STATE OF NEW JERSEY
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
SENTENCING GUIDELINES PROJECT

SEPTEMBER 4, 1979

REPORT OF THE SENTENCING GUIDELINES PROJECT TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COURTS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACE AND SENTENCING

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SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a detailed study of the relationship between race and sentencing in New Jersey, carried out by the Administrative Office of the Courts. It is an outgrowth and extension of the AOC's Sentencing Guideline Project which investigated possible undue disparity in sentencing and developed empirical guidelines currently in advisory use in the state. The degree to which such disparity in sentencing might reflect racial factors is examined in this report.

The data base, developed during the Sentencing Guideline Project, contains over 800 characteristics of the offender and the offense for each of more than 15,000 cases - virtually every case in which a sentence was imposed in New Jersey between October 1976 and September 1977, the study year. The collection of essentially all rather than a subset of cases and the extraordinary amount of information available for each allowed the use of sensitive and controlled statistical tests for racial effects in sentencing.

The statistical methodology employed allowed testing for racial differences in sentencing, after statistically accounting (controlling) for key characteristics of the offender and the offense. The issue of concern is whether racially different but otherwise similar offenders convicted of similar offenses receive similar sentences, and thus it is necessary to analyze sentences in the context of the whole case. To identify and quantify these key characteristics, the various sentencing decisions - whether, where, and for how long to incarcerate an offender were statistically modelled (or explained) for each of sixteen offense categories using linear probability model (and probit) multiple regression techniques. We first examined racial

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differences in the values of these explanatory variables as well as in sentence outcomes, providing insight into the bases of these differences. More formally, we employed two statistical procedures - a dummy variable (t-test) and analysis of covariance (Chow test) - to test for possible racial differences in the sentencing process after statistically accounting for these other key aspects of the case.

This report concludes that racially different but otherwise similar offenders convicted of similar offenses receive similar sentences. That is, when statistically accounting for the effect of key factors relating to the nature of the offender and offense, the data do not support the contention that minority race offenders receive more severe sentences than similar white offenders. While blacks, and to a lesser extent, hispanics receive on average more and longer jail sentences than whites, these groups also show equally sharp differences in other factors which enter into the sentencing decision. Also, the very large racial differences seen in the aggregate figures reflect to a great degree differing racial distributions of offenses, with minority offenders concentrated in the more serious categories which yield more severe sentences in general.

Notwithstanding the finding of a basic racial equality in sentencing, there is a justifiable concern about the disproportionate involvement of minority offenders in the criminal justice process and correctional institutions, and especially about the racial differences in the factors found to be influential in sentencing. This overrepresentation may reflect inequities elsewhere, or past injustices, which were not examined in this study. Such an imbalance should receive further consideration.

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FOREWORD

In research of this nature and magnitude, accomplishment is a function of the collective effort of a great many persons, especially considering the efforts in the development of the earlier sentencing guideline data base used in this study. To those judges, law students, consultants, and friends, who assisted us we again acknowledge their cooperation and express deep appreciation.

From the start Honorable Arthur J. Simpson, Jr., J.A.D., Acting Administrative Director of the Courts, has set firm standards for the research and has required a high level of competence and thoroughness. His full commitment to a complete exposition of the relationship between race and sentencing, regardless of result, and full support for the resource requirements of the research are the cornerstones of this report.

Appreciation is also given to Professor Hiroki Tsurumi of Rutgers University for consultation on various statistical issues; Michael Garrahan, Joseph Mooney, and Joseph Macaluso for assistance in preparing statistical tables; Florence R. Peskoe and Alan Campi for valuable comments and insights in editing; and certainly not least of all, Diane Grogan for typing (and retyping) the narrative and tables.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Little remains unsaid regarding the abhorrence of racism: a source of incalculable human misery and the cause behind some of man's greatest recorded inhumanities against men. In his highly acclaimed book on crime, Charles E. Silberman noted, "At its core, the urban problem is a problem of race; so is the welfare problem, the migrant and farm problem, the school busing problem - and, to a degree that few have been willing to acknowledge openly, the crime problem".[1]

In the context of growing concerns over the sentencing process generally,[2] and undue sentence disparity specifically,[3] the question then arises whether the basis of our legal system - equality under the law - has been undermined. Over 40 years ago, in a preface to his research

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[1] Charles E. Silberman, Criminal Violence, Criminal Justice, New York, Random House, Inc., 1978, P. 118.

[2] See New York State Special Commission on Attica, Attica: The Official Report of the New York State Special Commission on Attica (New York: Bantam Books, 1972); Marvin E. Frankel, Criminal Sentences Law Without Order (New York: Hill and Wang, 1972); Marjorie Fine Knowles, Lawlessness in Our Criminal Law: Criminal Sentences and the Need for Appellate Review, Alabama Lawyer, 35:450; William Jarvis Zumwalt, The Anarchy of Sentencing in the Federal Courts, 57 Judicature 96 (October 1973).

[3] See Twentieth Century Find Task Force on Criminal Sentencing, Fair and Certain Punishment (1976); Sentence Disparity among Prison Committments (New Jersey, Department of Institutions and Agencies, Division of Correction and Parole, May 1974); Leslie T. Wilkins, Jack M. Kress, Don M. Gottfredson, Joseph C. Calpin and Arthur M. Gelman, Sentencing Guidelines: Structuring Judicial Discretion, (Washington, DC: February 1978); John P. McCarthy, Jr., Wesley R. LaBar, Neil Sheflin, Report of the New Jersey Statewide Sentencing Guidelines Project to the Administrative Director of the Courts, (New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, October 1978).

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article discussed later, Thorsten Sellin stated that the longer sentences given to blacks could "be largely attributed to the human equation in judicial administration and as evidence that equality under the law is a social fiction".[4] More recently, in a major report the New Jersey Correctional Master Plan Policy Council, in a special section on racism, noted that in comparison to the overall state populations, blacks were arrested at a rate eleven times as high as that of whites and incarcerated at a rate twenty-two times as high. The section concluded, "The implications of the overwhelming overrepresentation of minority race offenders in correctional institutions are profound and a long range correctional policy cannot ignore or overlook the questions of morality and justice involved".[5]

This project responds to the above issues, although only insofar as they may relate to the narrower relationship between race and judicial sentencing, that is, specifically whether the race of the offender has any impact on sentence after accounting for all other aspects of the case.

1.2 SENTENCING, DISPARITY, AND GUIDELINES

This study is an extension of a major project which developed sentencing guidelines for judges in the State of New Jersey. That project, to investigate possible disparities in sentences given to similarly situated offenders, examined over 15,000 individual cases involving over

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[4] Thorsten Sellin, 1935, Race Prejudice in the Administration of Justice, American Journal of Sociology, Volume XLI, p. 212 - 217, September 1935.

[5] New Jersey Correctional Master Plan, Department of Corrections, P. 38 (March 1977).

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800 pieces of information in each case. The analyses resulted in empirical guidelines reflecting the average of sentences given to offenders with similar characteristics. The guidelines were implemented in New Jersey in October 1978.

Undue sentence disparity might be defined as that part of the sentence decision which is not based on properly related, evenly weighted, constitutionally approved information, i.e., the intrusion of irrelevance or inconsistency into the process. The opportunity for such disparity arises from the sentencing discretion, which recognizes the need for flexibility given the wide variation in levels of criminal harm and offender dangerousness. The measurement of these "levels" in each case is left to the judge, whose mental calculus, guided only by general and often highly ambiguous legislative criteria, must then strike the difficult balance between the conflicting policies of just desert and human mercy. With about 90 judges sentencing offenders in New Jersey, the potential for disparity, whether from inconsistency or bias, is apparent.

1.3 To reiterate, the issue here is whether the race of otherwise similar offenders leads to different sentences after statistically accounting for those other aspects of a case which are relevant to the complex of decisions a judge must make.

Following a brief review of prior research on the question in section two, the third section presents some basic, if somewhat simplistic, data which do indeed confirm that minorities are more likely to be incarcerated and for longer terms than whites. This does not indicate, however, that racism <u>per se</u> is an influence in the sentencing decision, for, as indicated

above, racism is here defined as the significant influence of race over and above other relevant factors in sentencing. Section four examines these other factors, such as nature of the offense, prior record, and community background, and notes similarly sharp differences between whites and minorities. Presented also are the results of multivariate analysis which examines the race factor in sentence decisions, accounting for these other aspects. In the conclusion, while expressing concern for the overrepresentation of blacks and other minorities in groupings of the most "dangerous" offenders, we find no evidence of systematic racism in sentencing.

2. PREVIOUS RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACE AND SENTENCING

A review of the literature published on previous research into the relationship between race and sentencing was undertaken, and abstracts of each project, as well as of two articles which reviewed and evaluated many of these efforts and others, are included in Appendix A.

As can be seen, the issue is one which has long been of interest to researchers. Unfortunately, most studies involved limitations which seriously undermine their value in understanding the present relationship between race and sentencing. Some studies included only a few types of crime (Bullock, 1961; Green, 1964; Wolfgang, 1973; Willick, 1975; Clarke, 1975); other studies did not control for effects of any other data, such as prior record (Sellin, 1935; Perry, 1977); in some studies data from more than one year (time series) were used, (Sellin, 1935; Wolfgang, 1973; Chiricos, 1975; Hall, 1975; Perry, 1977); all studies developed dependent variables on parts but not all of the sentence decision, usually confining analysis to either the in/out or the how long decision, but not both; finally many studies were more than 5 - 10 years old and therefore probably outdated considering changing racial attitudes.

Hindelang studied six prior empirical studies which disagreed in their findings. In his article he explained the inconsistency by noting that the four studies which found support for a racial proposition: (1) used primarily Southern data; (2) used less care in controlling for relevant non-racial variables; (3) were about 10 years older than the other studies; or (4) examined primarily homicides. John Hagan, in a major review of the research, analyzed nearly 20 prior empirical works and noted that most did not use tests of association in their analysis. Such tests would have greatly reduced all

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claimed statistical significances with only one study (Wolfgang, 1973) passing the tests of association (Note that Wolfgang studied 3,000 rape convictions in the south over a 20 year period.)

Criticism of the research in this area indicates that little has been definitively learned about the relationship between race and sentencing. It is likely that the problems noted above were compounded, if not directly caused, by the poor data available from criminal justice agencies. There is one rather consistent signal noted from the collective findings of these studies, however: the studies have not found broad based or systematic racial disparity in sentencing, and apparent racial inequities in sentences are eliminated when variables such as prior record are accounted for. In fact, in the most recent study Aidan Vining concludes that minority defendants in California received <u>shorter</u> sentences than equivalent white defendants.

3. RACE AND SENTENCING: A PROFILE

In this section the observed differences in sentences imposed on whites and minorities are presented. While the longer sentences received by minorities are certainly of serious concern, no inferences should be drawn until these differences have been analyzed in the context of the entire sentence decision (see Section Four).

3.1 THE DATA

The data base for this study was developed in the course of the sentence guidelines project and involved one of the most comprehensive data collection efforts ever in criminology. Project staff collected data from 15,130 sentences covering virtually every New Jersey case from October 1976 to September 1977. Over 800 items of information were extracted from the comprehensive presentence report on each case, including such information as details of the offense, prior record, family history, employment, community background, education, military service, physical and mental health, plea bargain, and recommendations. "... We should lean heavily upon the practical experience and advice of probation officers who are the persons best qualified to evaluate probable results and in whose expertise and unbiased interests in obtaining a proper sentence for a defendant, there should exist complete confidence."[6] Detailed sentence information on each original and final charge was also obtained.

The race of the offender was also obtained from the presentence reports which are prepared by the county probation departments. These data were present in 13,898 cases, although a slightly lower number will appear

[6] See State v. Kunz, 55 N.J. 128, 149 (1969).

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in some of the tables in this report due to other missing information. Where a piece of information was missing, such as name of county, perhaps due to venue changes and the like, the case was omitted.

Much effort was expended in insuring the reliability of data. Law students did the coding. Other measures included double checking the coding of all sentence decisions, searching for coder and keypunch errors, and testing the consistency of coder responses.

The New Jersey Sentencing Guidelines sort all offenses into 16 categories of crime (see Appendix B) based mainly on two considerations: similarities in the legislative definitions of these offenses and similarities in the seriousness of the offenses as indicated both by statutory maximum sentences allowed and a multivariate examination of sentences imposed. (See report of the Sentencing Guidelines Project to the Administrative Director of the Courts cited at page 1, footnote 3.) These categories were used in the present research.

3.2 THE PROFILE

As seen below in Figure 1 (see also Appendix C, Table C-2), a relatively equal number of whites (6,391 - 46.7%) and blacks (6,069 - 44.4%) were convicted for crimes and sentenced during the year. The data also included a significant number of other offenders (1,225 - 8.9%), the overwhelming majority of whom were Hispanic (1,187). The "other" category also includes Orientals (34) and American Indians (4), who were not treated separately due to their low numbers.

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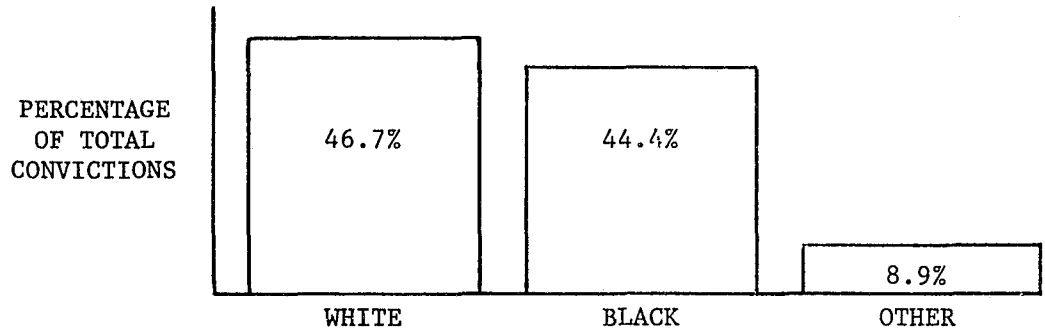

FIGURE 1. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTIONS

Yet of the approximately 6,000 blacks convicted of crimes during the year, 47% were incarcerated, as compared with only 33% of whites[7] (Figure 2). With some exceptions, similar results were observed on a county basis (see Appendix C, Chart C-3).

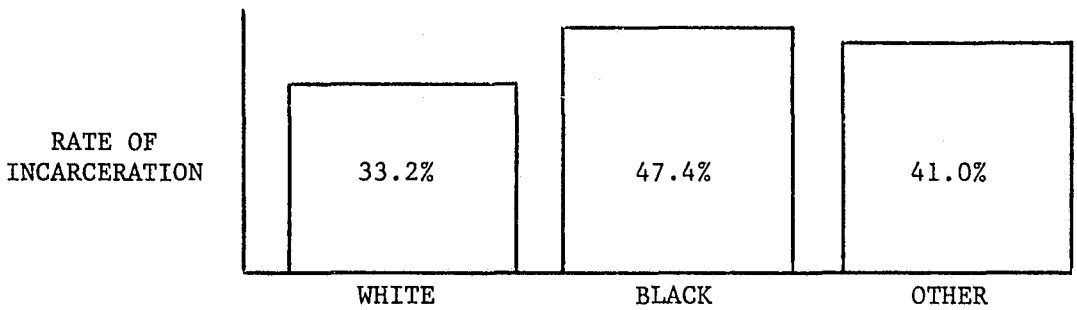

FIGURE 2. INCARCERATION RATES
AS PERCENT OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS INCARCERATED

Crimes are classified into 16 categories (see Appendix B). There is a large variability in the respective rates of incarceration for each of

[7] The rates of incarceration for each racial group are the percent of the total number of convictions in that group which resulted in incarceration.

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these categories varying from 15% for fraud to 86% for homicides (including vehicular homicide). Crimes of violence, those which generally seem to evoke the most fear, clearly result in a much higher probability of incarceration (see Appendix C, Table C-4).

Black and other minority groups have higher incarceration rates than whites in fourteen and eight crime categories, respectively, as can be seen from Figure 3 and Appendix C, Table C-5.

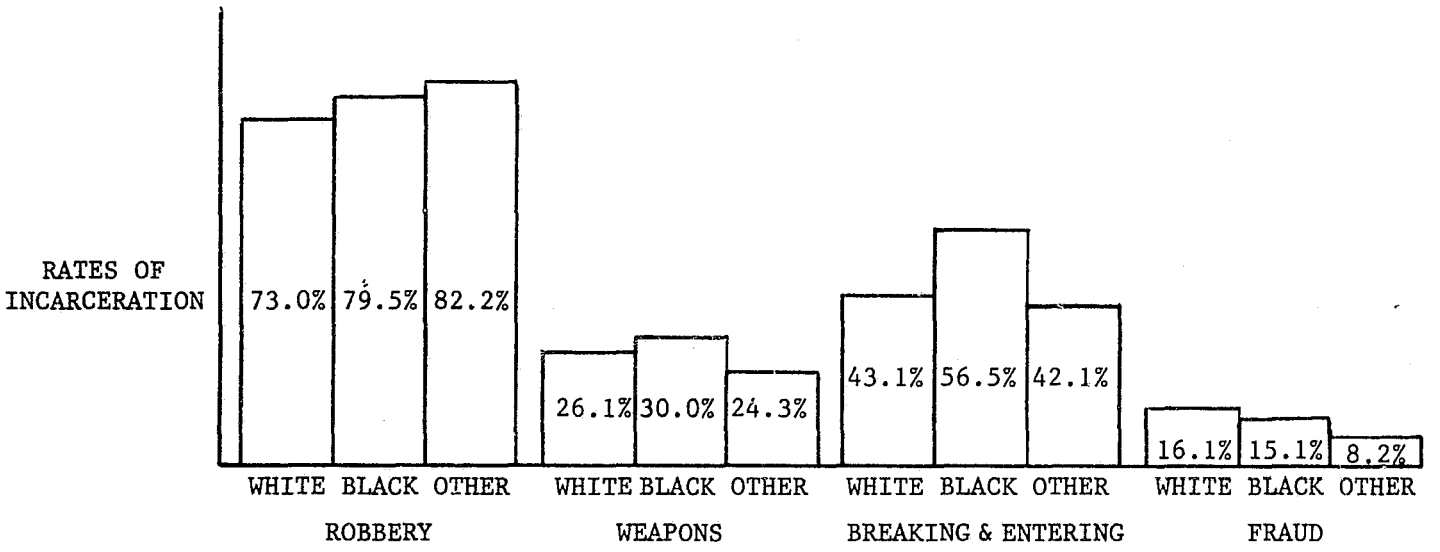

FIGURE 3. INCARCERATION RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENSES AS PERCENT OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS INCARCERATED WITHIN EACH RACE AND WITHIN EACH CRIME CATEGORY

As indicated in Figure 4, notwithstanding the similar numbers of whites and blacks who are convicted, blacks receive almost 70% of robbery convictions, which have an overall incarceration rate of nearly 80%, but they receive only about 27% of the lewdness convictions, with an overall incarceration rate of about 25% (see Appendix C, Table C-6).

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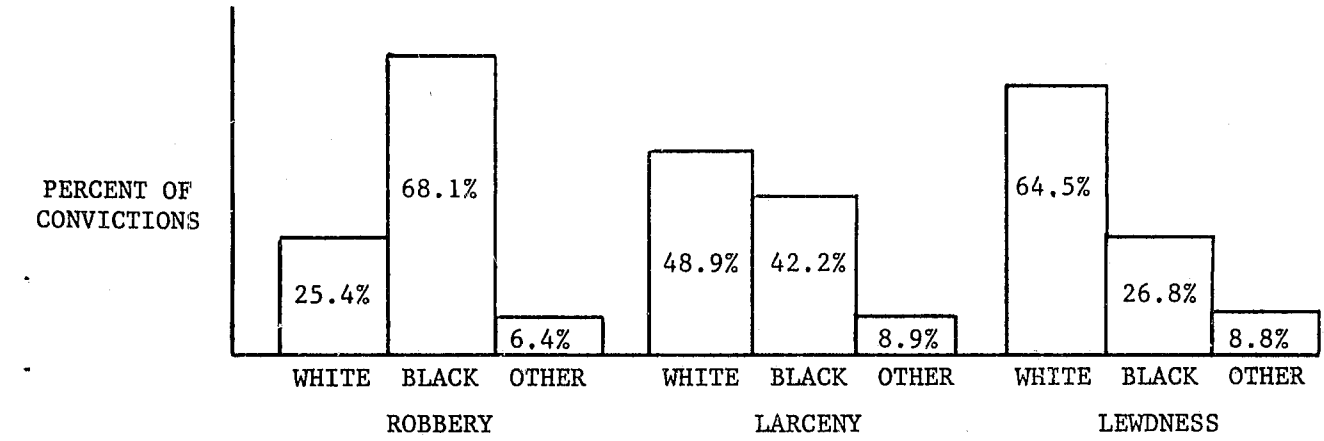

FIGURE 4. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTIONS FOR SELECTED OFFENSES AS PERCENT OF CONVICTIONS WITHIN EACH CRIME CATEGORY

Turning to the place of incarceration, we again find differences (Figure 5). 37.3% of blacks and 29.2% of other minorities, statewide and over all offense categories, are sentenced to state prison, as compared to 28.0% for whites. The order is reversed for county jail, with whites showing the highest rate and blacks the lowest. Yardville sentencing rates are similar for all races. (See also Appendix C, Table C-7.)

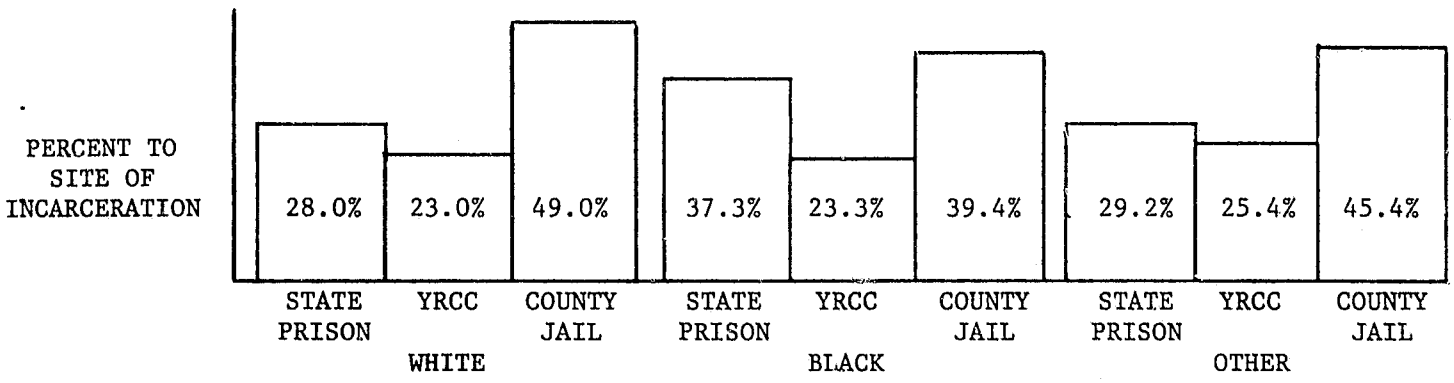

FIGURE 5. PLACE OF INCARCERATION AS PERCENT OF INCARCERATED OFFENDERS WITHIN EACH RACE

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In average sentence lengths, blacks and other minorities serve longer terms. Statewide and across all offense categories, whites average 5.6 years in state prison versus 7.6 for blacks and 6.7 for minorities (see also Appendix C, Table C-8). Life sentences were excluded.

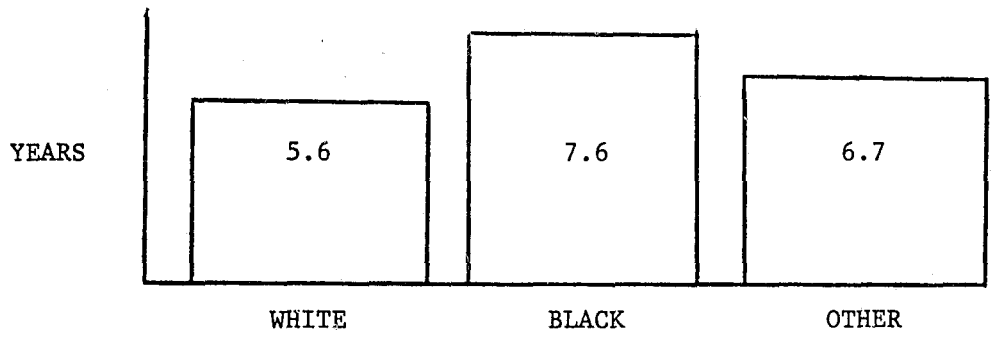

FIGURE 6. AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTHS IN STATE PRISON

NOTE: Means were used, rather than medians, since there was a large number of cases in the data base and in order to allow fully for the effect of extreme sentences.

In county jails, blacks average 1.3 months longer than whites, as shown in Figure 7 (see Appendix C, Table C-9).

