
V86	0.1562918	0.12236	0.20779	0.566
NV5	0.8007088D-01	0.08231	0.15811	0.256
V13	0.8348236D-01	0.08398	0.21033	0.158
(CONSTANT)	0.2579146			

----- VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION -----

VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL	TOLERANCE	F
V111	0.01196	0.01336	0.75640	0.004
NV2	0.08926	0.10183	0.78843	0.241
NV4	-0.01674	-0.01973	0.84198	0.009

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 7... NV2 HISPANIC

MULTIPLE R	0.63280	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.40044	REGRESSION	7.	2.90212	0.41459	2.19447
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.21796	RESIDUAL	23.	4.34526	0.18892	
STANDARD ERROR	0.43465					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.1154610	0.46018	0.04549	6.442	V111	0.00035	0.00039	0.000	
NV3	-0.1829607	-0.18625	0.16840	1.180	NV4	-0.04182	-0.04787	0.051	
V34	-0.1862321	-0.19153	0.23306	0.639					
V86	0.1503733	0.11773	0.21150	0.506					
NV5	0.8865008D-01	0.09113	0.16161	0.301					
V13	0.1188394	0.11954	0.22554	0.278					
NV2	0.1027902	0.08926	0.20938	0.241					
(CONSTANT)	0.1711802								

VARIABLE(S) ENTERED ON STEP NUMBER 8.. NV4 PUBLIC DEFENDER

MULTIPLE R	0.63389	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F
R SQUARE	0.40181	REGRESSION	8.	2.91208	0.36401	1.84721
ADJUSTED R SQUARE	0.18429	RESIDUAL	22.	4.33531	0.19706	
STANDARD ERROR	0.44391					

VARIABLES IN THE EQUATION					VARIABLES NOT IN THE EQUATION				
VARIABLE	B	BETA	STD ERROR B	F	VARIABLE	BETA IN	PARTIAL TOLERANCE	F	
V16	0.1167720	0.46540	0.04682	6.220	V111	-0.00145	-0.00161	0.000	
NV3	-0.1796776	-0.18291	0.17260	1.084					
V34	-0.2041471	-0.20995	0.25101	0.661					
V86	0.1472601	0.11529	0.21645	0.463					
NV5	0.8823521D-01	0.09070	0.16507	0.286					
V13	0.1381544	0.13897	0.24585	0.316					
NV2	0.1156313	0.10042	0.22134	0.273					
NV4	-0.4562089D-01	-0.04182	0.20293	0.081					
(CONSTANT)	0.2017408								

F-LEVEL OR TOLERANCE-LEVEL INSUFFICIENT FOR FURTHER COMPUTATION

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STATISTICS WHICH CANNOT BE COMPUTED ARE PRINTED AS ALL NINES.

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION ***** VARIABLE LIST 1
DEPENDENT VARIABLE.. V115 SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON REGRESSION LIST 2

SUMMARY TABLE

VARIABLE		MULTIPLE R	R SQUARE	RSQ CHANGE	SIMPLE R	B	BETA
V16	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	0.53536	0.28662	0.28662	0.53536	0.1167720	0.46540
NV3	EMPLOYED	0.59014	0.34826	0.06165	-0.25714	-0.1796776	-0.18291
V34	PROBATION AT TIME OF ARREST	0.60740	0.36894	0.02068	-0.40825	-0.2041471	-0.20995
V86	TIME OF OFFENSE	0.62033	0.38481	0.01587	0.21541	0.1472601	0.11529
NV5	RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY	0.62464	0.39018	0.00537	0.13557	0.8823521D-01	0.09070
V13	HISTORY DRUG ABUSE	0.62782	0.39415	0.00398	-0.16390	0.1381544	0.13897
NV2	HISPANIC	0.63280	0.40044	0.00628	0.11056	0.1156313	0.10042
NV4	PUBLIC DEFENDER	0.63389	0.40181	0.00137	0.13275	-0.4562089D-01	-0.04182
(CONSTANT)						0.2017408	