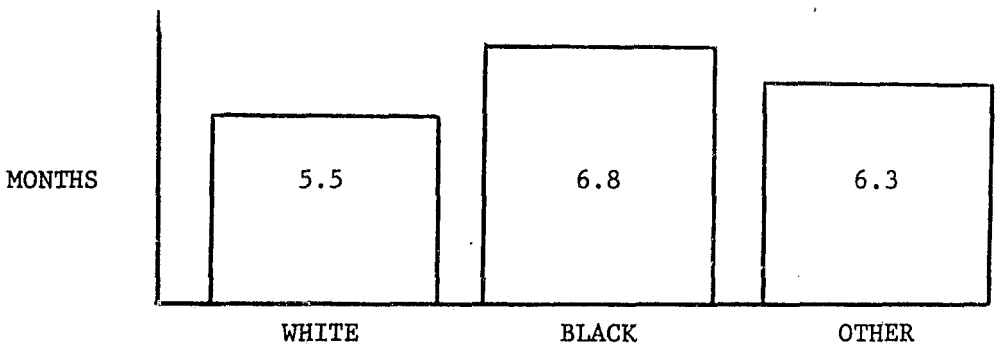

FIGURE 7. AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTHS IN COUNTY JAIL

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As can be seen from this sketch of differences in sentences, blacks, and to a lesser extent other minorities, receive more and longer incarcerations than whites. While the magnitude of these differences is cause for concern on the part of those involved with the criminal justice system and society as a whole, it alone is not a basis for concluding that racism is a factor in sentencing. As was seen in Figure 3 and the accompanying discussion, controlling for offense category alone substantially reduces differences in sentences between racial groups. In the next section these differences are analyzed in the context of the whole case, accounting for other aspects of the offender and offense.

4. RACE AND SENTENCING: AN ANALYSIS

The profile presented in the previous section confirms the existence of racial differences in the incarceration rate and length and place of incarceration in New Jersey. Yet it provides no explanation for these differences and no indication of whether they reflect a racial bias in the sentencing process, that is, whether the race of the offender affected the sentence after accounting for other relevant information.

In order to address this issue of possible racial bias in sentencing, we first statistically modelled or explained the sentencing process in terms of variables which reflected the relevant aspects of the offender and the offense. We then examined the effects of race in three ways: by looking at racial differences in the values of these explanatory variables; by testing for a statistically significant additive impact of race on sentencing, controlling for these other variables; and by testing for the existence of racial differences in the weighting of all of these variables, that is, for the possibility of wholly different sentencing processes for white and minority race offenders.

The results are clear. The data provide no support for the contention that systematic racial bias exists in the sentencing process. Rather, the evidence suggests that the observed differences in sentences between races only reflect differences in other offender and offense characteristics.

4.1 THE MODEL

Criminal sentencing is a complex process in which considerations of desert, deterrence, retribution, and reformation must be weighed in light of the facts of each case, with the balancing of these left to the individual

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judges as "the legislature has not stated the aims to be achieved by punishment".[8]

The complex of decisions to be made includes: whether the offender should be incarcerated or a less severe alternative such as a fine or probation is indicated; whether the incarceration should be to state prison, the reformation-oriented Yardville Youth Correctional Complex, or a community based county jail; and finally, the duration of imprisonment in years for a state prison sentence or in months for a county jail sentence. (Note: Yardville terms are indeterminate, women serve indeterminate terms at the Clinton Correctional Institute for Women.)

This study treated sentencing as a two-stage process in which the incarceration decision is logically prior to, and may depend on different factors from, the decisions on length and place of incarceration.[9] This results in four sentencing outcomes, dependent variables in statistical terms, to be modelled.

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[8] See State v. Ivan, 33 N.J. 197, 200 (1960).

[9] This approach can be contrasted with one-stage processes in which the same factors weighted identically determine both the incarceration and length of sentence decisions. These different characterizations yield different models and required different statistical treatments.

See Sherwood E. Zimmerman, "Problem of Design in Sentencing Guideline Instruments", paper presented to the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, March 15, 1977, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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The first, and in some respects the most useful,[10] is the incarceration decision captured by a binary or dichotomous (e.g. takes on only two values) in/out variable. This takes on the value 1 if the offender is incarcerated, or will otherwise receive additional time by virtue of the sentence; and 0 if a non-custodial sentence (e.g. probation, fine, or fully concurrent sentence) was received. The place of incarceration (given incarceration) is captured in the where variable, treated as dichotomous, taking on the value 1 if sentence is to state prison and 0 if to either county jail or the Youth Correctional Complex. Two continuous variables reflect the sentence length decisions (conditioned on incarceration and location), county jail time in months, limited by statute to a 12 month maximum, and state prison time in years.[11]

There are a large number of considerations which enter into the sentencing decision, as indicated by Justice Sullivan in 1975. "In fixing

[10] The in/out decision is regarded as the most informative dependent variable, and was used exclusively in the earlier guideline analysis. This is since it (a) pertains to every sentence decision, (b) is clearly the first decision a judge must make, (c) generally is found to be affected by those factors affecting the other three decisions, plus others unique to itself, (d) is binary, and therefore makes no assumption regarding the distance of its values, as the two time decisions do, e.g., that the perceived severity of each additional month or year of time is equal to any other month or year. Note that judges sentence in variable quantum increases (see Appendix C, Table C-12).

[11] Note that in these models the decisions examined do not consider the following. (a) Five counties have penitentiary systems which allow for local confinement up to 18 months, instead of the maximum of 12 allowable in the other 16 counties. These were excluded. (b) Indeterminate terms of years to the Yardville Youth Complex are nearly invariably for a five year maximum (unless the statutory maximum is lower). These length decisions are not examined. (c) First degree murder sentence lengths are mandatory life terms and are likewise excluded.

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a sentence a judge should consider the gravity of the crime and appropriate punishment therefor, deterrence, protection of the public, rehabilitation, and any other factors or circumstances relevant to the particular situation".[12] Most recently, in the most comprehensive judicial exposition of sentence criteria to date, Justice Pashman listed specific exacerbating and mitigating details, such as prior record, voluntary plea of guilty, age of the offender, outstanding personal record, family and community relationships, a stable home environment, employment, health, and the potential effect of incarceration.[13]

These are captured in this study by dummy independent variables reflecting characteristics of the offender and the offense. Most of these were defined as dichotomous variables. As an example, to capture the dimension of redeeming social actions since arrest, a variable ACT 1 was developed which takes on a value of 1 if the offender pursued any one of a series of voluntary positive actions since arrest (see ACT 1, Appendix D). Thus the information from a larger number of member variables is combined in an intuitively appealing and meaningful fashion.[14] A list and definitions of variables is Appendix D.

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[12] See State v. Jones, 66 N.J. 563, 568 (1975).

[13] See State v. Leggeadrini, 75 N.J. 150, 159 (1977).

[14] This approach is conceptually similar to factor analysis, which was employed to some extent in the development of these variables in the primary guidelines study. The primary advantage of the dimensional approach lies in the easy interpretation of the dimensions (or factors).

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The sentencing model then consists of the following four equations:

$$\text{IN/OUT} = a_1 + a_2X_2 + a_3X_3 + \ldots. a_kX_k + e_1 \qquad (1)$$

$$\text{WHERE} = b_1 + b_2Z_2 + b_3Z_3 + \ldots. b_kZ_k + e_2 \qquad (2)$$

$$\text{STATE PRISON TIME} = c_1 + c_2W_2 + c_3W_3 + \ldots. c_kW_k + e_3 \qquad (3)$$

$$\text{COUNTY JAIL TIME} = d_1 + d_2V_2 + d_3V_3 + \ldots. d_kV_k + e_4 \qquad (4)$$

Where a, b, c and d are sets of unknown coefficients or weights; X, Z, W and V are the sets of dimensional variables relevant to each decision; and the e's are random disturbance terms reflecting statistical variation. Thus the model relates each of the dependent variables (decisions) to the relevant independent or explanatory variables in a linear (additive) fashion.

4.2 STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The four-equation sentencing model shown above was exercised for each of the 16 offense categories described in Section 3.1, resulting in 64 separate equations. The estimation of separate equations for the various offense categories reflects the very different considerations involved in each with respect to both the factors (variables) considered and their weighting. While previous studies[15] have often employed broader groupings of offenses, the detailed and homogeneous breakdown employed here results in more precise and meaningful results and allows sharper examination of the impact of race.

[15] See Zimmerman, op cit. pp 13 - 14.

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Multiple regression was the primary statistical approach employed, although some results from probit analysis are presented below as well. Basically multiple regression is a technique in which a dependent variable is "explained" by various independent variables, allowing the determination of the impact of each explanatory factor on the dependent variable while statistically accounting for the effects of the others. Thus, multiple regression provides a means of estimating the values of the coefficients shown in equations 1 through 4 above, and it is on the estimated magnitudes, signs, and significances of these coefficients that we focus our interest. While subject to statistical error, the resulting coefficient estimates derived from fitting a least-squares surface to the data can be shown to have several desirable statistical properties under certain assumptions about the model and the data.[16]

The magnitudes of the coefficients provide an estimate of the impact of the corresponding independent variables on the dependent variable statistically accounting (controlling) for other variables in the equation. In the in/out and where equations (discussed further below) the coefficients provide estimates of the impact of each factor

[16]The Gauss-Markov theorem states that the coefficient estimators will be linear, unbiased and have smaller variance than alternative linear estimators if the estimated equation is the true model, the expected value (average) of the disturbance term is zero, the variance of the error term is constant and uncorrelated between observations, and the independent variables are either non-stochastic or uncorrelated with the disturbance terms. Assuming a normal distribution of the disturbances or relying on asymptotic limit theorems allows the carrying out of hypothesis tests. For detailed treatments of regression in an econometric context, see Robert S. Pindyck and Daniel L. Rubinfeld, Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts (New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1976); G.S. Maddala, Econometrics (New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1977); Henri Theil, Principles of Econometrics (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1971).

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on the probability of incarceration or placement in state prison, respectively, while in the two time equations the coefficients estimate the average additional time to be received due to each factor. Negative coefficients indicate merely that the presence of the characteristic lowers the dependent variable, i.e., the existence of an inverse relationship.

The t-statistic, shown in the results below, provides a test of the statistical significance of a coefficient, that is, whether its associated variable truly has an impact upon the dependent variable. In large samples "t's" greater than two (in absolute value) generally indicate statistical significance (at 95% probability level).[17]

As in any statistical modelling effort, considerable exploration of the data was involved in determining the set of independent variables to be employed. In this we were strongly guided by the legal considerations discussed in Section 4.1. Cross-tabulations were often employed in developing the categories of variables. Examination of the logical implications of the signs of the estimated coefficients as well as their statistical significance and their impact on the coefficients of other included variables and on the R^2 of the estimated equation were important factors in this process as well.

There are special considerations involved in the estimation of the in/out and where equations. With a dichotomous dependent variable, as in the in/out and where equations, the standard regression approach is referred to

[17] See Pindyck and Rubinfeld, op cit. Note that the "t" can be used in place of the partial correlation of the beta coefficient as a measure of the relative importance of variables. See Maddala, op cit. p 110.

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as the linear probability model,[18] and can be interpreted as explaining the probability of the occurrence of the event described by the dichotomous dependent variable. The estimated coefficients then provide a measure of the impact of each variable on this probability, accounting for the other factors in the equation. Although computationally straightforward and easy to interpret, the linear probability model suffers from some potential statistical shortcomings[19] which have led to the development of alternative estimation procedures, most notably probit analysis, which is quite complicated and computationally expensive.[20] The resulting coefficient signs and t-statistics have the same interpretations as in the linear probability model although the coefficient magnitudes do not. In fact the signs, t-statistics, and sometimes even the magnitudes of the estimated coefficients resulting from the linear probability (regression) model are often quite similar to the probit (and logit) results.[21]

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[18] See Pindyck and Rubinfeld, op cit. p. 237 - 244; and Marc Nerlove and S. James Press, Univariate and Multivariate Log-Linear and Logistic Models, (Santa Monica: Rand Corporation, 1973).

[19] Basically, the coefficient estimates may not be as precise (efficient) as is possible, the "t's" may be biased upwards and the implied shape of the fitted surface may be unappealing. See Pindyck and Rubinfeld, op cit. and Press and Nerlove, op cit.

[20] Probit is a non-linear, maximum likelihood estimation procedure using a transformation of the probabilities based on the cumulative normal distribution. A closely related technique is logit analysis, based on the logistic function. See Theil, op cit., Pindyck and Rubinfeld, op cit., and Nerlove and Press, op cit., for detailed treatments of these procedures and for further references.

[21] See Pindyck and Rubinfeld, op cit. p. 251; and Jay Magidson, "An Illustrative Comparison of Goodman's Approach to Logit Analysis with Dummy Variable Regression Analysis", in Analyzing Qualitative/Categorical Data, edited by Jay Magidson, (Cambridge: Abt Associates, Inc., 1978).

(Con't.)

This, combined with the computational difficulty involved in probit estimation and the problems of interpretation of the coefficients, resulted in our reliance on the linear probability approach. Probit results are examined, however, for the robbery estimation discussed in detail in the next section, and, as suggested, are very similar in their implications to the regression results.

The four-equation sentencing model reflecting the two-stage view of the sentencing process is, then, estimated for each of the 16 offense categories using the linear probability model for the in/out and where equations and multiple regression for the time equations.[22]

4.3 EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF RACE

After developing and estimating equations which statistically explain the sentencing process in terms of relevant offender and offense characteristics, we examined the additional impact of race on sentencing in three ways.

First and most simply, we examined racial differences in the values of the major explanatory variables. Such an examination provides revealing insight into possible bases for the observed racial differences in sentences, although it does not control for other factors.

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[22] The alternative, one-stage process view of sentencing would require Tobit estimation of the time equations. For a discussion and comparison of these alternative procedures, see Zimmerman, op cit.; Madalla, op cit., pp 162 - 170; and John G. Cragg, "Some Statistical Models for Limited Dependent Variables with Application to the Demand for Durable Goods", Econometrica 39, September 1971.

(Con't.)

We next employed a more rigorous approach in which we statistically allowed and tested for the existence of additive race effects in each of the sentencing decisions, that is, a difference between races in the average probability of incarceration, the average probability of a state prison sentence or the average time served, after accounting or controlling for the other characteristics found to explain sentencing. To test for such an effect, we included in our sentencing equations a dummy race variable which takes on the value of 1 for whites or 0 for minority offenders.[23] The t-statistic of this race variable provides the basis for a formal test of the existence of a significant average difference in sentencing between similar white and minority offenders, that is, a difference after statistically accounting for other offender and offense characteristics.[24] If statistically significant, the magnitude of this race coefficient provides an estimate of the average difference between races, with a negative value denoting more severe treatment of minority race members (based on the definition of the race variable employed).

Finally, and most generally, we tested for the possibility that completely separate processes (equations) are required to explain the sentencing

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[23]The assignment of values to this dummy variable is completely arbitrary and merely affects the interpretation of the results as indicated below. See Pindyck and Rubinfeld, op cit. pp 77 - 83 for a discussion of dummy variables.

[24]This test assumes that the only difference in sentencing between races lies in this different average effect, i.e., that the weighting of all other factors is the same between races. This is equivalent to assuming that separate white and minority equations, if estimated, would differ only in the values of their intercepts.

(Con't.)

of each racial group. This involves an analysis of covariance or general linear hypothesis test, often (and hereafter) referred to as a Chow test.[25] In essence, we estimated separate equations for white and minority race offenders, calculated a statistic called the F-ratio (along with its degree of freedom), and if it was large enough - larger than would generally occur by chance according to tabled values - we rejected the hypothesis that the separate equations are essentially the same with some specified degree of confidence.[26] Whereas the dummy variable approach discussed above assumes that the only difference between races lies in the values of the y-intercept of the fitted least squares lines; in the Chow test we allowed and tested for differences in all coefficients.

4.4 RESULTS

After estimating the parameters in the sentencing model for all offense categories, we examined racial differences in selected explanatory variables and then performed the t-(dummy variable) and Chow tests for race effects. Here, after reviewing some differences in the values of independent

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[25] See Maddala, op cit. pp 194 - 201 and Gregory C. Chow, "Tests of Equality Between Sets of Coefficients in Two Linear Regressions", Econometrica 28, July 1960 pp 591 - 605.

[26] More specifically, one runs separate regressions for each group as well as a combined regression. The ratio of the difference between the residual sum of squares (RSS_N) from the combined regression and the sum of the RSS from the separate equations (RSS_A and RSS_B) to this latter sum adjusted for degrees of freedom, is under the null hypothesis, distributed as an F-statistic. That is: $$F = \frac{(RSS_N - (RSS_A + RSS_B))/k}{(RSS_A + RSS_B)/n-2k}$$ where k is the number of variables including the constant and n is the number of observations (A + B). See Chow, op cit.

(Con't.)

variables between racial groups, we presented the estimation and testing results in some detail for the robbery category to illustrate their interpretation and meaning. The robbery category was selected because it combines elements of violent and property crimes and because it contains one of the very few equations which exhibited a significant race effect. We then summarized and discussed the results for the remaining categories (shown in Appendix E) and indicated some additional issues that were addressed.

The sentence model identified the variables which captured relevant aspects of the offender and the offense. These include prior criminal record, offender criminal justice status at time of offense, the violent nature of the crime, use of weapons, community background, and others. Clear racial differences in the values of these explanatory variables are seen in the summaries in appendix tables C-10 and C-11.

Both the average and the distribution of prior convictions differ between whites and blacks. The average number of prior convictions for whites is 3.1 versus 4.2 for black offenders and the figures for average number of prior incarcerations are 0.9 and 1.6 respectively. 30.5% of whites are first offenders versus 22.2% of blacks. In terms of other factors, 33.9% of blacks are convicted for an offense involving violence as compared to 22.3% for whites; and blacks have twice the conviction rate of whites for crimes resulting in injury requiring hospital confinement. 22.7% of black convictions include a weapons conviction while only 13.4% of those of whites do. 57.0% of whites are employed at time of conviction while only 38.1% of blacks are. 36.2% of blacks have a serious drug addiction while only 20.1% of whites do, and blacks are involved in drug offenses involving sale or possession of heroin or other opiates at over five times the rate of whites.

(Con't.)

Thus, the sharp differences observed above in sentences between whites and blacks are matched by equally sharp differences in the values of many of the variables which enter into the sentencing decisions.

We turn now to the estimated sentencing model for robbery. Reflecting the considerations discussed in Section 4.1, the incarceration decision was found to depend on the following factors: the offender's prior criminal record (RHIST 4),[27] whether the offender has performed certain good actions since arrest (ACT 1), whether certain exacerbating factors are present (RNEG 14A), employment (EMPLOY), whether the offender is currently in jail, either detained or for a prior offense (IN JAIL), whether the probation department recommends incarceration (PROGNOS), whether the offender is apparently remorseful or contrite about the offense (PATT), whether the offender had a minor or peripheral role (NO ROLE), whether the offender is male (SEX 2), whether there were multiple victims (MULTVIC), and whether the prosecutor recommended a lenient sentence (LENPROS).

This is captured in the estimated incarceration equation for robbery as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
(5)\quad \text{IN/OUT} = {} & .42 + .08\,\text{RHIST4} - .08\,\text{ACT1} + .11\,\text{RNEG14A} + \\
& \underset{(6.8)}{} \quad \underset{(5.0)}{} \qquad \underset{(-2.5)}{} \qquad \underset{(4.8)}{} \\
& .08\,\text{EMPLOY} + .14\,\text{INJAIL} + .08\,\text{PROGNOS} - .07\,\text{PATT} - \\
& \underset{(2.8)}{} \qquad \underset{(5.5)}{} \qquad \underset{(3.6)}{} \qquad \underset{(-2.1)}{} \\
& .22\,\text{NOROLE} + .11\,\text{SEX2} + .07\,\text{MULTVIC} - .09\,\text{LENPROS} \\
& \underset{(-3.3)}{} \qquad \underset{(1.9)}{} \qquad \underset{(2.8)}{} \qquad \underset{(-2.7)}{}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$R^2 = .20$$

$$n = 1239$$

[27] The names in parentheses are labels for the variables. More precise and complete definitions for all variables in the model are provided in Appendix D.

(Con't.)

where the estimated coefficients are shown next to (multiplying) their corresponding variables and the t-statistics are shown in parentheses below them.[28] Following the linear probability model discussion in Section 4.2, the equation implies that being in jail at the time of sentencing (a value of 1 for INJAIL), with all other factors the same, raises the probability of receiving a custodial sentence by 14% on average (the .14 coefficient value shown). Similarly, an offender who had a minor or peripheral role in the offense (a value of 1 for NOROLE) would have on average a 22% lower probability of incarceration than an otherwise identical offender (the -.22 shown as the coefficient of NOROLE). Note that these and all other coefficients are statistically significant at the 5% level (their t-statistics are greater than 1.96), and the signs (directions of impact) of all coefficients are logically correct, given how the variables were defined for analysis.

The estimated where equation for robbery (state prison or elsewhere) shown as:

(6) WHERE = -.01 + .02 TSIMCON + .04 TINC + .09 DRADDIC +
(-.3) (1.7) (5.8) (3.3)

.12 WEAPCON - .22 NOROLE + .11 INJAIL + .03 CASH +
(3.8) (-2.0) (3.3) (2.6)

.06 EMPLOY + .12 TRPLEA + .17 DOTIME - .10 PATT +
(1.5) (3.4) (4.0) (-2.3)

.30 AGE2 + .11 GUN - .12 MOVES
(7.1) (3.6) (-2.8)

R^2 = .30

n = 962

[28] Also shown is R^2 the correlation coefficient squared (although there are problems with the R^2 in the linear probability model). See Pindyck and Rubinfeld, op cit. p. 255.

(Con't.)

relates the probability of being sentenced to state prison to variables reflecting prior convictions for similar offenses (TSIMCON), prior incarcerations (TINC), drug dependency (DRADDIC), whether a weapons conviction was involved (WEAPCON), the amount of money taken in the robbery (CASH), no plea (verdict by trial) (TRPLEA), whether the offender is older than 30 (AGE2), whether a gun was used (GUN), and whether the offender has engaged in constructive activities since arrest (MOVES). Other variables were discussed for the in/out equation and all are defined in Appendix D. Thus, an offender with one more prior incarceration has a 0.04 higher average probability of a state prison sentence that an otherwise identical individual. Clearly, individuals over 30 have on average a 0.30 greater probability of facing state prison although playing a minor role in the robbery lowers this probability by 0.22, all other factors being the same.

The length of state prison sentences for robbery is explained by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
(7)\quad \text{STATE PRISON TIME} = {} & \underset{(6.0)}{4.18} + \underset{(1.8)}{.24}\ \text{TSIMCON} + \underset{(2.1)}{1.18}\ \text{WEAPCON} + \underset{(1.9)}{.43}\ \text{CASH} + \\
& \underset{(3.4)}{1.78}\ \text{PLACE5} + \underset{(2.2)}{1.37}\ \text{INJAIL} + \underset{(3.0)}{1.67}\ \text{TRPLEA} + \\
& \underset{(2.3)}{1.25}\ \text{RINGLDR} + \underset{(2.8)}{5.56}\ \text{MOSEX} + \underset{(2.2)}{2.26}\ \text{ONEWOUND} \\
& R^2 = .17 \\
& n = 425
\end{aligned}
$$

Newly introduced factors include whether the robbery was of a commercial establishment (PLACE5), whether the offender was the principal leader of a group (RINGLDR), whether the primary motive was sexual (MOSEX), and whether there were serious wounds inflicted (ONEWOUND). The estimated coefficient for RINGLDR implies that the principal leader of a group of offenders

(Con't.)

is sentenced on average to 1.2 more years in state prison than an otherwise identical member of the group.

Similarly, the length of county jail sentences is shown as:

$$\underset{\text{TIME}}{\text{COUNTY JAIL}} = \underset{(12.9)}{6.19} + \underset{(4.0)}{.32\ \text{TCON}} + \underset{(2.6)}{1.70\ \text{OFFSTAT}} + \underset{(1.5)}{.92\ \text{GUN}} + \underset{(1.9)}{2.31\ \text{OLDVIC}} \tag{8}$$

$R^2 = .21$

$n = 132$

where TCON represents the number of prior convictions, OFFSTAT indicates that the offender was under criminal justice supervision (such as probation) at the time of the offense and OLDVIC indicates that the victim was a senior citizen. Other variables were defined earlier.

These equations, then, relate robbery sentences to the offender and the offense. We now examine the results of testing for the existence of racial effects in sentencing for robbery offenses, statistically accounting (controlling) for these other characteristics.

The results of re-estimating these equations including a "dummy" variable for race in each are shown as equations 9 through 12.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{IN/OUT} = {} & \underset{(6.5)}{.42} + \underset{(5.0)}{.08\ \text{RHIST4}} - \underset{(-2.5)}{.08\ \text{ACT1}} + \underset{(4.2)}{.10\ \text{RNEG14A}} + \\ & \underset{(3.4)}{.10\ \text{EMPLOY}} + \underset{(5.2)}{.14\ \text{INJAIL}} + \underset{(3.6)}{.09\ \text{PROGNOS}} - \underset{(-1.9)}{.07\ \text{PATT}} - \\ & \underset{(-3.3)}{.21\ \text{NOROLE}} + \underset{(2.0)}{.12\ \text{SEX2}} + \underset{(3.2)}{.08\ \text{MULTVIC}} - \underset{(-2.3)}{.08\ \text{LENPROS}} - \\ & \underset{(-.7)}{.01\ \text{RACE}}\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

$R^2 = .21$

$n = 1130$

(Con't.)

(10) WHERE = -.01 + .02 TSIMCON + .04 TINC + .09 DRADDIC +
(-.2) (1.7) (6.0) (3.0)

.12 WEAPCON - .23 NOROLE + .10 INJAIL + .04 CASH +
(3.6) (-2.1) (2.9) (2.9)

.07 EMPLOY + .12 TRPLEA + .16 DOTIME - .11 PATT +
(1.6) (3.2) (3.7) (-2.2)

.29 AGE2 + .12 GUN - .12 MOVES - .005 RACE
(6.6) (3.6) (-2.3) (-.13)

R^2 = .30

n = 898

(11) STATE PRISON TIME = 4.19 + .21 TSIMCON + 1.45 WEAPCON + .52 CASH +
(5.4) (1.5) (2.5) (2.2)

1.78 PLACE5 + 1.40 INJAIL + 1.79 TRPLEA +
(3.2) (2.1) (3.1)

1.20 RINGLDR + 5.23 MOSEX + 3.06 ONEWOUND +
(2.1) (2.6) (2.8)

.19 RACE
(.3)

R^2 = .17

n = 396

(12) COUNTY JAIL TIME = 7.16 + .32 TCON + 1.42 OFFSTAT + .96 GUN +
(14.2) (4.3) (2.3) (1.6)

3.80 OLDVIC - 2.63 RACE
(3.0) (-4.7)

R^2 = .37

n = 123

Recall that the coefficients of these dummy variables show the estimated impact of race on each sentence after statistically accounting (controlling) for the effects of the other variables in the equation. The coefficients of the race variables are not statistically significant at the 5% level in any of the first

(Con't.)

three equations (their t-statistics are less than two in absolute value) meaning that these coefficients are not significantly different from zero at the 95% confidence level. Thus, once the effects of the other factors have been accounted for, race has no impact on these decisions. Only in the county jail time equation do we see a significant impact, with the magnitude of the estimated coefficient implying that whites are sentenced for robbery to 2.6 months less time in county jail, on average than blacks (conversely, blacks are sentenced to 2.6 months more), after controlling for other factors. The results of probit estimation of the in/out equation, used to provide a check on the least-squares results (see Section 4.2), were virtually identical and also showed no race effect.[29]

The results of the Chow tests on the robbery equations are summarized below.

Equation	F (df1, df2)
In/out	1.59 (13, 1104)
Where	1.12 (16, 866)
State Prison Time	.79 (6, 111)
County Jail Time	.60 (11, 374)

[29]The probit results were:

VARIABLE	ESTIMATED COEFFICIENT	T-STATISTIC
INTERCEPT	-.37	-1.47
RHIST4	.27	4.69
ACT1	-.27	-2.15
RNEG14A	.37	3.90
EMPLOY	.34	2.98
INJAIL	.51	4.92
PROGNOS	.35	3.39
PATT	-.25	-1.95
NOROLE	-.69	-2.86
SEX2	.36	1.57
MULTVIC	.33	2.96
LENPROS	-.30	-2.04
RACE	-.02	-0.21

The coefficient signs and "t's" are comparable to the least-squares results.

(Con't.)

None of these F values is statistically significant at the 5% level, indicating that the contention of racial differences is not supported by the data.[30] Again, a probit variant of this test for the in/out equation was employed and confirmed these results.[31]

The results for the remaining 15 categories, 60 equations in all, are presented in Appendix E. Table E-1 summarizes the test results by showing the coefficients and "t's" on the race variables and the F ratios from the Chow tests. Tables E-2 through E-33 show the estimated sentencing equations, with the race variables included (as discussed above, the equations were first developed and then race included).

As can be seen in Table E-1, the race dummies were significant in only four of the 64 equations, and only two of these implied a negative impact on minority offenders - the robbery and the attempts county jail time equations (the gambling where and the low volume state prison time equations indicated positive impacts on blacks).[32] Both of these equations implied that blacks face on average, about 2½ months more time in county jail than similar white offenders.

---

[30]Differences between the dummy variable and Chow test are not surprising given the different hypotheses involved in each case.

[31]The in/out equation with all variables interacting with race was estimated using probit. None of the interaction terms were significant.

[32]The gambling where and low volume state prison time equations imply that blacks had a 16% lower probability of sentence to state prison for gambling and received 2.3 years less state prison time when sentenced for low volume offenses.

(Con't.)

The Chow test results in E-1 show that in only five equations of the 64 were significant racial differences in coefficients observed and that in two of these, the larceny and low volume where equations, the implication is that the difference favors minorities.[33]

Thus, in 123 of the 128 tests performed, there is no evidence of race-biased sentencing of minority offenders, and that significance appears in five tests is not determinative. It is inherent in testing at the 5% significance level that in five tests out of each hundred, on a random basis, significance will appear to exist when it does not exist in fact; there are also several special considerations concerning those models in which significant race coefficients are found.[34]

Several alternative issues were examined to address some concerns which might arise from decisions made in the primary approach. One concern was that the race dummy variable, which separated whites and minorities, perhaps should have been defined to separate blacks and others, that is, group the Hispanic and other race population with whites instead of blacks. Therefore equations were rerun with this change, the race variable having a value of one if black, and zero if non-black (note, this will change the sign of the significant coefficients from negative to positive). The results

---

[33] Based on examination of the coefficient of the race variable in the dummy variable equation.

[34] A few significant results were found in models with a low number of cases and are thus less reliable. Also some equations depend on relatively few variables and thus are subject to statistical bias which could be reflected in the race variable. Several significant results were observed in the low volume category which was included in the interest of having examined all cases, but which is considered to be relatively heterogeneous, therefore rendering the model weak (see Page 8, and Appendix B). Note also that in four tests, the race coefficient was observed to be significant against whites.

(Con't.)

supported the primary findings, with again only three of 64 decisions, involving about 200 of 13,000 cases resulting in a significant positive coefficient. See Table E-34.

A third alternative for the race variable was also used, inserting two dummy race variables, one with a value of one if black, and a second with a value of one if Hispanic or other minorities. The equation was run in the robbery category, and the coefficients for black offenders did not change by more than .004.

A second concern was that by separating cases initially into the 16 crime categories, one effect may have been to lower the potential significance of race coefficients by virtue of the lowered number of observations in each category. While such separation is necessitated by the high interaction of independent variables, we nevertheless ran single equations for each of the four decisions, inserting dummy variables for each crime category and county (to control for possible imbalances caused by virtue of heavy urban black population). The race variable was not significant in any of the four equations (see Appendix E, Tables E-35 to E-38).

Finally, we were concerned that racially biased sentencing might be prevalent in one or more counties but that its effect might be diluted below significant levels when combined with cases from all other counties. The number of cases in each county is too small to analyze within each category, therefore single equations, as discussed above for the entire state, were run with crime category dummy variables. In only one of the 84 decisions was the race coefficient significant (see Appendix E, Table E-39).

(Con't.)

5. CONCLUSION

This study has examined the issue of racial bias in sentencing in New Jersey. It concludes that racially different but otherwise similar offenders sentenced for similar offenses receive similar sentences in New Jersey. That is, when statistically accounting (controlling for) for the effects of key factors relating to the natures of the offender and the offense, the data do not support the contention that minority race offenders receive more severe sentences than similar white offenders. While blacks and to a lesser extent, hispanics, receive on average more and longer jail sentences than whites, these groups also show equally sharp differences in factors which influence sentences. Moreover, some of the large racial differences seen in the aggregate incarceration figures, reflect differing racial distributions of offenses, with minority offenders concentrated in the more serious offense categories which yield more severe sentences in general.

As noted in the previous section, positive results were encountered in 5 of the 128 tests performed. Yet given the probabilistic nature of the testing procedures which would lead one to expect over six such findings by chance, the fact that these results were generally in the categories with low numbers of offenses and thus are less statistically reliable, other special factors mentioned earlier for several of these categories, and the preponderance of the findings of non-significant race coefficients, we submit that these results do not affect the conclusion stated above.

Also, as in any statistical study, the results depend on various assumptions underlying the methodology. The approach and techniques used

(Con't.)

here, while sophisticated, are generally quite robust. That is, they tend to perform well even when the assumptions are not strictly met.

Notwithstanding the finding of a basic racial equality in sentencing, there is a justifiable concern about the disproportionate involvement of minority offenders in the criminal justice process and correctional institutions, and especially about the racial differences in the factors found to be influential in sentencing. This overrepresentation may reflect inequities elsewhere, or past injustices, which were not examined in this study. Such an imbalance should receive further consideration.

APPENDIX A

ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED STUDIES ON RACE AND SENTENCING

APPENDIX A

ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED STUDIES
ON RACE AND SENTENCING

Sellin, Thorsten
1935, Race Prejudice in the Administration of Justice, American Journal of Sociology (cite omitted)

The study reviewed statistics from a report of the Bureau of the Census, "Prisoners", 1931-1932, on all persons committed to state and federal prisons and reformatories in the United States in 1931. This study included some 70,000 cases and measured the average length in months of definite sentences across ten categories of crimes for native white males, foreign born white males, and negro males. From observing these sample averages, and without controlling for other variables, the study concluded that the "negro male was in the aggregate" given substantially longer sentences than the native white, in three out of ten offense groups, e.g. rape, other sex offenses, and burglary. Native born whites received longer sentences for liquor law violations, homicide, robbery, assault, forgery, and larceny. The author states that since the majority of definite sentences were assessed in the South there may be "paternalistic attitude" in favor of negroes in the South. The author also studied average length in months of indeterminate sentences, and found that negroes received longer sentences in all categories. Since most of the indeterminate sentences were assessed in the North, indicates that the negro in the North is a competitor in industry and an outsider, and therefore received longer sentences.

Bullock, Henry Allen
1961, Significance of the Racial Factor in the Length of Prison Sentences, 52 Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science 411

Author studied 3,644 Texas state prison inmates incarcerated for burglary, homicide, and rape in 1958. Dependent variable was a dichotomized dummy (short if less than ten years, long if greater than or equal to ten years) variable. Cross-tabulation of independent variables such as plea bargain, offense type, prior record, geography of sentencing court, and urbanity of court were prepared. Tests of chi square and contingency coefficient of association indicated that blacks received different sentences from whites when controlling for the other independent variables notwithstanding that blacks were also more exposed to those legally irrelevant factors such as plea bargain, geography, etc. Author positive of theory of indulgence that the policy of sentencing is to protect white order, and therefore black on black crimes received lesser sentences than black on white crimes. Note that sentencing was done by jury.

(Con't.)

Green, Edward
1964, Inter- and Intra-Racial Crime Relative to Sentencing, 55 Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science 348

Study of 413 Philadelphia burglaries and robberies disposed of by conviction in a criminal court of Philadelphia in 1961. Dependent variable was in three categories as follows:

1) Penitentiary - prison sentences with minima of one year,

2) Prison - state prison sentences with minima of 3 to 11½ months,

3) Non-imprisonment - probation or bench parole.

Independent variables included:

1) whether armed,

2) multiple bills of indictment,

3) prior convictions,

4) race of offender and victim (four dyads).

Each independent variable was cross-tabulated against the sentence variable and the means were compared with "theoretically expected means" defined as the value that would occur if all cases of equivalent gravity, irrespective of race, received the same sentence. Author found variation in sentencing according to the race of the offender and victim except as a function of the other variables. Therefore, the author concluded that the "indulgent" patterns of racial sentencing do not exist.

Hindelang, Michael J.
1969, Equality Under the Law, 60 Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science 306

Author examined six prior empirical studies that addressed themselves to the relationship between race and sentencing and noted that four of the studies inferred racial sentencing while two did not. Author attempted to explain the apparent inconsistencies on the following basis:

The four studies finding support for the racial hypothesis,

1) used primarily Southern data,
2) used less care in controlling for relevant non-racial variables
3) were about ten years older on the other studies
4) examined primarily homicides.

(Con't.)

Wolfgang, Marvin E. and Riedel, Marc
1973, Race, Judicial Discretion, and the Death Penalty, 407 The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences 119

Study of 3,000 rape convictions in 12 southern states from 1945 to 1965. Dependent variable was death penalty or other sentence. The findings that seven times as many blacks as whites were executed (13% to 2%, 36% if black offender and white victim) did not change on controlling for the large number of non-racial variables such as circumstances of the offense, circumstances of the trial, offender characteristics, and various victim characteristics. Cross-tabulations were used between each independent variable and both the sentence and race variable. Chi square tests of statistical significance were used to measure a null hypothesis of no relationship between race and sentence.

Hagan, John
1974, Extra-Legal Attributes and Criminal Sentencing: An Assessment of a Sociological Viewpoint, 8 Law and Society Review 357

Analyzed results of nearly 20 prior empirical studies which indicate statistically significant relationships between extra-legal characteristics in sentencing. Author noticed that most prior studies did not use tests of association in their analyses and that the use of tau-b reduced most significant relationships to a very small size. Only the 1973 Wolfgang study passed his tests to demonstrate a significant and substantial effect of race on sentences. Author noted that one problem with dichotomization of prior record is that blacks may have very long prior records which dichotomization could not detect. Author noted that further exploration into the interaction of variables is needed. Author concluded that "while there may be evidence of differential sentencing, knowledge of extra-legal offender characteristics contributes relatively little to our ability to predict judicial dispositions".

Chiricos, Theodore G. and Waldo, Gordon P.
1975, Socio-Economic Status and Criminal Sentencing: An Empirical Assessment of a Conflict Proposition, 40 American Sociological Review 73

Study, within a sociological perspective, tested a conflict theory of criminology which posits that the less powerful a group, the more likely will its behavior be designated as crime and its members designated as criminals, and more severely punished therefore. Studied 10,488 felony cases from three southern states between 1969 and 1973. All cases had custodial sentences and dependent variable was defined as the sentence length in months. Independent variables included socio-economic status (100 point scale), as well as race, criminal record, and urbanity of court. Product-moment correlations were calculated over 17 specific

(Con't.)

crimes between socio-economic status and sentence length and produced no relationships. Stepwise regressions were also used which further indicated no relationship between socio-economic status and sentence. Study did find that race entered the stepwise regression first in 2 of 13 crime categories and was amongst the top 3 in 5 of the 13. Race generally entered the equations in all 13 categories prior to socio-economic status. Study concluded that the conflict theory is not justified by the data.

Hall, Edwin L. and Simkus, Albert A.
1975, Inequality in the Types of Sentences Received by Native Americans and Whites, 13 Criminology 199

Study of 1,574 whites and 221 indians sentenced in a western state between 1966 and 1972 and an additional (second research group) 342 persons sentenced in the one year period between 1966 and 1967. Dependent variable is defined as (1) deferred sentence, (2) suspended sentence, (3) split sentence; independent variables included 11 test factors such as type of offense, prior record, education, employment, marital status, age, sex, occupation, etc. Zero Order on standardized distribution of sentences imposed on each ethnic group were presented. The association between ethnicity and the three types of sentences, considered as an ordinal scale of the severity of punishment was .15, as measured by Somer's d (Gamma pupils both 33). Independent test factors were controlled by a process known as test process standardization (the weighted average of the percent distribution within partial tables). Author concluded that "native americans among this first population studied were significantly less likely to receive those types of sentences which allowed them the opportunity to escape stigmatization and/or incarceration, and that this relationship was not removed upon controlling for any of the 11 test factors". Regression analysis is applied to the one year cohort against a dichotomized dependent variable (deferred or not deferred) and 15 independent factors. The author concluded on the basis of unstandardized regression co-efficients "that the probability of a native american offender having received a deferred was 8% less than the probability of a similar white offender having received this type of sentence". It appears that controlling for all test factors reduced, but did not eliminate the differential.

Tiffany, Lawrence P., Avichai, Yakov and Peters, Geoffrey W.
1975, A Statistical Analysis of Sentencing in Federal Courts: Defendants Convicted after Trial, 1967 - 1968, The Journal of Legal Studies 369

A study of 1,248 federal cases which were tried either be a judge or jury in 1967 - 1968. Dependent variable was an artificial 50 point sentencing scale accommodating both probation

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and length of sentence. Independent variables were race, whether convicted by judge or jury, prior record, age, type of counsel, and type of crime. Coefficient parameters were estimated by least square, with an F-test of significance. An additive model found type of crime, prior record, and judge or jury conviction to significantly effect the sentencing variable. A non-additive model was also implemented to measure individual interactions amongst pairs of independent variables. Such interaction was found between type of crime and prior record, type of crime and judge or jury conviction, prior record and race, and judge or jury conviction and type of counsel (race was significant for first offender only). Also note the large effect of the difference between sentences rendered on conviction by judge than those rendered on conviction by jury.

Willick, Daniel H., Gehlker, Gretchen and Watts, Anita McFarland
1975, Social Class as a Factor Affecting Judicial Disposition or Defendants Charged with Criminal Homosexual Acts, 13 Criminology 57

Studied 490 persons convicted of certain sex offenses in Los Angeles County Superior Court in the early 1960's. Offenders divided into a five level socio-economic index variable. Dependent variable divided as a five level variable based on a combination of in or out and whether or not offender must register in the future as a homosexual. All first order relationships were eliminated when controlling for prior record.

Clarke, Stevens H. and Koch, Gary G.
1975, The Influence of Income and Other Factors on Whether Criminal Defendants go to Prison, 11 Law and Society 57

Study of 798 burglary and larceny sentences in courts in North Carolina in 1971. Dependent variable was in or out (however out included those who were found not guilty or had charges dismissed, about 54% of cases). No reasons given on why so many cases were dismissed. The study used chi-square, an approximation stepwise regression, and identified offense type, income, prior record, and arrest promptness as significant independent variables. Race, employment, and age were not significant. While race had a large first order relationship, it was eliminated in controlling for income.

Perry, Ronald W.
1977, The Justice System and Sentencing: The Importance of Race in the Military, 15 Criminology 225

Author notes confusion in findings over the last 30 years in race/sentencing analysis. Studied all enlisted grade prisoners serving a sentence in Naval and Marine Corps confinement institutions during the last quarter of 1972. Dependent variable was sentence length in months. Mean

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sentencing lengths were compared by race and general offense class. Study found no significant differences in means between blacks and whites controlling for offense class.

Vining, Aidan
1978, Cite omitted

Studied 49,773 felony defendants in California in 1973. Defendants were grouped into similar pools based on offense category, prior record, criminal status at offense, and type of counsel. Mean sentences within each pool using a simultaneous dependent variable with probation sentence set at zero indicated no significant racial disparity against blacks. Study also utilized regression analysis towards similar findings. Final report has been sent for and will be more extensively reviewed when received.

APPENDIX B

OFFENSE CATEGORIES

APPENDIX B

OFFENSE CATEGORIES

1. Breaking and Entering or Entering Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:94-1	-	Breaking and Entering or Entering

2. Larceny - Stolen Property Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:119-1	-	Larceny from the person
N.J.S.A. 2A:119-2	-	Stealing money, chattels, and other articles, property, and things
N.J.S.A. 2A:139-3	-	Purchasing or receiving stolen motor vehicle
N.J.S.A. 2A:139-1	-	Buying or receiving stolen property

3. Assault Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:90-1	-	Atrocious Assault and Battery
N.J.S.A. 2A:90-2	-	Assault with intent to kill, commit burglary, kidnapping, rape, robbery, sodomy, or carnal abuse
N.J.S.A. 2A:90-3	-	Assault with a dangerous weapon
N.J.S.A. 2A:90-4	-	Assault and Battery upon a law enforcement officer in performance of duties
N.J.S.A. 2A:113-8	-	Threatening to take a life

4. Rape Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:138-1	-	Rape and carnal abuse
N.J.S.A. 2A:114-2	-	Incestuous conduct between parent and child
N.J.S.A. 2A:143-1	-	Sodomy
N.J.S.A. 2A:143-2	-	Sodomy of a child under 16

5. Robbery Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:141-1	-	Robbery
N.J.S.A. 2A:90-2	-	Assault with intent to rob
N.J.S.A. 2A:90-3	-	Assault with dangerous weapon with intent to rob

6. Sale of CDS Category

N.J.S.A. 24-21-19	-	Manufacturing, distributing or dispensing, or possessing with such intent Controlled Dangerous Substances

7. Possession of CDS Category

N.J.S.A. 24-21-20	-	Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substances

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8. Lewdness Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:115-1	-	Lewdness or indecency
N.J.S.A. 2A:96-3	-	Debauching or impairing morals of child under 16
N.J.S.A. 2A:96-4	-	Contributing to the delinquency of a child

9. Forgery Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:109-1	-	Forgery or uttering forged records, instruments, writings, etc.

10. Fraud Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:111-42	-	Credit card theft
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-43	-	Intent of card holder to defraud
N.J.S.A. 2A:102-5	-	Embezzlement
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-1	-	Obtaining money, property, etc., by false pretenses
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-2	-	Obtaining money or property by falsely pretending to be poor or unemployed
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-3	-	Obtaining medical treatment or financial assistance by false representations
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-5	-	Obtaining execution of valuable security or affixing name thereto by false pretense

11. Weapons Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:151-41	-	Carrying weapons without permit or identification card
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-56	-	Unlawful use of dangerous weapons
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-62	-	Knife with blade opening automatically or by gravity; manufacture, disposition, purchase, or possession prohibited
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-8	-	Certain persons not to have weapons
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-32	-	Purchaser must have permit, firearms purchaser identification card

12. Homicide Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:113-4	-	Murder (upon plea of Non Vult), or Second Degree Murder (upon jury verdict)
N.J.S.A. 2A:113-5	-	Manslaughter
N.J.S.A. 2A:113-9	-	Killing by driving vehicle carelessly or heedlessly

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13. Gambling Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:112-3	-	Bookmaking and pool selling, keeping gambling resort
N.J.S.A. 2A:121-3	-	Permitting lottery on premises, possessing lottery paraphernalia, working for lottery business
N.J.S.A. 2A:98-1	-	Conspiracy (if to violate gambling laws)

14. Escape Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:104-6	-	Prisoners escaping or attempting to escape

15. Attempts, Conspiracies, and Aiding and Abetting Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:85-5	-	Attempt to commit offenses
N.J.S.A. 2A:98-1	-	Conspiracy (non drug cases)
N.J.S.A. 2A:89-4	-	Attempts to destroy buildings or contents thereof
N.J.S.A. 2A:85-14	-	Aiding and abetting, principal
N.J.S.A. 24:21-24	-	Attempt, endeavor, or conspiracy to violate the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act

16. Low Volume Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:85-1	-	*False Imprisonment
N.J.S.A. 2A:85-1	-	*Misconduct in Office
N.J.S.A. 2A:85-1	-	*Obstruction of Justice
N.J.S.A. 2A:85-1	-	*Resisting Arrest
N.J.S.A. 2A:85-1	-	*Solicitation to Commit a Crime

*NOTE: N.J.S.A. 2A:85-1 - Offenses Indictable at Common Law and not Otherwise Covered, Punishable as Misdemeanors

N.J.S.A. 2A:85-9	-	Third Offense
N.J.S.A. 2A:85-12	-	Habitual Criminals
N.J.S.A. 2A:86-2	-	Abduction with Intent to Defile
N.J.S.A. 2A:89-1	-	Arson of a Dwelling or Adjoining Structure
N.J.S.A. 2A:89-2	-	Burning Ships or Buildings other than Houses
N.J.S.A. 2A:89-5	-	Burning or Injuring Property, Crops, Trees, Fences or Lumber
N.J.S.A. 2A:89-6	-	Malicious Burning of Woods or Cranberry Bogs
N.J.S.A. 2A:91-6	-	Bank and Trust Companies; False Statements, Entries or Reports to Deceive Examiners

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Low Volume Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:92-1	-	Bigamy
N.J.S.A. 2A:93-6	-	Giving or Accepting Bribes in Connection with Government Work or Service
N.J.S.A. 2A:93-7	-	Bribery of a Labor Representative
N.J.S.A. 2A:93-10	-	Giving or Promising Bribe to Participant in Sporting Contest
N.J.S.A. 2A:94-3	-	Manufacturing or Possessing Burglar's Tools
N.J.S.A. 2A:97-2	-	Concealment of Crimes
N.J.S.A. 2A:99B-1	-	Unlawful Disposition (of dead bodies) Interference with Officials
N.J.S.A. 2A:100-1	-	Desertion and Neglect of Family by Husband or Father
N.J.S.A. 2A:100-2	-	Desertion and Non Support
N.J.S.A. 2A:102-1	-	Embezzlement by Public Officers and Employees
N.J.S.A. 2A:102-2	-	Embezzlement by Trustee, etc.
N.J.S.A. 2A:102-3	-	Conversion of Corporate Property by Director or Officer
N.J.S.A. 2A:102-4	-	Embezzlement by Officers or Employees of Banks
N.J.S.A. 2A:102-10	-	Misappropriation of Funds for Building Purposes by Contractor
N.J.S.A. 2A:104-7	-	Aiding or Assisting Prisoners in Escape or Attempt to Escape
N.J.S.A. 2A:104-13	-	Failure of Person Admitted to Bail or Released on Recognizance to Appear
N.J.S.A. 2A:104-17	-	Taking Prohibited Articles to or from Prisoners or Inmates
N.J.S.A. 2A:105-3	-	Sending or Delivering Threatening Letters or Letters Demanding Money
N.J.S.A. 2A:105-4	-	Threatening to Kill, Kidnap, or Injure for Purposes of Extortion
N.J.S.A. 2A:105-5	-	Loans, Payment, or Repayment; Threatening to Kidnap, Kill or Injure
N.J.S.A. 2A:109-2	-	Selling or Possessing Counterfeit Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, or Clearing House Certificates
N.J.S.A. 2A:109-4	-	Forging or Using Forged Passenger Tickets
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-9	-	Destruction or Alteration of, or False Entries in, Books or Papers of Corporation, Partnership or Association