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***** NOTE CHANGE IN FORMULA FOR STANDARDIZED RESIDUALS AS OF 17 DEC 79 *****
IT WAS (RESIDUAL/STD. DEV. OF DEP. VARIABLE)
IT IS NOW (RESIDUAL/STD. ERROR OF REGRESSION)

***** REGRESSION PROBLEM REQUIRES 3608 BYTES WORKSPACE INCLUDING RESIDUALS *****

***** MULTIPLE REGRESSION *****

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: V115 FROM VARIABLE LIST 1
REGRESSION LIST 2

SEQNUM	OBSERVED V115	PREDICTED V115	RESIDUAL	PLOT OF STANDARDIZED RESIDUAL				
				-2.0	-1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0
1	0.0	0.5372395	-0.5372395		*	I		
2	0.0	0.2170154	-0.2170154			I		
3	0.0	-0.1197531	0.1197533			I	*	
4	0.0	-0.1206666	0.1206669			I	*	
5	1.000000	0.2863138	0.7136861			I		*
6	0.0	0.2615762	-0.2615762		*	I		
7	1.000000	0.9380193	0.6198044E-01			I	*	
8	0.0	0.2292059E-01	-0.2292057E-01			I		
9	1.000000	0.3979275	0.6020724			I		*
10	0.0	0.1839759	-0.1839759		*	I		
11	1.000000	0.9094826	0.9051722E-01			I	*	
12	1.000000	0.4412538	0.5587462			I		*
13	0.0	0.4114532E-01	-0.4114532E-01			I		
14	1.000000	0.6404291	0.3595708			I	*	
15	1.000000	0.8663684	0.1331316			I	*	
16	0.0	0.3541593	-0.3541593		*	I		
17	0.0	0.3310211	-0.3310211		*	I		
18	0.0	0.1342595	-0.1342595		*	I		
19	0.0	0.3541593	-0.3541593		*	I		
20	1.000000	0.2261211	0.7738788			I		*
21	1.000000	0.5494859	0.4505140			I	*	
22	0.0	0.6307729	-0.6307729	*		I		
23	1.000000	0.1713945	0.8286055			I		*
24	0.0	0.5624413	-0.5624413	*		I		
25	1.000000	0.9388298	0.6116990E-01			I	*	
26	0.0	0.3350220	-0.3350219		*	I		
27	0.0	0.2163203	-0.2163203		*	I		
28	1.000000	1.014128	-0.1412847E-01			I		
29	0.0	-0.4708986E-01	0.4708988E-01			I	*	
30	MISSING**	0.5246580	MISSING**			I		
31	1.000000	0.4056648	0.5943351			I		*
32	0.0	0.4208713	-0.4208713		*	I		
33	0.0	0.3733779E-01	-0.3733778E-01			I	*	
34	0.0	0.2208229	-0.2208229		*	I		
35	0.0	0.3597729	-0.3597729		*	I		
36	1.000000	0.2627169	0.7372831			I		*
37	0.0	0.7995206E-01	-0.7995206E-01			I	*	
38	0.0	0.3451816	-0.3451816		*	I		
39	0.0	-0.8283097E-02	0.8283105E-02			I	*	
40	1.000000	0.6629522	0.3370478			I	*	
41	0.0	0.1944923	-0.1944923		*	I		
42	0.0	0.3530186	-0.3530186		*	I		
43	1.000000	1.055601	-0.5560214E-01			I	*	
44	MISSING**	0.5723699	MISSING**			I		

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TRANSPACE REQUIRED... 1200 BYTES
12 TRANSFORMATIONS
0 RECODE VALUES + LAG VARIABLES
57 IF/COMPUTE OPERATIONS

CPU TIME REQUIRED... 0.36 SECONDS

NORMAL END OF JOB.
31 CONTROL CARDS WERE PROCESSED.
0 ERRORS WERE DETECTED.