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Low Volume Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:111-15	-	Overdrawing Credit or Checking Account
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-34	-	Renting Motor Vehicle with Intent to Defraud
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-35	-	Abandonment, Sale or Failure to Return Rented Motor Vehicle after Demand
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-38	-	Failure to Return Rented or Leased Personal Property; Service of Demand: Defense
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-46	-	Receiving Anything of Value Knowing or Believing it was Obtained in Violation of N.J.S.A. 2A:111-43
N.J.S.A. 2A:111-53	-	Knowing Transfer of Sounds on Sound Recording without Consent of Owner with Intent to Sell or to Promote Sale of Article; Penalty
N.J.S.A. 2A:114-1	-	Incest
N.J.S.A. 2A:115-2	-	Uttering or Exposing Obscene Literature or Pictures
N.J.S.A. 2A:118-1	-	Kidnapping
N.J.S.A. 2A:119-3	-	Stealing or Obtaining by False Statements, Bank Bills, Notes, Securities, etc.
N.J.S.A. 2A:119-8.1	-	Stealing Narcotic Drugs; Breaking or Entering with Intent to Steal
N.J.S.A. 2A:119-9	-	Bringing Stolen Property into State
N.J.S.A. 2A:122-1	-	Malicious Destruction of or Damage to Property
N.J.S.A. 2A:122-10	-	Defacing, Destroying, or Damaging Buildings used for Religious, Charitable, or Educational Purposes
N.J.S.A. 2A:122-11	-	Giving False Information as to Location or Existence of a Bomb
N.J.S.A. 2A:127-2	-	Altering or Removing Serial Numbers on Motor Vehicle
N.J.S.A. 2A:127-3	-	Possessing Motor Vehicle with Trade-Mark or Serial Numbers Altered; Reporting Alteration to Director of the Division of Motor Vehicles
N.J.S.A. 2A:127-4	-	Installing Short Wave Radio in Automobiles without Permit; Police Excepted
N.J.S.A. 2A:130-3	-	Maintaining a Nuisance

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Low Volume Category

N.J.S.A. 2A:131-1	-	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury
N.J.S.A. 2A:131-4	-	False Swearing
N.J.S.A. 2A:133-2	-	Soliciting for Prostitution, Maintaining House of Prostitution
N.J.S.A. 2A:133-12	-	Transporting Female for Purposes of Prostitution; Venue of Offense
N.J.S.A. 2A:135-1	-	Neglect of Official Duty
N.J.S.A. 2A:135-10	-	Personating Public Officers or Employees
N.J.S.A. 2A:137-1.E	-	Malicious Tampering with Railways
N.J.S.A. 2A:138-2	-	Carnal Knowledge of Inmates of Homes or Institutions for Feeble-Minded or Mentally Ill
N.J.S.A. 2A:146-2	-	Malicious Injury to Telegraph, Telephone, Radio, or Television Lines; Obstructing Sending or Delivery of Messages
N.J.S.A. 2A:148-22.1	-	Giving False Information to Law Enforcement Officer or Agency
N.J.S.A. 2A:149A-2	-	Disruption of Classes or Interfering with Peace
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-4	-	Unauthorized Sale, Gift, or Transfer of Firearms; Penalty
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-14	-	Silencer's Forbidden
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-15	-	Altering Serial Numbers, etc., of Firearms, etc.
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-41.1	-	Possession (of firearm) on School Premises; Penalty
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-48	-	False Representations in Identification Card or Permit Applications or in Purchases
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-50	-	Purchase or Possession of Machine Guns; Penalty
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-58	-	Possession or Carrying of Bombs
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-59	-	Possession of Bombs with Intent to use Unlawfully; Molotov Cocktail; Evidence of Intent; Exceptions
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-60	-	Possession or Carrying of Explosives with Intent to Use Unlawfully
N.J.S.A. 2A:151-61	-	Causing Explosion with Intent to Injure
N.J.S.A. 4:22-17	-	Cruelty (to animals) in General; Misdemeanor

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Low Volume Category

N.J.S.A. 4:22-24	-	Fighting or Baiting Animals or Creatures and Related Offenses; Misdemeanor
N.J.S.A. 9:6-1	-	Cruelty or Neglect of Child
N.J.S.A. 9:6-3		
N.J.S.A. 24:21-18	-	Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substance not in Original Container
N.J.S.A. 24:21-22	-	Prohibited Acts - Fraud or Misrepresentation Penalties (CDS Fraud)
N.J.S.A. 24:21-26a	-	Distributions to Persons Under Age 18
N.J.S.A. 30:4-91.5	-	Escape from Confinement
N.J.S.A. 30:4D-17	-	Penalty: Obtaining Medical Assistance or Other Benefits by Means of a False Financial or other Statement
N.J.S.A. 33:1-50	-	Manufacture, Sale, Possession, etc. in Violation of Chapter; Misdemeanor
N.J.S.A. 34:2-21.3	-	Minors under 18, Hours of Labor
N.J.S.A. 34:2-21.17	-	Prohibited Employments for Minors under 16 and under 18; Inapplicable to Work in Schools
N.J.S.A. 39:3-38.1	-	Making, Altering, or Counterfeiting Registration Certificate or Drivers License; Exhibiting Such License
N.J.S.A. 39:10-7	-	Manufacturer's Numbers Required on Motor Vehicles
N.J.S.A. 39:10-8	-	Certificate of Origin of New Motor Vehicle; Security Interests
N.J.S.A. 49:3-52c	-	Sale and Purchase (of securities) Unlawful to Engage in any Act, Course of Business Operating as a Fraud or Deceit
N.J.S.A. 45:19-10	-	(Detectives) License to Conduct Business; Violation of Section as Misdemeanor
N.J.S.A. 54:40A-28	-	Selling Cigarettes not Bearing Required Revenue Stamps
N.J.S.A. 56:9-3	-	Contracts and Combinations in Restraint of Trade

APPENDIX C

DESCRIPTIVE TABLES

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDIX C
Table C-1

RATES OF INCARCERATION BY COUNTY[1]

	Total Convictions	Number Incarcerated	Percent Incarcerated	Number Non-Custodial[2]	Percent Non-Custodial[2]
Atlantic	625	348	55.7	277	44.3
Bergen	833	271	32.5	562	67.5
Burlington	912	318	34.9	594	65.1
Camden	963	321	33.3	642	66.7
Cape May	259	88	34.0	171	66.0
Cumberland	240	108	45.0	132	55.0
Essex	2,734	1,305	47.7	1,429	52.3
Gloucester	105	31	29.5	74	70.5
Hudson	732	291	39.8	441	60.3
Hunterdon	54	18	33.3	36	66.7
Mercer	842	363	43.1	479	56.9
Middlesex	718	233	32.5	485	67.6
Monmouth	1,101	475	43.1	626	56.9
Morris	287	148	51.6	139	48.4
Ocean	665	190	28.6	475	71.4
Passaic	826	403	48.8	423	51.2
Salem	239	78	32.6	161	67.4
Somerset	266	102	38.4	164	61.7
Sussex	114	32	28.1	82	71.9
Union	1,089	342	31.4	747	68.6
Warren	81	36	44.4	45	55.6
STATEWIDE	13,685	5,501	40.2	8,184	59.8

[1]The Sentencing Research Project included 15,130 persons sentenced in the twelve-month research period. There were 13,685 cases where both the race of offender and county of offense were present.

[2]Non-Custodial means the offender will not do time in any institution because of this sentence. Also included in this category are cases where the sentence issued was concurrent to a present term and the offender will do no additional time as the result of the sentence.

APPENDIX C
Table C-2

CONVICTION RATES BY RACE[1]

	Total Convictions	Whites		Blacks		Others[2]	
		#	%[3]	#	%[3]	#	%[3]
Atlantic	625	316	50.6	261	41.8	48	7.7
Bergen	833	528	63.4	232	27.9	73	8.8
Burlington	912	599	65.7	290	31.8	23	2.5
Camden	963	454	47.1	403	41.9	106	11.0
Cape May	259	192	74.1	62	23.9	5	1.9
Cumberland	240	114	47.5	93	38.8	33	13.8
Essex	2,734	499	18.3	1,993	72.9	242	8.9
Gloucester	105	73	69.5	25	23.8	7	6.7
Hudson	732	275	37.6	309	42.2	148	20.2
Hunterdon	54	31	57.4	17	31.5	6	11.1
Mercer	842	294	34.9	490	58.2	58	6.9
Middlesex	718	383	53.3	263	36.6	72	10.0
Monmouth	1,101	694	63.0	337	30.6	70	6.4
Morris	287	215	74.9	49	17.1	23	8.0
Ocean	665	544	81.8	87	13.1	34	5.1
Passaic	826	295	35.7	345	41.8	186	22.5
Salem	239	134	56.1	94	39.3	11	4.6
Somerset	266	171	64.3	84	31.6	11	4.1
Sussex	114	112	98.3	2	1.8	0	0
Union	1,089	397	36.5	625	57.4	67	6.2
Warren	81	71	87.7	8	9.9	2	2.5
STATEWIDE	13,685	6,391	46.7	6,069	44.4	1,225	9.0

[1]The Sentencing Research Project included 15,130 persons sentenced in the twelve-month research period. There were 13,685 cases where both the race of offender and county of offense were present.

[2]The racial group "Others" includes the following races: Hispanic, Oriental, and American Indian. The vast majority of offenders in this group are Hispanic.

[3]The figure in this column is the percentage of total offenders convicted in this county according to race.

APPENDIX C
Table C-3

RATES OF INCARCERATION BY RACE[1]

	WHITES		BLACKS		OTHERS[2]	
	Total Convictions	Rate of Incarceration	Total Convictions	Rate of Incarceration	Total Convictions	Rate of Incarceration
Atlantic	316	45.6	261	66.3	48	64.6
Bergen	528	34.1	232	29.7	73	30.1
Burlington	599	31.1	290	41.7	23	47.8
Camden	454	26.9	403	38.0	106	43.4
Cape May	192	26.6	62	54.8	5	60.0
Cumberland	114	44.7	93	50.5	33	30.3
Essex	499	40.1	1,993	49.7	242	45.9
Gloucester	73	21.9	25	52.0	7	28.6
Hudson	275	40.4	309	40.8	148	36.5
Hunterdon	31	25.8	17	58.8	6	0.0
Mercer	294	30.6	490	52.0	58	31.0
Middlesex	383	25.6	263	41.1	72	36.1
Monmouth	694	36.2	337	56.7	70	44.3
Morris	215	50.7	49	49.0	23	65.2
Ocean	544	27.2	87	41.4	34	17.7
Passaic	295	37.6	345	58.0	186	49.5
Salem	134	29.1	94	36.2	11	45.5
Somerset	171	33.9	84	48.8	11	27.3
Sussex	112	28.6	2	0.0	0	0.0
Union	397	21.4	625	39.0	67	19.4
Warren	71	43.7	8	50.0	2	50.0
STATEWIDE	6,391	33.2	6,069	47.4	1,225	41.0

[1] Rates of Incarceration for each racial group are the percent of the total number convicted in that group who were incarcerated.

[2] The racial group "Others" includes the following races: Hispanic, Oriental, and American Indian. The vast majority of offenders in this group are Hispanic.

APPENDIX C
Table C-4

RATES OF INCARCERATION BY OFFENSE[1]

	Total Convictions	Number Incarcerated	Percent Incarcerated	Number Non-Custodial[2]	Percent Non-Custodial[2]
Homicide	223	193	86.5	30	13.5
Robbery	1,136	886	78.0	250	22.0
Rape	188	137	72.9	51	27.1
Escape	146	90	61.6	56	38.4
Gambling	490	267	54.5	223	45.5
Assault	909	443	48.7	466	51.3
Breaking and Entering	2,152	1,046	48.6	1,106	51.4
STATEWIDE	13,734	5,521	40.2	8,213	59.8
Sale of Drugs	1,257	503	40.0	754	60.0
Larceny/Stolen Property	1,092	435	39.8	657	60.2
Attempts	397	150	37.8	247	62.2
Forgery	390	133	34.1	257	65.9
Low Volume	1,346	409	30.4	937	69.6
Weapons	1,276	357	28.0	919	72.0
Lewdness	228	58	25.4	170	74.6
Possession of Drugs	1,444	255	17.7	1,189	82.3
Fraud	1,060	159	15.0	901	85.0

[1]The Sentencing Research Project included 15,130 persons sentenced in the twelve-month research period. There were 13,734 cases where the category of offense and race of offender were present.

[2]Non-Custodial means the offender will not do time in any institution because of this sentence. Also included in this category are cases where the sentence was concurrent to a present term and the offender will do no additional time as a result.

APPENDIX C
Table C-5

RATES OF INCARCERATION BY OFFENSE CATEGORY AND RACE

	WHITES		BLACKS		OTHERS[1]	
	Total Convictions	Rate of Incarceration[2]	Total Convictions	Rate of Incarceration[2]	Total Convictions	Rate of Incarceration[2]
Homicide	72	75.0	133	91.0	18	100.0
Robbery	289	73.0	774	79.5	73	82.2
Rape	65	61.5	102	81.4	21	66.7
Escape	57	56.1	75	68.0	14	50.0
Gambling	211	55.0	198	55.0	81	51.9
Breaking & Entering	1,072	43.1	897	56.5	183	42.1
Assault	364	41.5	452	55.1	93	46.2
Attempts	227	34.8	139	44.6	31	29.0
Larceny/ Stolen Property	534	33.9	461	45.1	97	47.4
Forgery	200	32.0	179	37.4	11	18.2
Sale of Drugs	712	30.8	380	52.9	165	50.3
Low Volume	798	27.3	439	34.6	109	29.1
Weapons	449	26.1	691	30.6	136	24.3
Lewdness	147	25.2	61	32.8	20	5.0
Fraud	430	16.1	557	15.1	73	8.2
Possession of Drugs	789	9.9	545	26.8	110	28.2
STATEWIDE	6,416	33.2	6,083	47.3	1,235	40.8

[1]The racial group "Others" includes the following races: Hispanic, Oriental, and American Indian. The vast majority of offenders in this group are Hispanics.

[2]Rates of Incarceration for each racial group are the percent of the total number convicted in that group who were incarcerated.

APPENDIX C
Table C-6

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTIONS BY OFFENSE[1]

	Total Convictions	Whites		Blacks		Others[2]	
		#	%[3]	#	%[3]	#	%[3]
Homicide	223	72	32.3	133	59.6	18	8.1
Robbery	1,136	289	25.4	774	68.1	73	6.4
Rape	188	65	34.6	102	54.3	21	11.2
Assault	909	364	40.0	452	49.7	93	10.2
Weapons	1,276	449	35.2	691	54.2	136	10.7
Breaking and Entering	2,152	1,072	49.8	897	41.7	183	8.5
Larceny/Stolen Property	1,092	534	48.9	461	42.2	97	8.9
Sale of Drugs	1,257	712	56.6	380	30.2	165	13.1
Possession of Drugs	1,444	789	54.6	545	37.7	110	7.6
Fraud	1,060	430	40.6	557	52.6	73	6.9
Forgery	390	200	51.3	179	45.9	11	2.8
Lewdness	228	147	64.5	61	26.8	20	8.8
Gambling	490	211	43.1	198	40.4	81	16.5
Escape	146	57	39.0	75	51.4	14	9.6
Attempts	397	227	57.2	139	35.0	31	7.8
Low Volume	1,346	798	59.3	439	32.6	109	8.1
STATEWIDE	13,734	6,416	46.7	6,083	44.3	1,235	9.0

[1]The Sentencing Research Project included 15,130 persons sentenced in the twelve-month research period. There were 13,734 cases where the category of offense and race of offender were present.

[2]The racial group "Others" includes the following races: Hispanic, Oriental, and American Indian. The vast majority of offenders in this group are Hispanic.

[3]The figure represented in this column is the percentage of total offenders convicted of this crime by their respective race.

APPENDIX C
Table C-7

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS
INCARCERATED BY INSTITUTION

	WHITES			BLACKS			OTHERS[1]		
	Percentage of the Group Incarcerated in:			Percentage of the Group Incarcerated in:			Percentage of the Group Incarcerated in:		
	State Prison	YRCC	County Jail	State Prison	YRCC	County Jail	State Prison	YRCC	County Jail
Atlantic	24.0	15.0	61.0	24.0	18.7	57.3	13.3	13.3	73.4
Bergen	32.6	18.6	48.8	30.0	19.0	51.0	47.7	4.8	47.6
Burlington	18.0	21.0	61.0	26.5	14.9	58.6	9.1	0	90.9
Camden	34.7	39.7	25.6	40.1	33.6	26.3	45.7	30.4	23.9
Cape May	34.0	18.0	48.0	44.2	2.9	52.9	0	33.3	66.7
Cumberland	31.4	13.7	54.9	34.0	14.9	51.1	20.0	30.0	50.0
Essex	33.0	11.0	56.0	34.0	17.0	49.0	19.0	12.0	69.0
Gloucester	26.7	33.3	40.0	15.4	30.8	53.8	50.0	0	50.0
Hudson	30.0	24.0	46.0	31.7	37.3	31.0	20.5	46.3	33.3
Hunterdon	0	0	100.0	50.0	10.0	40.0	0	0	0
Mercer	25.6	24.4	50.0	33.9	25.2	40.9	33.3	33.3	33.3
Middlesex	37.8	23.5	38.7	45.7	29.0	25.3	23.1	34.6	42.3
Monmouth	27.0	22.0	51.0	49.0	17.0	34.0	25.8	38.7	35.5
Morris	24.7	13.8	61.5	54.2	20.8	25.0	60.0	20.0	20.0
Ocean	20.0	21.0	59.0	28.6	20.0	51.4	0	16.7	83.3
Passaic	32.0	34.0	34.0	47.0	29.5	23.5	42.4	27.2	30.4
Salem	26.0	29.0	45.0	51.0	16.0	33.0	40.0	20.0	40.0
Somerset	36.2	56.9	6.9	43.9	46.3	9.8	0	66.7	33.3
Sussex	21.0	26.0	53.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	41.7	38.1	20.2	48.8	40.2	11.0	30.8	46.2	23.0
Warren	4.0	21.0	75.0	25.0	0	75.0	0	0	100.0
STATEWIDE	28.0	23.0	49.0	37.3	23.3	39.4	29.2	25.4	45.6

NOTE: While county jail terms cannot exceed 12 months, five counties have county penitentiary systems which allow sentences of up to 18 months. For purposes of comparison here, terms greater than 12 months were not included.

[1]The racial group "Others" includes the following races: Hispanic, Oriental, and American Indian. The vast majority of offenders in this group are Hispanic.

APPENDIX C
Table C-8

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STATE PRISON TERMS BY RACE

	All Offenders[1]		White Offenders		Black Offenders		Other Offenders[2]	
	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time
Atlantic	78	5.5 yrs.	33	4.3 yrs.	41	5.0 yrs.	4	21.3 yrs.
Bergen	86	6.4 yrs.	55	6.3 yrs.	21	5.2 yrs.	10	9.3 yrs.
Burlington	65	6.7 yrs.	32	5.9 yrs.	32	6.9 yrs.	1	24.0 yrs.
Camden	120	6.3 yrs.	39	4.3 yrs.	60	8.1 yrs.	21	5.0 yrs.
Cape May	32	7.5 yrs.	17	5.2 yrs.	15	10.0 yrs.	0	-------
Cumberland	29	5.3 yrs.	14	3.8 yrs.	13	6.1 yrs.	2	11.0 yrs.
Essex	396	7.6 yrs.	61	6.3 yrs.	315	8.0 yrs.	20	6.9 yrs.
Gloucester	7	3.0 yrs.	4	2.5 yrs.	2	4.0 yrs.	1	3.0 yrs.
Hudson	81	7.1 yrs.	31	5.0 yrs.	39	8.1 yrs.	11	9.4 yrs.
Hunterdon	5	20.4 yrs.	0	-------	5	20.4 yrs.	0	-------
Mercer	112	6.8 yrs.	21	4.9 yrs.	85	7.3 yrs.	6	5.8 yrs.
Middlesex	87	6.7 yrs.	35	5.2 yrs.	47	8.3 yrs.	5	2.4 yrs.
Monmouth	160	8.4 yrs.	63	7.6 yrs.	89	9.1 yrs.	8	7.5 yrs.
Morris	49	6.4 yrs.	27	5.9 yrs.	13	8.5 yrs.	9	5.1 yrs.
Ocean	36	5.8 yrs.	26	5.9 yrs.	10	5.6 yrs.	0	-------
Passaic	167	5.4 yrs.	35	4.2 yrs.	93	6.1 yrs.	39	4.7 yrs.
Salem	28	8.4 yrs.	10	7.4 yrs.	16	8.5 yrs.	2	12.0 yrs.
Somerset	38	8.0 yrs.	20	8.6 yrs.	18	7.3 yrs.	0	-------
Sussex	5	10.4 yrs.	5	10.4 yrs.	0	-------	0	-------
Union	158	6.3 yrs.	35	4.3 yrs.	119	6.8 yrs.	4	7.0 yrs.
Warren	2	4.0 yrs.	1	5.0 yrs.	1	3.0 yrs.	0	-------
STATEWIDE	1,741	6.8 yrs.	564	5.6 yrs.	1,034	7.6 yrs.	143	6.7 yrs.

[1]Number of offenders sentenced to terms in State Prison, does not include suspended sentences.

[2]The racial group "Others" includes the following races: Hispanic, Oriental, and American Indian. The vast majority of offenders in this group are Hispanic.

APPENDIX C
Table C-9

AVERAGE LENGTH OF COUNTY JAIL TERMS BY RACE

	All Offenders[1]		White Offenders		Black Offenders		Other Offenders[2]	
	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time	#	Mean Time
Atlantic	204	4.3 mos.	85	4.6 mos.	98	4.1 mos.	21	4.1 mos.
Bergen	129	7.0 mos.	85	6.9 mos.	34	6.7 mos.	10	9.0 mos.
Burlington	192	6.4 mos.	111	6.1 mos.	71	6.7 mos.	10	7.3 mos.
Camden	81	8.2 mos.	30	7.5 mos.	40	8.7 mos.	11	8.0 mos.
Cape May	43	6.1 mos.	24	6.4 mos.	17	5.8 mos.	2	5.0 mos.
Cumberland	57	5.0 mos.	28	4.6 mos.	24	5.6 mos.	5	3.8 mos.
Essex	482	7.2 mos.	85	5.7 mos.	339	7.7 mos.	58	6.7 mos.
Gloucester	14	9.4 mos.	6	10 mos.	7	9.9 mos.	1	2.0 mos.
Hudson	84	5.3 mos.	44	4.5 mos.	29	6.0 mos.	11	6.6 mos.
Hunterdon	10	8.5 mos.	7	7.4 mos.	3	11.0 mos.	0	-------
Mercer	123	7.2 mos.	37	7.4 mos.	80	7.1 mos.	6	7.0 mos.
Middlesex	60	6.5 mos.	29	5.6 mos.	24	6.8 mos.	7	9.4 mos.
Monmouth	194	6.1 mos.	123	5.7 mos.	61	7.1 mos.	10	5.0 mos.
Morris	73	4.1 mos.	65	4.1 mos.	6	4.2 mos.	2	4.0 mos.
Ocean	107	4.4 mos.	84	4.3 mos.	18	4.8 mos.	5	5.6 mos.
Passaic	112	5.7 mos.	37	5.2 mos.	47	6.0 mos.	28	5.8 mos.
Salem	30	5.3 mos.	17	4.7 mos.	11	6.6 mos.	2	3.5 mos.
Somerset	9	5.2 mos.	4	4.3 mos.	4	6.0 mos.	1	6.0 mos.
Sussex	16	5.1 mos.	16	5.1 mos.	0	-------	0	-------
Union	46	5.5 mos.	17	5.4 mos.	26	5.5 mos.	3	5.3 mos.
Warren	27	4.4 mos.	23	4.2 mos.	3	3.0 mos.	1	12.0 mos.
STATEWIDE	2,093	6.2 mos.	957	5.5 mos.	942	6.8 mos.	194	6.3 mos.

NOTE: While county jail terms cannot exceed 12 months, five counties have county penitentiary systems which allow sentences of up to 18 months. For purposes of equal comparison here, terms greater than 12 months were not included.

[1]Number of offenders sentenced to terms in county jail, does not include suspended sentences.

[2]The racial group "Others" includes the following races: Hispanic, Oriental, and American Indian. The vast majority of offenders in this group are Hispanic.

APPENDIX C
Table C-10

PRIOR CONVICTIONS AND INCARCERATIONS WITHIN EACH RACIAL GROUP[1]
STATEWIDE

	ALL OFFENDERS	WHITE OFFENDERS	BLACK OFFENDERS	OTHER OFFENDERS[2]
	%	%[3]	%[3]	%[3]
No Prior Convictions	27.2	30.5	22.2	34.5
One Prior Conviction	15.7	17.4	13.4	18.2
Between Two and Four Prior Convictions	25.4	26.2	24.8	24.1
Five or More Prior Convictions	31.8	25.9	39.6	23.2
No Prior Incarcerations	58.8	67.4	49.3	61.4
One Prior Incarceration	14.9	13.0	16.6	16.2
Between Two and Four Prior Incarcerations	17.3	13.0	21.9	16.6
Five or More Prior Incarcerations	9.0	6.5	12.3	5.9

	ALL OFFENDERS	WHITE OFFENDERS	BLACK OFFENDERS	OTHER OFFENDERS[2]
Average Prior Convictions	3.6	3.1	4.3	2.8
Average Prior Incarcerations	1.2	.9	1.6	1.0

[1]The Sentencing Research Project included 15,130 persons sentenced in the twelve-month research period. There were 13,898 cases where the race and prior record of the offender were present.

[2]The racial group "Others" includes the following races: Hispanic, Oriental, and American Indian. The vast majority of offenders in this group are Hispanic.

[3]The figure in this column represents the percentage of the respective race with the indicated criminal history.

APPENDIX C
Table C-11

SUMMARY OF SELECTED OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS BY RACE

		WHITES	BLACKS	OTHERS[1]
Employ:	Job, military, school to go to after sentencing	57.0	38.1	42.7
Draddic:	Dependent on addictive drugs	20.1	36.2	29.3
Offstat:	Criminal justice supervision at time of offense	23.3	30.1	24.1
Weapcon:	Also convicted on weapons charge	13.4	22.7	19.7
Trplea:	Pled guilty	90.4	87.4	85.9
Moves:	Made good moves since arrest	38.6	25.8	26.5
Injail:	At time of sentencing	16.3	34.6	28.4
Privcoun:	Privately retained counsel	39.5	20.7	25.6
Prognos:	Probation officer disfavors probation or recommends incarceration	17.8	23.7	18.1
Patt:	Offender attitude remorseful or contrite	21.2	13.3	15.8
Sex 2:	Male offender	90.1	85.4	87.1
Lenpros:	Prosecutor recommends leniency	28.7	22.8	21.5
Numchg:	Multiple different charges (convictions only)	53.7	45.6	47.4
Age 3:	Offender's age is over 50	25.2	20.0	22.0
Injury:[2]	Victim injured by offender	3.8	7.4	6.1
Generic:	All violent crimes generally	22.3	33.9	27.3
Typedope:	Opiates or Heroin involved	2.2	10.9	12.6

[1]The racial group "Others" includes the following races: Hispanic, Oriental, and American Indian. The vast majority of offenders in this group are Hispanic.

[2]The percentage represented here is across all crime categories.

APPENDIX C
Table C-12

DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCE TERMS

County Jail		YRCC		State Prison			
Time	#	Time	#	Time[1]	#	Time	#
1 mo	191	1 yr	1	1 yr	44	19 yrs	4
2 mos	113	2 yrs	2	2 yrs	212	20 yrs	37
3 mos	268	3 yrs	46	3 yrs	440	21 yrs	2
4 mos	113	5 yrs	213	4 yrs	101	22 yrs	5
5 mos	44	6 yrs	8	5 yrs	323	23 yrs	2
6 mos	489	7 yrs	154	6 yrs	65	24 yrs	7
7 mos	21	8 yrs	9	7 yrs	212	25 yrs	25
8 mos	27	9 yrs	2	8 yrs	30	28 yrs	2
9 mos	125	10 yrs	96	9 yrs	16	29 yrs	1
10 mos	20	12 yrs	23	10 yrs	118	30 yrs	20
11 mos	20	14 yrs	4	11 yrs	6	34 yrs	1
12 mos	572	15 yrs	17	12 yrs	58	35 yrs	1
14 mos	1	17 yrs	3	13 yrs	10	37 yrs	2
15 mos	30	20 yrs	3	14 yrs	11	40 yrs	2
16 mos	1	22 yrs	1	15 yrs	57	64 yrs	1
18 mos	340	25 yrs	1	16 yrs	4	67 yrs	1
20 mos	2	30 yrs	8	17 yrs	5	Life	42
24 mos	3	Ind.[2]	727	18 yrs	9		

It appears the most frequently used county institution terms are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12; and 18. The most frequently used indeterminate terms are 3, 5, 7, and 10, and the most frequently used prison terms (maxima) are 2; 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 20; 25; and 30. The reason for this may be that there is some sort of psychological distant between these numbers, based on parole considerations, as well as habit and the sounds of the words. Note that the fact that the general statutory maximum ror misdemeanors and high misdemeanors are 3 and 7 respectively, likely contributes to the use of odd numbers for terms of 7 yrs or less.

1. Maximum Terms
2. Indeterminate - No maximum specified

APPENDIX D

DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE TRANSFORMATIONS

Most of the variables employed in the study are dichotomous or polytomous and are formed from underlying variables in the data. Generally, affirmative answers to the following were coded as 1, negative as 0.

ACCID	Whether offender's motive was accidental
ACT 1	Whether offender entered a drug or alcohol treatment program or secured employment or made resitution or sought psychiatric help or entered school or sought skills or trade training or otherwise attempted to rectify past mistake and entered a guilty plea.
AGE	Whether the victim was under 16 years of age
AGE 2	Whether offender is over 30 years of age
AGE 3	Whether offender is over 50 years of age
AID	Whether offender administered first aid to victim or prevented further injury or sought help for victim.
ALKY	Whether offender frequently drinks or is an alcoholic
ALONE	Whether offender lives alone
AMT	Whether total cash value of frauds was $1000 or more
ARGUE	Whether offender and victim had a longstanding or prior feud or hostility
ATHOME	Whether victim(s) was apparently present in any one of the multiple breaking and enterings (i.e. sometimes or at all times)
BADWEP	Whether offender used a knife (small or large), machete, sword, multiple knives, revolver, automatic pistol or other handgun, rifle, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun, machine gun, or multiple firearms
BEORGAN	Whether there is any indication of an ongoing, organized operation
BHIST 6	1. Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any offense is 3, 4, 5, or 6, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is 1, 2, or 3, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for similar offenses is 1 or 2, or if total adult or juvenile incarcerations is equal to 1. 2. Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any offense is greater than 6, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is greater than 3, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for similar offenses is greater than 2, or if total adult or juvenile incarcerations is greater than 1.

BIGDADDY	Whether evidence indicates offender is involved with large scale or organized criminal conspiracy or offender's ability to obtain drugs is apparently unlimited or the level of offender's involvement is that of pusher, middleman or area drug supplier to middleman
BLOWN	Whether at the time of the offense the offender was using a large quantity of drugs or heavy drugs used but quantity not stated or offender was using alcohol heavily, or intoxicated or alcohol was used but amount not stated
CASH	Whether the total amount of cash involved in the robbery was greater than $200
CITIZEN	Whether offender was born in United Stated or a territory or is naturalized
DAMAGE 3	Whether property damage is estimated to be more than $300
DEPRIVED	Whether offender's family economic status was lower class, or offender was either abused, neglected or abandoned as a child; or offender's parents received welfare during his or her youth, or offender was raised by relatives, combination of parent, parents, relatives; or by guardian, orphanage, any combination of foregoing, or otherwise extremely erratic living conditions
DETAIN	Whether offender is detained on prior or subsequent charges at time of sentencing
DETAINED	Whether offender was incarcerated at time of sentencing because bail was not posted or bail was revoked or denied
DHIST 1	1. Total adult convictions for any offense is 1, 2, or 3, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is 1 or 2, or if total adult incarcerations is 1 2. Total adult convictions for any offense is greater than 3, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes in greater than 2, or if total adult incarcerations is greater than 1.
DOTIME	Whether offender is serving time on another sentence at the time of present sentencing
DRADDIC	Whether offender is drug dependent
DRUNK	Whether offender-use of alcohol at the time of offense was heavy or alcohol consumed but amount not stated

DYAD	Whether offender is black and victim is white
DYAD 2	Whether offender is black and victim is not white
EMPLOY	Whether offender has a job (or in military or school) at time of sentencing. Note a negative value was assigned resulting in a positive coefficient. The sign is therefore correct.
EMPLOFF 2	Whether offender was employed (or in military or school) at the time of the offense
EMPSUP	Whether offender provides any support for spouse or offspring on a regular basis or is primary source of support for any other dependents or offender employed, in military or in school at time of sentencing or contributes significantly to support of others
EXAC 4	Whether the crime(s) included two or more of the following: (a) Offender convicted of multiple counts of same statute; (b) Offender convicted of multiple different charges; (c) Offender's lewdness was directed toward juveniles under 12 yrs of age; (d) Offender's lewdness directed at other juveniles; (e) Victim suffered any physical injury at all.
EXACD 20	Whether the crime included two or more of the following: (a) Offender convicted also on a weapons charge; (b) Presentence report indicates offender sold drugs on a more than "just occasional" basis; (c) heroin or opiates were involved in sale or possession by offender; (d) there is information offender sells drugs to youths; (e) the total value of the drugs involved was more than $200; (f) offender has a high level of involvement with drug sale; OR the total value of the sale was $2000 or more
EXACER 8	Whether the crime included two or more of the following: (a) Offender convicted also on a weapons offense; (b) Whether the goods taken were of sentimental value only; (c) Whether the offense included property damage over $100; (d) Whether the offender had no apparent need for money, money was "extra" or for fun only; (e) Whether there were apparently any people in the structure entered thus creating a risk of confrontation; (f) Offender committed multiple counts of the same statute.
EXACER 12	This is a cumulative variable which increases with the presence of each additional variable: (a) Offender convicted also on a weapons charge; (b) Whether the offender had no apparent need for money, money was "extra" or for fun; (c) Offender convicted on multiple counts of same statute; (d) Offender convicted on multiple different charges; (e) Person(s) were apparently present in the structure entered;

EXACER 12 (con't)	(f) Whether the offender was in possession of burglary tools or such implements; (g) Whether the goods taken were of sentimental value only; (h) Whether the value of the theft exceeded $500 or offender convicted of purchasing or receiving a stolen motor vehicle; (i) Whether the offender was the ringleader or otherwise central figure in a group, ring, or gang; (j) Whether there is information that the offender is part of an ongoing or organized operation.
EXBAT 2	Whether the crime included one or more of the following: (a) Whether the offender caused serious injury to the victim; (b) Whether there was any injury caused by a weapon; (c) Whether there were multiple offenders involved in the crime; (d) Whether the offender was convicted on multiple counts of the same statute
FAMCRIME	Whether the offender's parents or siblings were ever involved in criminal activity
FAMILY	Whether the offender and victims were relatives
FAMILY 1	Whether the offender lives with spouse or paramour and children
FAMILY 2	Whether the effect of the crime upon victim's family was such as to cause severe emotional consequences or both severe emotional and financial consequences
FHIST 4	1. Total adult convictions for any offense is equal to 3, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is 2, or if total adult incarcerations is equal to 1 2. Total adult convictions for any offense is greater than 3, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is greater than 2, or if total adult incarcerations is greater than 1
FHIST 5	1. Total adult convictions for any offense is 1, 2, 3 or 4, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is 1, 2, or 3, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for similar offenses is 1, or total adult incarcerations is 1 2. Total adult convictions for any offense is greater than 4, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any crime is greater than 3, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for similar offenses is greater than 1, or if total adult incarcerations is greater than 1.

FOREIGN	Whether the offender was born outside the United States or Puerto Rico
FR 16	Whether obtaining money by false pretenses involved victim's own greed
FR 20	Whether offender is apparently engaged in a continuing scheme or pattern of fraud, i.e. con-artist
FROM	Which custodial complex offender escaped from
FUNSKILLED	Whether offender's natural father, stepfather or guardian is an unskilled blue collar worker
GAMREC 4	1. Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for offenses is between one and four, or if the total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any similar offense is one or two, or if the offender has had any number of prior similar arrests 2. Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any offense is greater than four, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any similar offense is greater than two
GUN	Whether offender used a revolver, automatic pistol or other handgun, rifle, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun, machine gun, or multiple firearms
HIATT	Whether the offense committed is aiding and abetting and is also a high misdemeanor
HIGH	Whether at time of offense offender used a large quantity of drugs, or heavy drugs, or drugs were used but the amount was not stated
HIST 5	1. Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any offense is 1, 2, or 3, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is equal to 1 or 2, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for similar offenses is equal to 1 or 2 2. Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any offense is more than 3, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is more than 2, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for similar offenses is more than 2, or total adult or juvenile incarcerations is 1 or more

HOMHIST 2	1. Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any offense is one or two, or if total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is equal to one, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for violent offenses is equal to one, or total adult or juvenile incarcerations is equal to one 2. Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any offense is more than two, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is more than one, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for violent offenses is more than one, or total adult or juvenile incarcerations is more than one
INJ	Whether victim was injured and not treated, or treated and released same day, hospitalized, in critical condition or in I.C.U. or killed
INJAIL	Whether at time of sentencing, offender is in a New Jersey county jail or penitentiary, New Jersey state prison, New Jersey youth correctional complex, in custody of another jurisdiction or subject of diagnostic commitment
INJURY	Whether victim was hospitalized, in critical condition or I.C.U. or killed
INSTIG 2	Whether victim's role was contributory or instigative
INTKILL	Whether offender's intent was to kill
KIDS	Whether there is information indicating offender sells (drugs) to juveniles
KIDSX	Whether offender's lewdness was directed to juveniles under 12 years of age
LENPROS	Whether prosecutor agrees to recommend leniency, non-custodial sentence, any of the following: suspension of custodial sentence, sentence be concurrent to prior sentence, sentence be concurrent to prior sentence and other courts presently sentenced, or probation
LEVEL 2	Whether offender's level in drug distribution chain is that of pusher selling to users, that of middleman selling to pushers, or distributor supplying drugs to the area
LEVEL 3	Whether case involves a conviction of N.J.S.A. 2A:112-3, Bookmaking, or whether the case involves a conviction on N.J.S.A. 2A:121-3, Lotteries, or whether the case involves a conviction of N.J.S.A. 2A:98-1, Conspiracy to violate either of the above statutes, or whether the offender was merely a player or otherwise very minimally involved in the gambling operation

LIMIT	Whether offender's ability to obtain drugs is apparently unlimited
LOCALNEE	Whether offender resides with children, spouse, paramour or parents
LOVER	Whether offender and victim were paramours, married or related
MAJINJ	Whether offender causes serious injury to the victim
MILIT	Whether offender has no military history, or same is not stated
MINOR	Whether offender is under 21 years of age
MIT 2	Whether the offender has serious health problems, or whether the offender is the sole guardian for minor children, or whether offender is otherwise much--needed to care for another who is an invalid. "Serious health problems" is defined as an illness sufficiently severe to at least disable the offender or otherwise place him in severe discomfort. Hypertension, nerves, and nondisabling arthritis are not considered serious for purposes of this determination
MITIG	Whether the offender has serious health problems (see MIT 2) and is physically unable to work now or is over 60 years of age, or whether the offender is the sole guardian for minor children
MODO	Whether offender acted for money (for minimal necessities or otherwise)
MOSEX	Whether offender acted out of sexual motives
MOVES	Whether offender entered a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program or secured employment or made restitution or sought psychiatric help or entered school or sought skills or trade training or otherwise attempted to rectify past mistakes
MULT 2	Whether offender was convicted of multiple different charges or was convicted of multiple charges of identical (same category) charges
MULTIVIC	Whether there was more than one victim
NEEDREHA	Whether offender is unskilled blue collar worker, or has been unemployed for past 5 years, or has been employed only occasionally, i.e.at odd jobs for past 5 years, or is an alcoholic or drinks frequently, or has not completed high school, or dependent on addictive drugs

NEGENO	Whether atmosphere of offender's family environment was negative, cold or stressful
NEG 2	Whether the crime included one or more of the following: Whether offender was convicted of multiple different charges or was convicted of multiple charges of same category charges, or money obtained by false pretense involved victim's own greed and offender was apparently involved in a countinuing scheme of fraud
NEG 5	Whether the crime included one or more of the following: and was not a welfare fraud: a) Whether offender was convicted on multiple counts of one of the statutes in the category, b) Whether offender was convicted on multiple different charges, c) Whether it appears the offender is engaged in a continuing scheme, i.e. con artist, and the victim's own greed did not contribute to the occurrence of the fraud
NOFINGER	Whether weapon was possessed by co-offender, victim, both co-offender and victim, or no weapon was involved or it was not stated who possessed the weapon
NOGOPRO	Whether offender's conduct during most recent probation was unsatisfactory or most recent probation was continued or revoked
NOMIT 10	Whether the crime included two or more of the following: a) Whether there were multiple offenders involved in the crime, b) Whether the weapon involved was a loaded firearm, c) Whether the offense included multiple firearms, d) Whether the weapon was used to injure, attempt to injure or frighten the victim
NONEED	Whether offender needed money for fun only
NOROLE	Whether offender was a mere accessory, (i.e. peripheral or minor role) in the case of multiple offenders
NUBACK 3	Whether the offender was employed, in military, or in school at the time of the offense and has a job, military, or school to go to after sentencing or whether the offender contributes to the support of other persons
NUBACK 4	Whether the offender was employed, in military, or in school at the time of the offense and has a job, military or school to go to after sentencing

NUBACK 5	Whether the offender has a job, military or school to go to after sentencing or whether the offender contributes to the support of other persons
NUMCHG	Whether there were multiple different charges for which the offender was convicted
NUMCNT 2	Whether offender was convicted on multiple counts of one the statutes in this category
NUHOPE	Whether offender was under criminal justice supervision at time of the offense, or offender's prior probation was negatively evaluated, or the presentence report indicates offender is drugdependent
NUMOFF	Whether there was more than one offender
NUTS	Whether offender has neither an alcohol problem nor a psychiatric problem
OFFSTAT	Whether offender was under criminal justice supervision at the time of the offense. Supervision includes parole, probation, incarceration, furlough, work release, bail, ROR, arrest, PTI, Conditional Discharge Supervision, or fugitive
OLDVIC	Whether victim is over 60 years of age
ONEWOUND	Whether one or more wounds of a serious nature were inflicted
ORGAN	Whether offender has any connection with large scale or organized criminal conspiracy
ORGCR	Whether offender has any connection with large scale or organized criminal gambling conspiracy
OUTES	Whether offender's present legal residence is anywhere outside of New Jersey
OUTSTATE	Whether offender was born anywhere outside of New Jersey
PATT	Whether offender was remorseful, contrite, or showed concern for the wrongfulness of his act
PLACE	Whether prosecutor recommends a place of imprisonment and does not recommend suspension of custodial sentence

PLACE 5	Whether robbery took place in a commercial establishment
PLEAOUT	Whether prosecutor agrees to recommend any of the following: non-custodial sentence, suspension of custodial sentence, that sentences be concurrent to each other and to prior sentence, that sentence be concurrent to prior sentence, probation, conditional discharge, furlough, work release, or other special conditions
POOROOTS	Whether offender's family economic status was lower class
PREMED	Whether offender's act was premeditated
PRESENCE	Whether victim or anyone else was apparently present or asleep during the breaking and entering
PRIORESC	Whether offender has ever escaped from incarceration
PRIVCOUN	Whether offender is represented by privately retained counsel
PROGNOS	Whether pre-sentence investigation writer seems to disfavor probation, specifically rejects probation, or recommends incarceration
PROS	Whether prosecutor recommends place of imprisonment and does not recommend suspension of custodial sentence
PROSTIME	Whether prosecutor recommends a specific term or no more than up to a stated term and does not recommend suspension of custodial sentence
PUBCOUNS	Whether offender is represented by the Public Defender or court-appointed counsel
RACE	Whether offender is white
RACE 2	Whether offender is black
READY	Whether there was loaded firearm involved in the offense
RHIST 4	1. Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any offense is 1, 2, or 3, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is equal to 1 2. Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any offense is more than 3, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is more than 1, or total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for similar offenses is 1 or more, or total adult or juvenile incarcerations is 1 or more

RINGLDR	Whether offender was "ringleader" or "principal" in the case of multiple offenders
RNEG 14a	Whether crime involved two or more of the following: offender also convicted of any weapons offense, offender convicted of multiple counts of one of statutes in this category, total amount of cash involved in robbery is greater than $200, any forceful physical contact between offender and victim, or the robbery took place in a street (public passageway) or in a commercial establishment
SELLS	Whether offender sells drugs for profit only
SELLS 2	Whether offender sells drugs to support habit, to support habit and for profit, or sells for profit only
SENTIM	Whether theft involved items of sentimental value only
SEVER	Whether the crime includes one or more of the following: a) Whether the offender was convicted on multiple counts of one of the statutes in the category, b) Whether the offender was convicted on multiple different charges, c) Whether the offender forced the victim to commit sodomy on him or another, d) Whether the offender caused injury to the victim which required at least emergency treatment in the hospital, e) Whether the offender was convicted also on a weapons charge
SEVER 1	Whether the crime includes one or more of the following: a) Whether the offender was convicted on multiple counts of one of the statutes in the category, b) Whether the offender was convicted on multiple different charges, c) Whether the offender forced the victim to commit sodomy on him or another, d) Whether the offender caused injury to the victim which required at least emergency treatment in the hospital, e) Whether the offender was convicted also on a weapon charge, f) Whether victim was under 16 years of age
SEVER 2	Whether the crime includes one of the following: a) Whether victim's role was passive, b) Whether the offender was convicted also on a weapons charge, c) Whether offender acted for money (for minimal necessities or otherwise), d) Whether there were multiple different charges for which the offender was convicted

SEVER 3	A cumulative variable which increases with the presence of each additional variable: whether victim's role was passive, whether offender was also convicted on a weapon charge, whether offender acted for money (for minimal necessities or otherwise), whether there were multiple different charges for which the offender was convicted
SEX 2	Whether offender's sex is male
SEXSTAB 2	Whether the offender has a job, military or school to go to after sentencings or whether the presentence report indicates the offender has had emotional problems requiring professional care (e.g. in-patient or out-patient psychiatric treatment or care) which contributes to this offense
SOD	Whether the offender forced the victim to commit sodomy on him or another
STPRIS	Whether offender is sentenced to state prison
SUPPT 2	Whether offender provides any support for spouse or offspring on a regular basis or is primary source of support for any other dependents
SURREN	Whether offender voluntarily surrendered subsequent to the crime
SVALUE 1	Whether the street value of the drugs involved is between one dollar ($1) and two hundred dollars ($200) inclusive
SVALUE 2	Whether the stree value of the drugs involved is between two hundred one dollars ($201) and two thousand dollars ($2,000) inclusive
SVALUE 3	Whether the street value of the drugs involved is between two thousand one dollars (2,001) and eight million dollars ($8,000,000)
TCON	Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for any offense including disorderly persons or J.I.N.S. but excluding traffic-related violations
TEENS	Whether offender's lewdness was directed toward juveniles over 12 years of age
TINC	Total adult or juvenile incarcerations
TOOLS	Whether there is any indication in presentence report that offender possessed burglary tools or motor vehicle master keys

TORT	Whether there were single or multiple beatings or torture of sex organs
TRPLEA	Whether the case was tried or whether offender came to terms with his guilt and pled guilty
TSEV	Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes is more than one
TSEVCON	Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for crimes
TSIMCON	Total adult convictions or juvenile petitions sustained for similar offenses
TYPE	Whether the homicide was murder or second degree murder or whether the homicide was manslaughter or whether the homicide was vehicular
TYPEDOPE	Whether offender's drug offense involved one of the following as the primary substance; phenobarbital, amobarbital (tuinol), secobarbital, pentobarbital, barbital, barbituric acid, 4-methoxyamphetamine, benzphetamine, phendimetrazine, diethylpropion, phentermine, amphetamine, cocaine and derivatives, opium, opiate, thebacon or heroin
USED 2	Whether the weapon involved was; visible and used with injury resulting, visible and used in attempt to injure without injury resulting, or visible and used to frighten victim
VICDRUNK	Whether victim used alcohol heavily at the time of the offense
VICRACE	Whether the victim is white
VICROLE	1. Whether victim's role was passive 2. Whether victim's role was as an instigator
WEAPCON	Whether offender was convicted also on a weapons charge
WEAPRES	Whether offender was charged or convicted of use or possession of weapons, or weapon use/possession was mentioned but not charged
WELF	Whether offender committed fraud involving food stamps, aid for families with dependent children (AFDC), or general relief

WHEN	Whether offender was within the grounds of the custodial complex to which he was sentenced, including work camps or whether offender was lawfully without said grounds, such as on furlough, work release, or assigned to a medical facility such as the Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital or if offender not under a sentence to any institution but merely escaped from law enforcement authorities e.g. under arrest
WORKING	If offender was employed or in military at time of offense or if offender provides any support for spouse or offspring on a regular basis or is primary source of support for other dependents or offender has school, job or military to go to after sentencing
WORKREL	Whether offender provides any support for spouse or offspring on a regular basis, or is primary source of support for any other dependents, or if offender is in school, in military or has a job to go to at time of sentencing
WOUND 2	Whether the number of wounds inflicted is more than one

APPENDIX E

ESTIMATION AND TEST RESULTS

LIST OF TABLES

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Table E-1

SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON RACE* VARIABLE BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

Offense Category	Equation	Estimated Race Coefficient	Race T-Statistic	Significant at .05 level	Chow Test F(df1, df2)	Significant at .05 level
Homicide	In/Out	-0.097	-1.824	No	3.08 (4,181)	Yes
	Where	-0.060	-0.877	No	1.12 (6,149)	No
	C.J. Time	1.286	1.004	No	2.20 (4,10)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.950	-0.653	No	0.57 (7,101)	No
Robbery	In/Out	-0.019	-0.714	No	1.59 (13,1104)	No
	Where	-0.005	-0.134	No	1.12 (16,866)	No
	C.J. Time	-2.634	-4.667	Yes	0.79 (6,111)	No
	S.P. Time	0.187	0.299	No	0.60 (11,374)	No
Rape	In/Out	-0.088	-1.363	No	0.80 (5,178)	No
	Where	-0.162	-1.892	No	1.38 (8,121)	No
	C.J. Time	-1.411	-0.780	No	0.27 (5,9)	No
	S.P. Time	-2.480	-1.050	No	0.36 (4,64)	No
Assault	In/Out	-0.040	-1.381	No	0.84 (10,915)	No
	Where	-0.008	-0.198	No	0.62 (12,430)	No
	C.J. Time	-0.366	-0.704	No	0.57 (5,194)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.095	-0.169	No	0.27 (7,125)	No
Weapons	In/Out	0.026	1.142	No	0.88 (14,1229)	No
	Where	0.035	0.797	No	0.75 (8,341)	No
	C.J. Time	-0.191	-0.382	No	0.48 (6,170)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.198	-0.358	No	0.12 (6,79)	No
B & E	In/Out	-0.006	-0.347	No	1.04 (14,2148)	No
	Where	0.037	1.500	No	1.64 (11,1039)	No
	C.J. Time	-0.617	-1.705	No	1.36 (8,348)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.260	-0.674	No	1.90 (5,305)	No
Larceny/ Stolen Property	In/Out	0.015	0.585	No	0.48 (10,1058)	No
	Where	0.047	1.349	No	3.56 (7,423)	Yes
	C.J. Time	-0.741	-1.521	No	0.27 (5,212)	No
	S.P. Time	0.494	1.355	No	1.60 (6,70)	No
Sale of CDS	In/Out	-0.051	-1.760	No	0.29 (11,1245)	No
	Where	-0.056	-1.367	No	1.05 (10,490)	No
	C.J. Time	-0.790	-1.281	No	0.53 (6,193)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.568	-1.098	No	0.27 (4,137)	No
Possession of CDS	In/Out	-0.027	-1.447	No	0.89 (13,1405)	No
	Where	-0.043	-0.777	No	0.97 (8,232)	No
	C.J. Time	-0.885	-1.251	No	1.24 (5,114)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.599	-0.533	No	0.74 (5,50)	No
Gambling	In/Out	-0.001	-0.017	No	1.13 (7,517)	No
	Where	0.159	3.521	Yes	0.77 (7,269)	No
	C.J. Time	-0.492	-1.606	No	1.02 (9,205)	No
	S.P. Time	0.466	1.558	No	0.01 (4,45)	No

NOTE: Race is here defined as 1 if white and 0 if other minority.

Table E-1 (con't.)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON RACE* VARIABLE BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

Offense Category	Equation	Estimated Race Coefficient	Race T-Statistic	Significant at .05 level	Chow Test F(df1, df2)	Significant at .05 level
Fraud	In/Out	-0.004	-0.188	No	0.57 (11,1038)	No
	Where	-0.011	-0.168	No	0.68 (9,140)	No
	C.J. Time	0.581	0.939	No	0.97 (7,87)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.003	-0.005	No	0.32 (6,24)	No
Forgery	In/Out	-0.033	-0.790	No	0.27 (8,374)	No
	Where	-0.002	-0.031	No	0.77 (6,121)	No
	C.J. Time	-1.379	-1.280	No	0.05 (5,38)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.616	-0.846	No	0.18 (4,32)	No
Lewdness	In/Out	0.019	0.329	No	0.48 (9,208)	No
	Where	-0.172	-1.785	No	1.90 (5,48)	No
	C.J. Time	-1.694	-1.188	No	0.96 (4,13)	No
	S.P. Time				Insufficient cases	
Escape	In/Out	-0.045	-0.613	No	0.22 (6,134)	No
	Where	0.041	0.716	No	0.11 (4,51)	No
	C.J. Time	1.980	1.475	No	0.72 (7,6)	No
	S.P. Time	0.017	0.050	No	0.00 (3,30)	No
Low Volume	In/Out	-0.059	-1.410	No	3.14 (12,1317)	Yes
	Where	0.032	0.669	No	2.22 (10,379)	Yes
	C.J. Time	0.186	0.303	No	1.11 (7,149)	No
	S.P. Time	2.296	2.017	Yes	1.84 (8,114)	No
Attempts	In/Out	-0.079	-1.075	No	20.45 (7,645)	Yes
	Where	0.027	0.432	No	1.16 (7,247)	No
	C.J. Time	-2.447	-3.083	Yes	0.49 (6,91)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.703	-0.802	No	0.02 (4,101)	No

NOTE: Race is here defined as 1 if white and 0 if other minority.

Table E-2

CATEGORY; HOMICIDE

DECISION: IN /OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	3	5.033824	1.677941	16.496	0.0001
ERROR	185	18.818028	0.101719		
CORRECTED TOT	188	23.851852	0.126872		RSQUARE = 0.2110

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.60131711	0.06235639	9.64323	0.0001
HOMHIST2	1	0.05783382	0.02837093	2.03849	0.0429
TYPE	1	0.13724321	0.02718006	5.04941	0.0001
RACE	1	-0.09681796	0.05306916	-1.82437	0.0697

CHOW TEST: 3.08 (4,181)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	3	128.626073	42.875358	5.857	0.0083
ERROR	14	102.485038	7.320360		
CORRECTED TOT	17	231.111111	13.594771		RSQUARE = 0.5566

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	8.12148280	1.36633509	5.94399	0.0001
DRUNK	1	-2.39526574	1.30635473	-1.83349	0.0881
TYPE	1	3.57659669	1.08490177	3.29670	0.0053
RACE	1	1.28628852	1.28112359	1.00403	0.3324

CHOW TEST: 2.20 (4,10)

Table E-3

CATEGORY: HOMICIDE

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	10.243210	2.048642	14.612	0.0001
ERROR	155	21.731946	0.140206		
CORRECTED TOT	160	31.975155	0.199845		RSQUARE = 0.3203

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.15916740	0.08469276	1.87935	0.0621
OFFSTAT	1	0.17702298	0.07286010	2.42963	0.0163
RACE	1	-0.05962279	0.06798291	-0.87703	0.3818
INJAIL	1	0.23461094	0.06990741	3.35602	0.0010
TYPE	1	0.18838623	0.03943930	4.77661	0.0001
AGE2	1	0.20123205	0.06504213	3.09387	0.0023

CHOW TEST: 1.12 (6,149)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	6	4882.025060	813.670843	21.646	0.0001
ERROR	108	4059.748853	37.590267		
CORRECTED TOT	114	8941.773913	78.436613		RSQUARE = 0.5460

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	-0.27149009	2.04622022	-0.13268	0.8947
TYPE	1	6.16610963	0.88412276	6.97427	0.0001
AID	1	-4.45578900	1.91993028	-2.32081	0.0222
WEAPON	1	4.48541565	1.23929660	3.61932	0.0005
INJAIL	1	5.14137174	1.42935305	3.59699	0.0005
MOSEX	1	5.69536283	2.49927352	2.27881	0.0246
RACE	1	-0.94994838	1.45505038	-0.65286	0.5152

CHOW TEST: 0.57 (7,101)

Table E-4

CATEGORY: ROBBERY

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	12	41.669179	3.472432	25.165	0.0001
ERROR	1117	154.132591	0.137988		
CORRECTED TOT	1129	195.801770	0.173429		RSQUARE = 0.2128

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.41989819	0.06434405	6.52583	0.0001
RHIST4	1	0.07758909	0.01548714	5.00990	0.0001
ACT1	1	-0.08262535	0.03307023	-2.49848	0.0126
RNEG14A	1	0.09716224	0.02329539	4.17088	0.0001
EMPLOY	1	0.10443783	0.03046721	3.42788	0.0006
RACE	1	-0.01874745	0.02626810	-0.71370	0.4756
INJAIL	1	0.14011566	0.02682294	5.22372	0.0001
PROGNOS	1	0.08692834	0.02397893	3.62520	0.0003
PATT	1	-0.06564886	0.03400888	-1.93034	0.0538
NOROLE	1	-0.21407760	0.06492750	-3.29718	0.0010
SEX2	1	0.12280307	0.06192536	1.98308	0.0476
MULTVIC	1	0.08110444	0.02556838	3.17206	0.0016
LENPROS	1	-0.08209661	0.03647341	-2.25086	0.0246

CHOW TEST: 1.59 (13,1104)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	632.517916	126.503583	13.915	0.0001
ERROR	117	1063.644686	9.090980		
CORRECTED TOT	122	1696.162602	13.902972		RSQUARE = 0.3729

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	7.15629687	0.50531923	14.16193	0.0001
TCON	1	0.32281609	0.07451491	4.33224	0.0001
OFFSTAT	1	1.42262935	0.61109012	2.32802	0.0216
RACE	1	-2.63436172	0.56452129	-4.66654	0.0001
GUN	1	0.96333385	0.60481611	1.59277	0.1139
OLDVIC	1	3.79664633	1.26264491	3.00690	0.0032

CHOW TEST: 0.79 (6,111)

Table E-5

CATEGORY: ROBBERY

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	15	67.627128	4.508475	25.735	0.0001
ERROR	882	154.516525	0.175189		
CORRECTED TOT	897	222.143653	0.247652		RSQUARE = 0.3044

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	-0.00896105	0.04078162	-0.21973	0.8261
TSIMCON	1	0.01796254	0.01068184	1.68160	0.0930
TINC	1	0.04234968	0.00710906	5.95714	0.0001
DRADDIC	1	0.09041009	0.02977444	3.03650	0.0025
WEAPCON	1	0.11665067	0.03242582	3.59746	0.0003
NOROLE	1	-0.22787653	0.11035613	-2.06492	0.0392
RACE	1	-0.00455734	0.03395913	-0.13420	0.8933
INJAIL	1	0.10022633	0.03493985	2.86854	0.0042
CASH	1	0.04070873	0.01393732	2.92084	0.0036
EMPLOY	1	0.06816419	0.04246551	1.60517	0.1088
TRPLEA	1	0.11767777	0.03670392	3.20617	0.0014
DOTIME	1	0.15931030	0.04304971	3.70061	0.0002
PATT	1	-0.10507176	0.04739108	-2.21712	0.0269
AGE2	1	0.29260448	0.04421183	6.61824	0.0001
GUN	1	0.11582850	0.03211858	3.60628	0.0003
MOVES	1	-0.12084706	0.04287045	-2.81889	0.0049

CHOW TEST: 1.12 (16,866)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	10	1888.127186	188.812719	7.950	0.0001
ERROR	385	9143.509178	23.749374		
CORRECTED TOT	395	11031.636364	27.928193		RSQUARE = 0.1712

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	4.19469280	0.77265710	5.42892	0.0001
TSIMCON	1	0.21125700	0.14273006	1.48012	0.1397
WEAPCON	1	1.45229182	0.58609970	2.47789	0.0136
CASH	1	0.51899266	0.23478423	2.21051	0.0277
PLACE5	1	1.77938363	0.54914532	3.24028	0.0013
INJAIL	1	1.39591025	0.65314764	2.13720	0.0332
TRPLEA	1	1.78008296	0.57861141	3.08788	0.0022
RINGLDR	1	1.20211442	0.57850696	2.07796	0.0384
MOSEX	1	5.23845363	2.02446817	2.58757	0.0100
UNEMOUND	1	3.06056851	1.10905869	2.75961	0.0061
RACE	1	0.18652456	0.62399348	0.29892	0.7652

CHOW TEST: 0.60 (11,374)

Table E-6

CATEGORY: RAPE

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	4	6.834769	1.708697	10.310	0.0001
ERROR	183	30.330125	0.165738		
CORRECTED TOT	187	37.164894	0.198743		RSQUARE = 0.1839

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.71592456	0.05175956	13.83173	0.0001
WEAPON	1	0.20476802	0.09042241	2.26457	0.0247
RACE	1	-0.08848193	0.06491336	-1.36308	0.1745
EMPLOY	1	0.18531954	0.06530998	2.83753	0.0051
TRPLEA	1	0.22186292	0.06162148	3.60042	0.0004

CHOW TEST: 0.80 (5,178)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	4	19.142994	4.785749	0.431	0.7841
ERROR	14	155.488564	11.106327		
CORRECTED TOT	18	174.631579	9.701754		RSQUARE = 0.1096

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	9.00000000	3.33261571	2.70056	0.0172
SEVER1	1	0.90410959	3.65902303	0.24709	0.8084
TRPLEA	1	1.36073059	1.82256837	0.74660	0.4677
EMPLOY	1	0.45662100	1.71505154	0.26624	0.7939
RACE	1	-1.41095890	1.80860213	-0.78014	0.4483

CHOW TEST: 0.27 (5,9)

Table E-7

CATEGORY: RAPE

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	7	10.639490	1.519927	8.357	0.0001
ERROR	129	23.462700	0.181881		
CORRECTED TOT	136	34.102190	0.250751		RSQUARE = 0.3120

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.27313869	0.06940153	3.93562	0.0001
TINC	1	0.02785666	0.02110285	1.32004	0.1892
RACE	1	-0.16269339	0.08565867	-1.89232	0.0607
TRPLEA	1	0.24742240	0.07866712	3.14518	0.0021
MOVES	1	0.29575612	0.13388335	2.20906	0.0289
AGE2	1	0.32223603	0.09347688	3.44723	0.0008
PROGNOS	1	0.18480211	0.07866436	2.34925	0.0203
WEAPON	1	0.20006927	0.09693777	2.06389	0.0410

CHOW TEST: 1,38 (8,121)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	3	1057.638214	352.546171	5.090	0.0032
ERROR	68	4709.472597	69.256950		
CORRECTED TOT	71	5767.111111	81.226917		RSQUARE = 0.1834

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	5.88039544	2.50649783	2.34606	0.0219
SEVERE	1	4.50454402	2.48857046	1.81009	0.0747
RACE	1	-2.46019995	2.36298765	-1.04960	0.2976
INJAIL	1	5.96930853	2.20250799	2.71023	0.0085

CHOW TEST: 0.36 (4,64)

Table E-8

CATEGORY: ATROCIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	9	74.443543	8.271505	48.046	0.0001
ERROR	925	159.246296	0.172158		
CORRECTED TOT	934	233.689840	0.250203		RSQUARE = 0.3186

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.24259745	0.04173034	5.81346	0.0001
HIST5	1	0.14084275	0.01768104	7.96575	0.0001
ACT1	1	-0.09638425	0.03413378	-2.82372	0.0048
EXBAT2	1	0.07956458	0.01453969	5.47223	0.0001
NUBACK3	1	-0.07777059	0.02942877	-2.64267	0.0084
RACE	1	-0.03951890	0.02861242	-1.38118	0.1676
INJAIL	1	0.24242627	0.03517423	6.89216	0.0001
PROGNOS	1	0.13495082	0.03264298	4.13415	0.0001
AGE3	1	-0.14536501	0.05861346	-2.48006	0.0133
CENPROS	1	-0.25547401	0.03572040	-7.15205	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 0.84 (10,915)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	4	311.593214	77.898303	5.975	0.0001
ERROR	199	2594.387179	13.037122		
CORRECTED TOT	203	2905.980392	14.315174		RSQUARE = 0.1072

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	6.01322479	0.52315568	11.49414	0.0001
TCON	1	0.20054992	0.06913225	2.90096	0.0041
WEAPCON	1	1.31049934	0.55543733	2.35940	0.0193
RACE	1	-0.36571571	0.51914469	-0.70446	0.4820
PRIVCOUN	1	-1.36377592	0.59711753	-2.28393	0.0234

CHOW TEST: 0,57 (5,194)

Table E-9

CATEGORY: ATROCIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	11	27.163888	2.469426	15.755	0.0001
ERROR	442	69.279044	0.156740		
CORRECTED TOT	453	96.442731	0.212898		RSQUARE = 0.2817

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	-0.131440401	0.04863925	-2.70284	0.0071
TIME	1	0.039260701	0.00913166	4.30010	0.0001
OFFSTAT	1	0.159747442	0.04284633	3.72791	0.0002
WEAPCON	1	0.07991751	0.03950421	2.02301	0.0437
RACE	1	-0.00825960	0.04172503	-0.19795	0.8432
INJURY	1	0.05701982	0.03877036	1.47071	0.1421
TRPLEA	1	0.08781959	0.04223139	2.07949	0.0381
INJAIL	1	0.20484270	0.04155661	4.92924	0.0001
AGE2	1	0.23147439	0.04333418	5.34161	0.0001
INTKILL	1	0.17208041	0.08545066	2.01380	0.0446
MLSEX	1	0.30654354	0.09656372	3.17452	0.0016
NUMLHG	1	0.12033870	0.03844242	3.13036	0.0019

CHOW TEST: 0.62 (12,430)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	8	229.172816	38.195469	4.960	0.0001
ERROR	132	1016.985430	7.795344		
CORRECTED TOT	138	1258.158273	9.117089		RSQUARE = 0.1821

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	2.23082192	0.63777538	3.50723	0.0006
TSEVCON	1	0.17019770	0.09362987	1.66165	0.0621
WEAPCON	1	1.35751264	0.49133148	2.76293	0.0065
MAJING	1	0.67016013	0.25602208	2.64102	0.0093
MINOR	1	2.36892618	1.10655993	2.14060	0.0341
RACE	1	-0.09404023	0.56196922	-0.16876	0.8662
INJAIL	1	1.09763435	0.52736380	2.08174	0.0393

CHOW TEST: 0,27 (7,125)

Table E-10

CATEGORY: WEAPONS

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	13	73.814497	5.678038	39.686	0.0001
ERROR	1243	177.841828	0.143075		
CORRECTED TOT	1256	251.656325	0.200363		RSQUARE = 0.2933

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.00041136	0.04867306	0.00845	0.9933
TSEVCON	1	0.02891440	0.00575461	5.02456	0.0001
READY	1	0.09757004	0.02181313	4.47300	0.0001
USED2	1	0.07320134	0.02712208	2.69896	0.0070
OFFSTAT	1	0.10952797	0.03121707	3.50859	0.0005
DRADDIC	1	0.15051993	0.03271953	4.60031	0.0001
EMPLOY	1	0.06928899	0.02405600	2.88032	0.0040
RACE	1	0.02594886	0.02273126	1.14155	0.2539
INJAIL	1	0.27917641	0.03539081	7.88839	0.0001
DOTIME	1	0.28492859	0.06880756	4.14095	0.0001
RINGLOR	1	0.09328183	0.03552527	2.62579	0.0088
SEX2	1	0.14321550	0.04628539	3.09418	0.0020
INTKILL	1	0.30659718	0.09485006	3.23244	0.0013
LENPROS	1	-0.13402704	0.02410836	-5.55936	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 0,88 (14,1229)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	635.324795	127.064959	12.791	0.0001
ERROR	176	1748.394985	9.934062		
CORRECTED TOT	181	2383.719780	13.169723		RSQUARE = 0.2665

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	2.90842750	0.45952016	6.32927	0.0001
NUMOPE	1	1.09096728	0.54533533	2.00054	0.0470
NUMTITO	1	1.13571879	0.50790391	2.23609	0.0266
RACE	1	-0.19137554	0.50051840	-0.38235	0.7027
TSEVCON	1	0.41903039	0.11268929	3.71846	0.0003
INJAIL	1	2.47269464	0.58442508	4.23099	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 0.48 (6,170)

Table E-11

CATEGORY: WEAPONS

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	7	17.478212	2.496887	16.988	0.0001
ERROR	349	51.294897	0.146977		
CORRECTED TOT	356	68.773109	0.193183		RSQUARE = 0.2541

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.00873446	0.04377723	0.19952	0.8420
TSEVCON	1	0.02076514	0.00828678	2.50582	0.0127
TRPLEA	1	0.19165971	0.06752182	2.83849	0.0048
INJAIL	1	0.23587941	0.04824480	4.88922	0.0001
DOTIME	1	0.33728048	0.07330282	4.60119	0.0001
AGE2	1	0.03230961	0.04414417	0.73192	0.4647
USED2	1	0.10383164	0.04583539	2.26532	0.0241
RACE	1	0.03529127	0.04426192	0.79733	0.4258

CHOW TEST: 0.75 (8,341)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	148.193159	29.638632	5.222	0.0004
ERROR	85	482.422226	5.675556		
CORRECTED TOT	90	630.615385	7.006838		RSQUARE = 0.2350

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	3.99196009	0.46135648	8.65267	0.0001
RACE	1	-0.19842945	0.55490322	-0.35759	0.7215
MOVES	1	-1.75294047	0.67557637	-2.59401	0.0112
NUMLHG	1	1.05273606	0.54649484	1.92634	0.0574
OUTES	1	-1.99004768	0.81248009	-2.44935	0.0164
PATT	1	-1.54289750	0.81732098	-1.88775	0.0625

CHOW TEST: 0.12 (6,79)

Table E-12

CATEGORY: BREAKING AND ENTERING

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	13	173.427088	13.340545	77.883	0.0001
ERROR	2162	370.329805	0.171290		
CORRECTED TOT	2175	543.756893	0.250003		RSQUARE = 0.3189

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.17195199	0.05971232	2.87967	0.0040
BNISTS	1	0.11069410	0.01364374	8.11318	0.0001
OFFSTAT	1	0.03977445	0.01966851	2.02224	0.0433
ACT1	1	-0.09300099	0.01963641	-4.73615	0.0001
EXACERB	1	0.06973791	0.01834861	3.80072	0.0001
NUBACK3	1	-0.04368547	0.02073119	-2.10723	0.0352
RACE	1	-0.00640286	0.01845532	-0.34694	0.7287
PRIVCOUN	1	-0.05001804	0.02370636	-2.13521	0.0329
INJAIL	1	0.23339161	0.02259122	10.33108	0.0001
OUTIME	1	0.09357490	0.03397279	2.81328	0.0049
PROGNUS	1	0.20468233	0.02076272	9.85816	0.0001
PATT	1	-0.06210776	0.02494102	-2.49019	0.0128
SEX2	1	0.09047720	0.05664172	1.70329	0.0887
LENPROS	1	-0.20440490	0.02072592	-9.86228	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 1,04 (14,2148)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	7	1298.676348	185.525193	16.389	0.0001
ERROR	356	4029.651142	11.319807		
CORRECTED TOT	363	5328.327473	14.679139		RSQUARE = 0.2437

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	6.15002560	0.35719556	17.23993	0.0001
TIME	1	0.49530675	0.07903870	6.26666	0.0001
OFFSTAT	1	0.82544928	0.37394686	2.20740	0.0279
DRADDIC	1	1.51734732	0.38661063	3.92474	0.0001
RACE	1	-0.61734564	0.36210298	-1.70489	0.0891
BLOWN	1	-1.14202694	0.38216132	-2.98834	0.0030
NUMCNIZ	1	1.14366076	0.51660590	2.21398	0.0275
BADWEP	1	2.71100660	1.15122554	2.35541	0.0190

CHOW TEST: 1,36 (3,348)

Table E-13

CATEGORY: BREAKING AND ENTERING

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	10	60.805449	6.080545	40.572	0.0001
ERROR	1050	157.364203	0.149871		
CORRECTED TOT	1060	218.169651	0.205820		RSQUARE = 0.2787

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	-0.02941702	0.03041250	-0.96727	0.3336
TIME	1	0.05432511	0.00500731	10.84916	0.0001
OFFSTAT	1	0.06495237	0.02453105	2.64776	0.0082
DRADDIC	1	0.10762259	0.02521167	4.26876	0.0001
RACE	1	0.03703845	0.02469193	1.50002	0.1339
EMPLOY	1	0.06343856	0.02932029	2.16364	0.0307
TRPLEA	1	0.16603514	0.04206654	3.94696	0.0001
INJAIL	1	0.05332217	0.02691541	1.98110	0.0478
AGE2	1	0.18807778	0.03700362	5.08269	0.0001
GUN	1	0.20131213	0.05518551	3.64792	0.0003
OLDVIC	1	0.33754076	0.08579131	3.93444	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 1,64 (11,1039)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	917.204868	183.440974	17.189	0.0001
ERROR	309	3297.639576	10.671973		
CORRECTED TOT	314	4214.844444	13.423071		RSQUARE = 0.2176

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	3.88043263	0.41062861	9.44998	0.0001
PRIVCOUN	1	1.39875090	0.54322898	2.57488	0.0105
INJAIL	1	0.95918142	0.41608637	2.30525	0.0218
MOSEX	1	12.36038575	1.48596765	8.31807	0.0001
BEURGAN	1	1.25337564	0.61422888	2.04057	0.0421
RACE	1	-0.25989722	0.38536003	-0.67443	0.5005

CHOW TEST: 1,90 (5,305)

Table E-14

CATEGORY: LARCENY/STOLEN PROPERTY

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	9	75.685926	8.409551	49.244	0.0001
ERROR	1066	182.384545	0.170772		
CORRECTED TOT	1077	258.070501	0.239620		RSQUARE = 0.2933

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.03193659	0.06548500	0.48769	0.6259
BHISTO	1	0.09608699	0.01800885	5.33554	0.0001
OFFSTAT	1	0.05176247	0.02978910	1.73763	0.0826
EMPLOY	1	0.08426826	0.02796933	3.01360	0.0026
RACE	1	0.01538095	0.02627115	0.58547	0.5584
INJAIL	1	0.30765176	0.03161660	9.71172	0.0001
PROGNOS	1	0.16688325	0.03261666	5.11650	0.0001
SEX2	1	0.13208216	0.06093055	2.16775	0.0304
EXACERIZ	1	0.03319638	0.01173862	2.82456	0.0048
LENPROS	1	-0.16143404	0.02827970	-5.70848	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 0,48 (10,1058)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	4	431.748777	107.937194	8.853	0.0001
ERROR	217	2645.800773	12.192630		
CORRECTED TOT	221	3077.549550	13.925564		RSQUARE = 0.1403

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	4.97333308	0.58336012	8.52532	0.0001
TSEVCON	1	0.37859402	0.09001528	4.20589	0.0001
RACE	1	-0.74139585	0.48740762	-1.52110	0.1297
NUBACK3	1	0.96486789	0.52574910	1.83522	0.0678
INJAIL	1	1.43562136	0.49446327	2.90339	0.0041

CHOW TEST: 0,27 (5,212)

Table E-15

CATEGORY: LARCENY/STOLEN PROPERTY

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	6	13.516834	2.252806	18.244	0.0001
ERROR	430	53.096438	0.123480		
CORRECTED TOT	436	66.613272	0.152783		RSQUARE = 0.2029

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	-0.02639838	0.03242315	-0.81418	0.4160
TINC	1	0.02945625	0.00707875	4.16038	0.0001
DRADDIC	1	0.07583147	0.03657703	2.07320	0.0387
RACE	1	0.04726820	0.03503098	1.34933	0.1779
TRPLEA	1	0.32260161	0.05855916	5.50898	0.0001
DUTIME	1	0.18490509	0.04690888	3.94179	0.0001
AGE2	1	0.12614635	0.04412935	2.90392	0.0039

CHOW TEST: 3.56 (7,423)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	54.552720	10.910544	4.340	0.0017
ERROR	76	191.069231	2.514069		
CORRECTED TOT	81	245.621951	3.032370		RSQUARE = 0.2221

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	2.29419245	0.41572916	5.51848	0.0001
TINC	1	0.12172128	0.05983553	2.03426	0.0454
SENTIM	1	1.80062468	0.60005298	3.00078	0.0036
TRPLEA	1	1.08411423	0.43577078	2.48781	0.0150
RACE	1	0.49398403	0.36468336	1.35456	0.1796
DUTIME	1	0.84843579	0.40314667	2.10453	0.0386

CHOW TEST: 1.60 (6,70)

Table E-16

CATEGORY: SALE OF CDS

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	10	68.346134	6.834613	36.471	0.0001
ERROR	1256	235.371308	0.187398		
CORRECTED TOT	1266	303.717443	0.239903		RSQUARE = 0.2250

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.19986827	0.04776393	4.18450	0.0001
DHIST1	1	0.06794688	0.01818315	3.73680	0.0002
OFFSTAT	1	0.06107439	0.03209954	1.90266	0.0573
EXACD20	1	0.05854865	0.02527913	2.31609	0.0207
NUBACKA	1	-0.06219232	0.02739762	-2.26999	0.0234
RACE	1	-0.05103269	0.02899603	-1.75999	0.0787
INJAIL	1	0.19778205	0.03686945	5.36438	0.0001
PROGNOS	1	0.24212277	0.03113939	7.77545	0.0001
SEX2	1	0.10380145	0.04147801	2.50257	0.0125
AGE2	1	0.06725474	0.03217873	2.09004	0.0368
LENPROS	1	-0.21593240	0.03021936	-7.14550	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 0.29 (11,1245)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	777.138641	155.427728	12.262	0.0001
ERROR	199	2522.471115	12.675734		
CORRECTED TOT	204	3299.609756	16.174558		RSQUARE = 0.2355

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	4.57326536	0.81301164	5.62509	0.0001
DHIST1	1	0.96598940	0.36000237	2.68329	0.0079
RACE	1	-0.78994719	0.61674504	-1.28083	0.2017
TYPEDUPE	1	1.38430924	0.33919185	4.08120	0.0001
PRIVCOUN	1	-1.10935598	0.54843900	-2.02275	0.0444
PROSTIME	1	-1.33364947	0.59376089	-2.24611	0.0258

CHOW TEST: 0.53 (6,193)

Table E-17

CATEGORY: SALE OF CDS

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	9	26.474239	2.941582	19.134	0.0001
ERROR	500	76.866937	0.153734		
CORRECTED TOT	509	103.341176	0.203028		RSQUARE = 0.2562

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	-0.01024982	0.05390507	-0.19015	0.8493
TINC	1	0.02214167	0.00863935	2.56288	0.0107
TYPEDOPE	1	0.06372772	0.02221203	2.86906	0.0043
TRPLEA	1	0.13854683	0.05445567	2.54421	0.0113
INJAIL	1	0.11919955	0.04415332	2.69967	0.0072
AGE2	1	0.22626682	0.04254229	5.31863	0.0001
GUN	1	0.24769303	0.07403831	3.34547	0.0009
NUMCHG	1	0.10733157	0.03701610	2.89959	0.0039
RACE	1	-0.05602385	0.04098684	-1.36687	0.1723
PROGNOS	1	0.10578610	0.03713633	2.84859	0.0046

CHOW TEST: 1.05 (10,490)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	3	220.576624	73.525541	7.982	0.0001
ERROR	141	1298.830272	9.211562		
CORRECTED TOT	144	1519.406897	10.551437		RSQUARE = 0.1452

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	3.67979387	0.43592826	8.44128	0.0001
WEAPCON	1	3.20550019	1.18050392	2.71537	0.0074
INJAIL	1	2.02533537	0.50706335	3.99425	0.0001
RACE	1	-0.56826613	0.51757885	-1.09793	0.2741

CHOW TEST: 0.27 (4,137)

Table E-18

CATEGORY: POSSESSION OF CDS

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	12	60.565567	5.047131	49.321	0.0001
ERROR	1418	145.107389	0.102332		
CORRECTED TOT	1430	205.672956	0.143827		RSQUARE = 0.2945

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.11311254	0.02144023	5.27572	0.0001
TCON	1	0.01285483	0.00411334	3.12515	0.0018
TINC	1	0.01058679	0.00801639	1.32064	0.1868
OFFSTAT	1	0.05540807	0.02235528	2.47852	0.0133
MOVES	1	0.05016136	0.01831679	3.06611	0.0022
TRPLEA	1	0.18009522	0.03677364	4.91372	0.0001
BIGDADDY	1	0.05670885	0.02280124	2.48973	0.0129
EMPLOY	1	0.04309534	0.01920517	2.24394	0.0250
RACE	1	-0.02694008	0.01861620	-1.44713	0.1481
INJAIL	1	0.27258618	0.03092008	8.81584	0.0001
PROGNOS	1	0.19475835	0.02836695	6.86268	0.0001
LENPROS	1	-0.11528194	0.01919769	-6.00499	0.0001
NUMCHG	1	0.05778562	0.01760017	3.28324	0.0011

CHOW TEST: 0,89 (13,1405)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	4	390.430065	97.607516	7.946	0.0001
ERROR	119	1461.763483	12.283727		
CORRECTED TOT	123	1852.193548	15.058484		RSQUARE = 0.2108

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	4.85305896	0.63824313	7.60378	0.0001
MEAPRES	1	5.17794857	1.37885736	3.75525	0.0003
TYPEDOPE	1	1.09391121	0.36977093	2.95835	0.0037
MOVES	1	1.23925430	0.68920473	1.79809	0.0747
RACE	1	-0.88531642	0.70773996	-1.25091	0.2134

CHOW TEST: 1,24 (5,114)

Table E-19

CATEGORY: POSSESSION OF CDS

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	7	9.490501	1.355786	9.173	0.0001
ERROR	240	35.473209	0.147805		
CORRECTED TOT	247	44.963710	0.182039		RSQUARE = 0.2111

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.01455425	0.05519054	0.26371	0.7922
TINC	1	0.01987061	0.01063684	1.86809	0.0630
OFFSTAT	1	0.16208769	0.05095932	3.18073	0.0017
RACE	1	-0.04295791	0.05526625	-0.77701	0.4379
EMPLOY	1	0.10734493	0.05424824	1.97877	0.0490
TRPLEA	1	0.17407608	0.07060532	2.46548	0.0144
NUMCHG	1	0.11336192	0.05031391	2.25309	0.0252
AGE2	1	0.26287551	0.05659398	4.64494	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 0,97 (8,232)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	4	78.367636	19.641909	1.797	0.1426
ERROR	55	601.165697	10.930285		
CORRECTED TOT	59	679.733333	11.520904		RSQUARE = 0.1156

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	2.08220640	0.78467332	3.03193	0.0037
TINC	1	0.19399696	0.15986479	1.21351	0.2301
RACE	1	-0.59888406	1.12354151	-0.53303	0.5962
PROGNOS	1	0.94139124	0.91042292	1.03402	0.3057
OUTIME	1	1.51931144	1.08894439	1.39521	0.1686

CHOW TEST: 0,74 (5,50)

Table E-20

CATEGORY: GAMBLING

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	6	25.628888	4.271481	21.008	0.0001
ERROR	524	106.544370	0.203329		
CORRECTED TOT	530	132.173258	0.249384		RSQUARE = 0.1939

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.44775448	0.04312461	10.38281	0.0001
GAMBREC4	1	0.11643785	0.02885851	4.03478	0.0001
MITIG	1	-0.25726336	0.06240922	-4.12220	0.0001
RACE	1	-0.00070357	0.04124469	-0.01706	0.9864
ORGCR	1	0.09945009	0.04014587	2.47722	0.0136
LENPROS	1	-0.44414365	0.05508796	-8.06244	0.0001
NUMCHG	1	0.11482671	0.03984102	2.88212	0.0041

CHOW TEST: 1.13 (7,517)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	8	463.352542	57.919068	12.946	0.0001
ERROR	214	957.400821	4.473836		
CORRECTED TOT	222	1420.753363	6.399790		RSQUARE = 0.3261

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	1.96020639	0.48794960	4.01723	0.0001
GAMBREC4	1	1.35969963	0.21329895	6.37462	0.0001
LEV3	1	0.53060534	0.29293986	1.81131	0.0715
MITIG	1	-1.16456956	0.63528253	-1.83315	0.0682
RACE	1	-0.49219249	0.30648799	-1.60591	0.1098
PROGNOS	1	1.92644719	0.77398337	2.48900	0.0136
AGE3	1	-0.79259249	0.30237178	-2.62125	0.0094
SEX2	1	0.95231379	0.40877100	2.32970	0.0208
NUMCHG	1	0.97859103	0.29209345	3.35027	0.0010

CHOW TEST: 1,02 (9,205)

Table E-21

CATEGORY: GAMBLIMG

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	6	10.063446	1.677241	13.764	0.0001
ERROR	276	33.032667	0.121857		
CORRECTED TOT	282	43.096113	0.154951		RSQUARE = 0.2303

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	-0.13208826	0.05517280	-2.39408	0.0173
GAMBREC4	1	0.10672615	0.03005660	3.55084	0.0005
LEV3	1	0.17150272	0.03924077	4.37052	0.0001
RACE	1	0.15913915	0.04519204	3.52140	0.0005
ORGCR	1	0.05505183	0.04407364	1.24909	0.2127
INJAIL	1	0.30010290	0.11000721	2.72803	0.0068
AGE3	1	-0.15062174	0.04512989	-3.33752	0.0010

CHOW TEST: 0,77 (7,269)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	4	5.025394	1.256348	1.959	0.1159
ERROR	48	30.785927	0.641373		
CORRECTED TOT	52	35.811321	0.688679		RSQUARE = 0.1403

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	1.33854435	0.38983438	3.43362	0.0012
TSIMCON	1	0.23726576	0.09524445	2.49112	0.0162
LEV3	1	0.19018293	0.18839837	1.00947	0.3178
RACE	1	0.46575611	0.29902267	1.55759	0.1259
INJAIL	1	0.49328177	0.36762714	1.34180	0.1860

CHOW TEST: 0,01 (4,45)

Table E-22

CATEGORY: FRAUD

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	10	31.771942	3.177194	32.240	0.0001
ERROR	1049	103.378058	0.098549		
CORRECTED TOT	1059	135.150000	0.127620		RSQUARE = 0.2351

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.11402584	0.01658890	6.13408	0.0001
FHIST5	1	0.04608222	0.01314645	3.50530	0.0005
ACT1	1	-0.04396584	0.02147453	-2.04735	0.0409
NEG5	1	0.05052629	0.02319362	2.17846	0.0296
RACE	1	-0.00393970	0.02099789	-0.18762	0.8512
INJAIL	1	0.26130250	0.05547711	4.71010	0.0001
DCTIME	1	0.22791657	0.07699345	2.96021	0.0031
NOBAIL	1	0.24235639	0.08707092	2.78344	0.0055
PRCGNOS	1	0.19753891	0.04095701	4.82308	0.0001
SEX2	1	-0.03587954	0.02277656	-1.57528	0.1155
LENPROS	1	-0.09983413	0.01981069	-5.03941	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 0.57 (11,1038)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	6	540.386416	90.064403	11.177	0.0001
ERROR	94	757.474970	8.058244		
CORRECTED TOT	100	1297.861386	12.978614		RSQUARE = 0.4164

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	3.47912580	0.66046902	5.26766	0.0001
OFFSTAT	1	1.77819320	0.77478385	2.29508	0.0240
DRADDIC	1	1.73141897	0.74721090	2.31715	0.0227
WELF	1	-1.84126918	0.67329323	-2.73472	0.0075
FR20	1	2.59685789	0.87149412	2.97978	0.0037
NUMOFF	1	1.91685139	0.71064003	2.69736	0.0083
RACE	1	0.58075513	0.61861563	0.93880	0.3502

CHOW TEST: 0.97 (7,87)

Table E-23

CATEGORY: FRAUD

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	8	8.286986	1.035873	8.141	0.0001
ERROR	149	18.959849	0.127247		
CORRECTED TOT	157	27.246835	0.173547		RSQUARE = 0.3041

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.19247347	0.08395772	2.29250	0.0233
TSEVCON	1	0.01913644	0.01181228	1.62005	0.1073
EMPLOY	1	0.11358862	0.06516204	1.74317	0.0834
PUBCOUNS	1	-0.27974773	0.06844161	-4.08739	0.0001
INJAIL	1	0.15751486	0.07645547	2.05914	0.0412
PROGNOS	1	0.13629380	0.07452534	1.82882	0.0694
SEX2	1	0.13885881	0.06767932	2.05172	0.0419
AGE2	1	0.08526753	0.05857656	1.45566	0.1476
RACE	1	-0.01063203	0.06333998	-0.16786	0.8669

CHOW TEST: 0.68 (9,140)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	20.202158	4.040432	1.303	0.2890
ERROR	30	93.020064	3.100669		
CORRECTED TOT	35	113.222222	3.234921		RSQUARE = 0.1784

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	2.23142096	0.65203072	3.42226	0.0018
RACE	1	-0.00306213	0.59996713	-0.00510	0.9960
NUMCNT2	1	0.49979374	0.80164556	0.62346	0.5377
DOTIME	1	1.19504982	0.74725101	1.59926	0.1202
AGGGPRO	1	0.42298661	0.78210733	0.54083	0.5926
NUMCHG	1	0.47849210	0.64131951	0.74611	0.4614

CHOW TEST: 0.32 (6,24)

Table E-24

CATEGORY: FORGERY

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	7	26.071896	3.724551	23.108	0.0001
ERROR	382	61.571734	0.161183		
CORRECTED TOT	389	87.643590	0.225305		RSQUARE = 0.2975

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.13696703	0.05232386	2.61768	0.0092
PRIST+	1	0.10273600	0.02494006	4.11934	0.0001
AMT	1	0.11775188	0.04661479	2.52606	0.0119
EMPSUP	1	-0.06299222	0.04422597	-1.42453	0.1552
RACE	1	-0.03268196	0.04137279	-0.78994	0.4301
PRIORNUS	1	0.18898903	0.05068203	3.72892	0.0002
LENPRIS	1	-0.10147512	0.04222757	-2.40305	0.0167
INJAIL	1	0.29596815	0.05177612	5.71631	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 0,27 (8,374)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	4	365.256561	91.314145	7.683	0.0001
ERROR	43	511.055919	11.885021		
CORRECTED TOT	47	876.312480	18.644947		RSQUARE = 0.4168

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	7.80775224	1.42081269	5.49527	0.0001
TOWN	1	0.25372202	0.16595527	1.52886	0.1336
RACE	1	-1.37930559	1.07756751	-1.27999	0.2074
EMPSUP	1	-4.43270634	1.10209348	-4.02208	0.0002
PRIVCOUN	1	3.42260569	1.46965369	2.42901	0.0194

CHOW TEST: 0.05 (5,38)

Table E-25

CATEGORY: FORGERY

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	9.828008	1.965602	13.470	0.0001
ERROR	127	18.532894	0.145928		
CORRECTED TOT	132	28.360902	0.214855		RSQUARE = 0.3465

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	-0.00434117	0.06000919	-0.07234	0.9424
TINC	1	0.03870387	0.01345805	2.87589	0.0047
NUMCNT2	1	0.10121135	0.07720478	1.31095	0.1922
AGE2	1	0.36360852	0.07483307	4.86160	0.0001
DOTIME	1	0.19777754	0.07995201	2.47370	0.0147
RACE	1	-0.00218879	0.06973537	-0.03139	0.9750

CHOW TEST: 0.77 (6,121)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	3	33.402245	11.134082	2.669	0.0622
ERROR	36	150.197755	4.172160		
CORRECTED TOT	39	183.600000	4.707692		RSQUARE = 0.1819

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	3.16701575	0.74042370	4.27730	0.0001
RACE	1	-0.61591576	0.72813462	-0.84588	0.4032
TINC	1	0.19664488	0.10813303	1.81855	0.0773
OFFSTAT	1	1.16884796	0.68830348	1.69816	0.0981

CHOW TEST: 0.18 (4,32)

Table E-26

CATEGORY: LEWDNESS

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	8	12.530784	1.567098	11.121	0.0001
ERROR	217	30.578260	0.140914		
CORRECTED TOT	225	43.115044	0.191622		RSQUARE = 0.2908

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.08616704	0.06174340	1.23362	0.2187
TIME	1	0.03305728	0.01881327	1.75715	0.0803
EXAC4	1	0.13968359	0.05124780	2.72565	0.0069
RACE	1	0.01900734	0.05777664	0.32898	0.7425
INJAIL	1	0.20572345	0.06957496	2.95686	0.0035
PROGNOS	1	0.26493448	0.08198872	3.23135	0.0014
NUTS	1	0.18140361	0.05495719	3.30082	0.0011
AGE2	1	-0.12984258	0.05329638	-2.43624	0.0156
LEWPROS	1	-0.14659008	0.05362838	-2.73355	0.0068

CHOW TEST: 0,48 (9,208)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	3	117.114795	39.038265	4.551	0.0162
ERROR	17	145.837586	8.578682		
CORRECTED TOT	20	262.952381	13.147619		RSQUARE = 0.4454

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	6.47540014	1.32487898	4.88759	0.0001
SEXSTAB2	1	3.45731109	1.32963619	2.60019	0.0187
RACE	1	-1.69430819	1.42587596	-1.18826	0.2511
INJAIL	1	2.61629046	1.38544919	1.88841	0.0762

CHOW TEST: 0,96 (4,13)

Table E-27

CATEGORY: LEWDNESS

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	4	1.559793	0.389948	3.420	0.0147
ERROR	53	6.043653	0.114031		
CORRECTED TOT	57	7.603446	0.133394		RSQUARE = 0.2051

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.14236039	0.09073122	1.56925	0.1225
TOUN	1	0.02754152	0.01494407	1.84297	0.0709
AGE2	1	0.23333379	0.10002565	2.35475	0.0223
PROS	1	-0.22652826	0.11878949	-1.90697	0.0620
RACE	1	-0.17176071	0.09622568	-1.78498	0.0800

CHOW TEST: 1,90 (5,48)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	4	12.208333	3.052083	1.373	0.4136
ERROR	3	6.666667	2.222222		
CORRECTED TOT	7	18.875000	2.696429		RSQUARE = 0.6466

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	3.00000000	2.58198890	1.16190	0.3293
TSEV	1	0.33333333	1.94840868	0.17108	0.8750
EXAG4	1	1.33333333	1.25462109	1.06274	0.3659
SEXSTAB2	1	-2.00000000	2.10818512	-0.94868	0.4128
RACE	1	1.66666667	1.25462109	1.32842	0.2761

Table E-28

CATEGORY: ESCAPE

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	9.296089	1.859218	10.227	0.0001
ERROR	140	25.450486	0.181789		
CORRECTED TOT	145	34.746575	0.239632		RSQUARE = 0.2675

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.12899340	0.16874789	0.76441	0.4459
EMPLOY	1	0.14366143	0.09213489	1.55925	0.1212
INJAIL	1	0.23284632	0.08280356	2.81203	0.0056
LENPROS	1	-0.36800118	0.08222046	-4.47579	0.0001
SEX2	1	0.48085280	0.14784921	3.25172	0.0014
RACE	1	-0.04455648	0.07264264	-0.61337	0.5406

CHOW TEST: 0.22 (6,134)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	6	89.103119	14.850520	2.678	0.0644
ERROR	13	72.096881	5.545914		
CORRECTED TOT	19	161.200000	8.484211		RSQUARE = 0.5527

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	1.78409921	1.48364062	1.20251	0.2506
WHEN	1	1.06540035	1.44450515	0.73755	0.4739
MIT2	1	-0.20608712	1.17277951	-0.17573	0.8632
RACE	1	1.98034453	1.34290712	1.47467	0.1641
TSIMCON	1	0.87206030	0.69584047	1.25325	0.2322
PROGNOS	1	1.84557767	1.24171194	1.48632	0.1610
INJAIL	1	1.80993957	1.21408385	1.49079	0.1599

CHOW TEST: 0.72 (7,6)

Table E-29

CATEGORY: ESCAPE

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	3	11.979704	3.993235	90.491	0.0001
ERROR	55	2.427075	0.044129		
CORRECTED TOT	58	14.406780	0.248393		RSQUARE = 0.8315

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	-0.36445298	0.06714382	-5.42795	0.0001
FROM	1	0.61750779	0.04375208	14.11379	0.0001
AGE2	1	0.09233839	0.06732184	1.37160	0.1758
RACE	1	0.04136517	0.05779437	0.71573	0.4772

CHOW TEST: 0.11 (4,51)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	2	4.472537	2.236269	2.891	0.0697
ERROR	33	25.527463	0.773559		
CORRECTED TOT	35	30.000000	0.857143		RSQUARE = 0.1491

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	1.29119442	0.22112312	5.83926	0.0001
WHEN	1	0.70183086	0.30452047	2.30471	0.0276
RACE	1	0.01656495	0.33002847	0.05019	0.9603

CHOW TEST: 0.00 (3,30)

Table E-30

CATEGORY: LOW VOLUME OFFENSES

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	11	102.295705	9.326882	19.695	0.0001
ERROR	1329	629.377450	0.473572		
CORRECTED TOT	1340	731.973154	0.546249		RSQUARE = 0.1402

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.26300761	0.04181849	6.28927	0.0001
EMPLOY	1	0.10614045	0.04008584	2.64783	0.0082
RACE	1	-0.05863957	0.04158221	-1.41021	0.1587
TIME	1	0.03042604	0.01128033	2.69726	0.0071
TRPLEA	1	0.18610841	0.05684469	3.27398	0.0011
INJAIL	1	0.19339708	0.05817091	3.32464	0.0009
PROGNOS	1	0.23017762	0.05479892	4.20041	0.0001
LENPROS	1	-0.19763515	0.04242996	-4.65792	0.0001
NUMCHG	1	0.10727184	0.03985341	2.69166	0.0072
KIDSX	1	0.84369473	0.21982481	3.83803	0.0001
TEENS	1	0.60015819	0.16493550	3.63874	0.0003
BIGQUERY	1	0.32826524	0.06516616	5.03736	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 3.14 (12,1317)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	6	605.207627	100.867938	9.933	0.0001
ERROR	156	1584.154336	10.154835		
CORRECTED TOT	162	2189.361963	13.514580		RSQUARE = 0.2764

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	3.69041918	0.42645820	8.65365	0.0001
GRADDIC	1	2.49737356	0.80929744	3.08585	0.0024
INJAIL	1	1.71836120	0.64823925	2.65084	0.0089
PROGNOS	1	1.40302679	0.54933525	2.55404	0.0116
RACE	1	0.18581220	0.61387214	0.30269	0.7625
GEMZ	1	1.23082627	0.52623918	2.35031	0.0200
TYPEDOPE	1	2.75673286	0.70207876	3.92653	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 1,11 (7,149)

Table E-31

CATEGORY: LOW VOLUME OFFENSES

DECISION: WHETE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	9	21.515067	2.390563	13.525	0.0001
ERROR	389	68.755610	0.176750		
CORRECTED TOT	398	90.270677	0.226811		RSQUARE = 0.2383

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.05143389	0.04746734	1.08356	0.2792
TSEVCON	1	0.02989604	0.00834959	3.58054	0.0004
RACE	1	0.03230230	0.04829854	0.66880	0.5040
PRIVCOON	1	0.14207059	0.04959480	2.86463	0.0044
EMPLOY	1	0.10232725	0.04872980	2.09989	0.0364
INJAIL	1	0.20323074	0.05062768	4.01422	0.0001
AGE2	1	0.17292617	0.04513997	3.83089	0.0001
INJURY	1	0.20191970	0.08997771	2.24411	0.0254
ORGAN	1	0.14329032	0.08915767	1.60716	0.1088
TYPEDOPE	1	0.10153149	0.04896963	2.07336	0.0388

CHOW TEST: 2,22 (10,379)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	7	4822.548369	574.649767	14.640	0.0001
ERROR	122	4788.874708	39.253671		
CORRECTED TOT	129	8611.423077	68.305605		RSQUARE = 0.4565

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	2.52563464	0.87026509	2.90214	0.0044
WEAPCON	1	7.32835776	1.61971371	4.52446	0.0001
MOSEX	1	7.59583063	1.70346877	4.45904	0.0001
RINGLDR	1	5.26193454	2.00161440	2.62885	0.0097
MAJINJ	1	4.00281073	1.13114028	3.53874	0.0006
RACE	1	2.29571587	1.13833133	2.01674	0.0459
KIDS	1	19.91671496	6.61322622	3.01165	0.0032
MAMAS	1	5.92670134	2.11146416	2.80694	0.0058

CHOW TEST: 1.84 (8,114)

Table E-32

CATEGORY: ATTEMPTS; AIDINGS AND ABETTINGS; CONSPIRACIES

DECISION: IN/OUT

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	6	124.566684	20.761114	24.877	0.0001
ERROR	652	544.137413	0.834567		
CORRECTED TOT	658	668.704097	1.016268		RSQUARE = 0.1863

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.50316719	0.07039797	7.14747	0.0001
INJAIL	1	0.24562144	0.08576083	2.86403	0.0043
MOSEX	1	1.31427401	0.30798936	4.26727	0.0001
BIGDADDY	1	0.21905925	0.08807816	2.48710	0.0131
MINOR	1	2.34186707	0.32358726	7.23720	0.0001
LENPROS	1	-0.39661221	0.07721387	-5.13654	0.0001
RACE	1	-0.07942793	0.07390887	-1.07467	0.2829

CHOW TEST: 20,45 (7,645)

DECISION: COUNTY JAIL TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	5	370.669829	74.133966	5.845	0.0001
ERROR	97	1230.320462	12.683716		
CORRECTED TOT	102	1600.990291	15.695983		RSQUARE = 0.2315

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	6.98181561	0.64437902	10.83495	0.0001
SELLS	1	1.62395986	1.08237286	1.50037	0.1368
TYPEDOPE	1	1.34066761	0.80299059	1.66959	0.0982
HIATT	1	1.61246740	0.94108989	1.71340	0.0898
PROS	1	2.51328176	0.84031696	2.99087	0.0035
RACE	1	-2.44724725	0.79373812	-3.08319	0.0027

CHOW TEST: 0.49 (6,91)

Table E-33

CATEGORY: ATTEMPTS; AIDINGS AND ABETTINGS; CONSPIRACIES

DECISION: WHERE

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	6	12.406138	2.067690	10.220	0.0001
ERROR	254	51.386966	0.202311		
CORRECTED TOT	260	63.793103	0.245358		RSQUARE = 0.1945

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.09029736	0.06516466	1.38563	0.1671
WEAPCON	1	0.19162738	0.08406315	2.27956	0.0235
RACE	1	0.02744422	0.06360151	0.43150	0.6665
TRPLEA	1	0.14712278	0.07207739	2.04118	0.0423
TYPEDOPE	1	0.17061894	0.04113938	4.14734	0.0001
INJAIL	1	0.27551422	0.05951533	4.62930	0.0001
AGE2	1	0.25069472	0.05900185	4.24893	0.0001

CHOW TEST: 1.16 (7,247)

DECISION: STATE PRISON TIME

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	3	122.852416	40.950805	2.584	0.0562
ERROR	105	1663.863180	15.846316		
CORRECTED TOT	108	1786.715596	16.543663		RSQUARE = 0.0688

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	4.69975436	0.65200978	7.20810	0.0001
SELLS	1	0.77279975	0.98939741	0.78108	0.4365
TRPLEA	1	2.35415702	0.89281669	2.63678	0.0096
RACE	1	-0.70303494	0.87653906	-0.80206	0.4243

CHOW TEST: 0.02 (4,101)

Table E-34

SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON RACE* VARIABLE BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

Offense Category	Equation	Estimated Race Coefficient	Race T-Statistic	Significant at .05 level	Chow Test F(df1, df2)	Significant at .05 level
Homicide	In/Out	0.023	0.452	No	1.22 (4,181)	No
	Where	0.109	1.656	No	1.03 (7,147)	No
	C.J. Time	-1.158	-0.649	No	Insufficient cases	
	S.P. Time	-0.563	-0.430	No	1.61 (9,97)	No
Robbery	In/Out	0.002	0.097	No	1.05 (12,1106)	No
	Where	0.017	0.478	No	0.87 (16,866)	No
	C.J. Time	2.626	4.693	Yes	1.11 (6,111)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.114	-0.201	No	1.42 (12,374)	No
Rape	In/Out	0.101	1.637	No	0.67 (5,178)	No
	Where	0.061	0.751	No	0.97 (8,121)	No
	C.J. Time	0.100	0.056	No	Insufficient cases	
	S.P. Time	2.916	1.601	No	0.52 (4,64)	No
Assault	In/Out	0.034	1.227	No	0.68 (11,913)	No
	Where	0.002	0.047	No	0.74 (12,430)	No
	C.J. Time	0.258	0.498	No	1.63 (5,194)	No
	S.P. Time	0.002	0.004	No	1.68 (9,121)	No
Weapons	In/Out	-0.011	-0.497	No	0.40 (14,1229)	No
	Where	-0.002	-0.058	No	0.76 (8,341)	No
	C.J. Time	0.534	1.100	No	3.04 (6,170)	Yes
	S.P. Time	0.664	1.254	No	0.21 (6,79)	No
B & E	In/Out	0.023	1.226	No	0.95 (16,2144)	No
	Where	-0.028	-1.126	No	2.34 (11,1039)	Yes
	C.J. Time	0.643	1.740	No	1.78 (8,348)	No
	S.P. Time	0.137	0.357	No	1.37 (5,305)	No
Larceny/ Stolen Property	In/Out	-0.027	-1.034	No	0.84 (10,1058)	No
	Where	-0.020	-0.582	No	3.35 (7,423)	Yes
	C.J. Time	0.591	1.202	No	0.77 (6,210)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.293	-0.780	No	0.55 (6,70)	No
Sale of CDS	In/Out	0.051	1.751	No	0.13 (12,1243)	No
	Where	0.056	1.367	No	1.04 (10,490)	No
	C.J. Time	0.321	0.498	No	0.55 (7,191)	No
	S.P. Time	0.582	1.108	No	0.23 (6,133)	No
Possession of CDS	In/Out	0.036	1.743	No	0.96 (12,1407)	No
	Where	0.059	1.160	No	1.38 (9,230)	No
	C.J. Time	0.353	0.504	No	0.19 (5,114)	No
	S.P. Time	0.997	0.963	No	0.74 (7,46)	No
Gambling	In/Out	0.023	0.548	No	1.56 (10,511)	No
	Where	-0.100	-2.177	Yes	1.14 (7,269)	No
	C.J. Time	0.410	1.335	No	0.73 (9,205)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.338	-0.938	No	0.11 (5,43)	No

NOTE: Race is here defined as 1 if black and 0 if other.

Table E-34 (con't.)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS ON RACE* VARIABLE BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

Offense Category	Equation	Estimated Race Coefficient	Race T-Statistic	Significant at .05 level	Chow Test F(df1, df2)	Significant at .05 level
Fraud	In/Out	0.016	0.792	No	1.34 (13,1034)	No
	Where	0.038	0.614	No	0.87 (9,140)	No
	C.J. Time	-0.313	-0.493	No	1.58 (10,81)	No
	S.P. Time	-0.009	-0.014	No	0.45 (7,22)	No
Forgery	In/Out	0.043	0.965	No	0.46 (8,374)	No
	Where	0.025	0.351	No	0.58 (7,119)	No
	C.J. Time	1.379	1.280	No	0.05 (5,38)	No
	S.P. Time	0.518	0.690	No	0.45 (5,30)	No
Lewdness	In/Out	0.044	0.712	No	1.06 (12,202)	No
	Where	0.190	1.802	No	1.95 (6,46)	No
	C.J. Time	5.053	2.989	Yes	Insufficient cases	
	S.P. Time	-1.667	-1.328	No	Insufficient cases	
Escape	In/Out	0.058	0.809	No	0.38 (11,124)	No
	Where	-0.096	-1.758	No	0.00 (4,51)	No
	C.J. Time	-2.331	-2.005	Yes	0.52 (7,6)	No
	S.P. Time	0.090	0.259	No	0.65 (7,37)	No
Low Volume	In/Out	-0.064	-1.537	No	2.52 (15,1311)	Yes
	Where	0.023	0.476	No	2.07 (11,377)	Yes
	C.J. Time	0.210	0.327	No	1.14 (10,143)	No
	S.P. Time	1.982	1.665	No	2.08 (10,110)	Yes
Attempts	In/Out	0.077	0.993	No	1.57 (7,645)	No
	Where	0.047	0.787	No	1.42 (9,243)	No
	C.J. Time	2.193	2.585	Yes	2.86 (7,89)	Yes
	S.P. Time	0.580	0.777	No	1.26 (4,101)	No

NOTE: Race is here defined as 1 if black and 0 if other.

Table E-35

REGRESSION ON STATEWIDE IN/OUT DECISION CONTROLLING FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES, CRIME CATEGORIES, COUNTY AND RACE OF OFFENDER

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	73	1225.766212	16.791318	94.508	0.0001
ERROR	13477	2394.472147	0.177671		
CORRECTED TOT	13550	3620.238359	0.267176		RSQUARE = 0.3386

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	-0.03314034	0.07786256	-0.42552	0.6705
TCOS	1	0.00766213	0.00215901	3.54891	0.0004
EMPLOY	1	0.05843015	0.00865038	6.72354	0.0001
RACE	1	-0.01044566	0.00853429	-1.22397	0.2210
TSIMCON	1	0.00491233	0.00301069	1.63163	0.1028
TSEVCON	1	0.00680371	0.00307787	2.21053	0.0271
TINC	1	0.00838474	0.00291276	2.87862	0.0040
OFFSTAT	1	0.04163950	0.00941629	4.42207	0.0001
DRADDIC	1	0.01653162	0.00986244	1.67622	0.0937
WEAPCON	1	0.06129367	0.01475417	4.15433	0.0001
TRPLEA	1	0.07203362	0.01215615	5.92569	0.0001
MOVES	1	0.02064228	0.00863627	2.39019	0.0169
INJAIL	1	0.22822927	0.01057217	21.58775	0.0001
PRIVCOUN	1	0.00817434	0.00876951	0.93213	0.3513
PROGNOS	1	0.18774084	0.01027497	18.27167	0.0001
PATT	1	-0.04004920	0.01007931	-3.97341	0.0001
CITIZEN	1	0.03273848	0.01807208	1.81155	0.0701
RINGLDR	1	0.03071009	0.01193418	2.57329	0.0101
SEX2	1	0.07265755	0.01255414	5.78754	0.0001
MODD	1	0.03979349	0.00983130	4.04763	0.0001
MDSEX	1	0.07178688	0.02854156	2.51517	0.0119
ONEWOUND	1	0.03213323	0.02187908	1.46867	0.1419
LENPROS	1	-0.17952361	0.00930943	-19.28406	0.0001
NUMCHG	1	0.04415445	0.00804024	5.49169	0.0001
ATHOME	1	0.05363895	0.02615852	2.05053	0.0403
AGE3	1	-0.01017759	0.00911742	-1.11628	0.2643
BORGAN	1	0.04704212	0.02736909	1.71880	0.0857
NUTS	1	0.01822273	0.00843069	2.15994	0.0308
KIDSX	1	0.15598292	0.05323799	2.92992	0.0034
TEENS	1	0.11492754	0.04352269	2.64064	0.0083
INJURY	1	0.05307978	0.02253094	2.35586	0.0185
FR36	1	0.02258770	0.00648425	3.48347	0.0005
FR20	1	0.07531016	0.03043467	2.47447	0.0134
LIMIT	1	0.06335533	0.02524937	2.50918	0.0121
TYPEDUPE	1	0.02125999	0.00871848	2.43850	0.0148
BIGDADDY	1	0.07640390	0.01907902	4.00463	0.0001
READY	1	0.05177181	0.01625256	3.18546	0.0014
C1	1	0.26292865	0.06898335	3.81148	0.0001
C2	1	-0.01099651	0.06854396	-0.16043	0.8725
C3	1	0.04696116	0.06826065	0.68791	0.4915
C4	1	0.00292165	0.06821799	0.04283	0.9658
C5	1	0.07406986	0.07188846	1.03034	0.3029
C6	1	0.08577674	0.07224641	1.18728	0.2351
C7	1	0.04257495	0.06743188	0.63138	0.5278
C8	1	-0.02071856	0.07854107	-0.26379	0.7919
C9	1	-0.03271617	0.06874319	-0.47592	0.6341
C10	1	-0.08642844	0.08873793	-0.97397	0.3301
C11	1	0.04118356	0.06844516	0.60170	0.5474
C12	1	-0.06967261	0.06867167	-1.01458	0.3103
C13	1	0.12277245	0.06803184	1.80463	0.0712
C14	1	0.10558991	0.07146006	1.47748	0.1396
C15	1	-0.03954682	0.06887504	-0.57418	0.5659
C16	1	0.08604071	0.06866565	1.25413	0.2098
C17	1	0.06466741	0.07221713	0.89546	0.3706
C18	1	0.04812618	0.07172053	0.67097	0.5023
C19	1	0.00844707	0.07787884	0.10846	0.9136
C20	1	-0.01230899	0.06804042	-0.18091	0.8564
C21	1	0.13218201	0.08204116	1.61117	0.1072
GENERIC	1	0.02189644	0.00866585	2.52674	0.0115
MAT1	1	0.02010562	0.02183438	0.92082	0.3572
MAT2	1	0.14595720	0.02152065	6.78219	0.0001
MAT3	1	-0.00555247	0.01616620	-0.34960	0.7266
MAT4	1	-0.03049922	0.01823004	-1.67302	0.0943
MAT5	1	-0.00689841	0.02050408	-0.43398	0.6643
MAT6	1	-0.12250174	0.01853253	-6.61009	0.0001
MAT7	1	-0.03913339	0.02015505	-1.94162	0.0522
MAT8	1	-0.01634092	0.02891025	-0.56511	0.5720
MAT9	1	-0.09177115	0.02212745	-4.14739	0.0001
MAT10	1	0.08538753	0.04115770	2.07464	0.0380
MAT11	1	-0.17625758	0.03872230	-4.55184	0.0001
MAT12	1	0.31040797	0.02472715	12.55332	0.0001
MAT13	1	0.22160875	0.03726734	5.94646	0.0001
MAT14	1	0.02661226	0.03965067	0.67116	0.5021
MAT15	1	-0.01325388	0.02375292	-0.55799	0.5769

C-1 through C-21 are dummy variables representing the 21 different counties in alphabetical order. Mat 1 through Mat 15 are dummy variables representing the first 15 crime categories, excluding the low volume category. Other variables are defined in Appendix D.

Table E-36

REGRESSION ON STATEWIDE WHERE (STPRIS) DECISION CONTROLLING
FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES, CRIME CATEGORIES, COUNTY
AND RACE OF OFFENDER

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	59	364.307952	6.178101	40.060	0.0001
ERROR	5355	825.998511	0.154219		
CORRECTED TOT	5415	1190.306462	0.219853		RSQUARE = 0.3062

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR H0:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	0.04076777	0.04718884	0.99108	0.3217
TSEVCON	1	0.01067370	0.00297295	3.59027	0.0003
TIME	1	0.002925194	0.000336480	8.69353	0.0001
OFFSTAT	1	0.05268127	0.01228035	4.30617	0.0001
DRAMDIC	1	0.06228204	0.01287487	4.83749	0.0001
WEAPCON	1	0.08501020	0.01911817	4.44657	0.0001
RACE	1	0.009140433	0.01276176	0.73691	0.4612
PRIVCOUN	1	0.03370897	0.01411507	2.38815	0.0170
CASH	1	0.02849213	0.00868616	3.28018	0.0010
EMPLOY	1	0.04977127	0.01302657	3.82081	0.0001
TRPLEA	1	0.1269091	0.01526646	7.38160	0.0001
INBAIL	1	0.10213920	0.01374275	7.43222	0.0001
DOTIME	1	0.1269[illegible]1669	0.01765631	7.16552	0.0001
AGE2	1	0.2092[illegible]711	0.01375460	15.20997	0.0001
SEX	1	0.10046575	0.01849287	5.43267	0.0001
INTAILL	1	0.19262955	0.04087202	3.73922	0.0002
DEMORGAN	1	0.07908065	0.03448499	2.29319	0.0219
ALRY	1	-0.04797693	0.01429435	-3.35636	0.0008
C1	1	-0.05965876	0.04630358	-1.28843	0.1977
C2	1	-0.02702672	0.04789173	-0.57686	0.5641
C3	1	-0.08847947	0.04661349	-1.89815	0.0577
C4	1	-0.04946146	0.04671789	-1.05915	0.2896
C5	1	0.01709424	0.05915726	0.29911	0.7649
C6	1	-0.06665441	0.05597475	-1.19079	0.2338
C7	1	-0.12567560	0.04274951	-2.93982	0.0033
C8	1	-0.13691103	0.08196886	-1.67029	0.0949
C9	1	-0.17886516	0.04736399	-3.73417	0.0002
C10	1	0.02153507	0.10396535	0.20731	0.8358
C11	1	-0.15886950	0.04629728	-3.43151	0.0006
C12	1	-0.01962741	0.04877016	-0.40245	0.6874
C13	1	-0.00127858	0.04489517	-0.02848	0.9773
C14	1	-0.00047436	0.05255472	-0.00903	0.9928
C15	1	-0.10072676	0.05015903	-2.00815	0.0447
C16	1	0.02866628	0.04594562	0.62435	0.5324
C18	1	-0.03653880	0.05696379	-0.64144	0.5213
C19	1	-0.02264589	0.08202644	-0.27608	0.7825
C20	1	0.01621605	0.04644692	0.34913	0.7270
C21	1	-0.22569265	0.07759733	-2.91109	0.0036
INJURY	1	0.09805304	0.03041224	3.22347	0.0013
MASING	1	0.02944235	0.01391791	2.11545	0.0344
HELP	1	-0.11244475	0.05948576	-1.89028	0.0588
MAT2	1	0.04040172	0.01191612	3.39136	0.0007
ORGAN	1	0.19607765	0.03737069	5.30035	0.0001
LEVEL2	1	0.05214639	0.01967630	2.65021	0.0081
TYPEDUPE	1	0.04358708	0.01324958	3.28970	0.0010
MAT1	1	-0.07150840	0.02979746	-2.40183	0.0163
MAT2	1	0.05501449	0.02756124	2.10493	0.0353
MAT3	1	-0.04770747	0.02423072	-1.96840	0.0491
MAT4	1	-0.13140736	0.02821916	-4.65667	0.0001
MAT5	1	-0.05398219	0.02972647	-1.81653	0.0694
MAT6	1	-0.12550712	0.03400328	-3.69104	0.0002
MAT7	1	-0.04193943	0.04187399	-1.00156	0.3166
MAT8	1	-0.05626566	0.04019922	-1.04694	0.0996
MAT9	1	-0.10403792	0.03309047	-4.95786	0.0001
MAT10	1	0.23382812	0.03987521	6.36556	0.0001
MAT11	1	-0.07712538	0.05558998	-1.38740	0.1654
MAT12	1	-0.06437263	0.03366830	-1.91197	0.0559
MAT13	1	0.26756661	0.04410430	6.06668	0.0001
MAT14	1	0.07002007	0.04841728	1.44618	0.1482
MAT15	1	0.01101178	0.03637995	0.30269	0.7621

C-1 through C-21 are dummy variables representing the 21 different counties in alphabetical order, Mat 1 through Mat 15 are dummy variables representing the first 15 crime categories, excluding the low volume category. Other variables are defined in Appendix D.

Table E-37

REGRESSION ON STATEWIDE HOW LONG COUNTY JAIL
TIME DECISION CONTROLLING FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES,
CRIME CATEGORIES, COUNTY AND RACE OF OFFENDER

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	52	9647.484188	185.528542	17.622	0.0001
ERROR	2016	21225.016537	10.528282		
CORRECTED TOT	2068	30872.500725	14.928675		RSQUARE = 0.3125

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	3.34409058	1.39314611	2.40039	0.0165
TCON	1	0.08465279	0.03115125	2.71748	0.0066
TINC	1	0.14075308	0.05262408	2.67469	0.0075
OFFSTAT	1	0.52036858	0.17683813	2.94263	0.0033
DRADDIC	1	0.54207453	0.19108970	2.83675	0.0046
BADWEP	1	1.11227896	0.26555503	4.18851	0.0001
SEX2	1	0.96377020	0.28209608	3.41646	0.0006
INJAIL	1	1.15596092	0.18062877	6.39965	0.0001
PRGNOS	1	0.65486343	0.18915061	3.46213	0.0005
RACE	1	-0.26798695	0.16532281	-1.62099	0.1052
C1	1	-0.96837196	1.35812215	-0.71302	0.4759
C2	1	0.91265440	1.36811754	0.66709	0.5048
C3	1	0.16017885	1.35450232	0.11826	0.9059
C4	1	1.36644391	1.38177094	0.98891	0.3228
C5	1	-0.45638122	1.43035576	-0.31907	0.7497
C6	1	-1.49232087	1.40191888	-1.06448	0.2872
C7	1	1.19835774	1.34455442	0.89127	0.3729
C8	1	1.97444715	1.59378759	1.23884	0.2155
C9	1	-0.24595964	1.38494586	-0.17760	0.8591
C10	1	2.65903716	1.72307401	1.54319	0.1224
C11	1	0.49027319	1.36663919	0.35874	0.7198
C12	1	0.12815876	1.39930480	0.09159	0.9270
C13	1	0.40321704	1.35359389	0.29789	0.7658
C14	1	-1.29280348	1.38776256	-0.93157	0.3517
C15	1	-1.38130531	1.37078954	-1.00767	0.3137
C16	1	0.77224159	1.37455043	0.56181	0.5743
C17	1	-0.03088868	1.46027493	-0.02115	0.9831
C18	1	-0.62354918	1.76305982	-0.35367	0.7236
C19	1	-0.20595076	1.57931829	-0.13040	0.8963
C20	1	-0.5996720 4	1.41880449	-0.42266	0.6726
C21	1	-1.74351124	1.47615065	-1.18112	0.2377
ALKY	1	-0.43171074	0.19384548	-2.22709	0.0261
INJURY	1	-0.39235511	0.42634411	-0.92028	0.3575
WELF	1	-1.41618462	0.60897433	-2.32552	0.0201
PR20	1	1.50978592	0.70378555	2.14524	0.0321
TYPEDUPE	1	0.83563630	0.19968442	4.18478	0.0001
READY	1	0.71129214	0.36043542	1.97342	0.0486
GENERIC	1	0.28898796	0.16820037	1.71812	0.0859
MAT1	1	0.09885200	0.41790161	0.23654	0.8130
MAT2	1	1.01370506	0.44903288	2.25753	0.0241
MAT3	1	1.16165722	0.31300764	3.71127	0.0002
MAT4	1	0.31494786	0.34691079	0.90786	0.3641
MAT5	1	-0.56274676	0.38016221	-1.48028	0.1390
MAT6	1	-1.44822651	0.44450480	-3.25807	0.0011
MAT7	1	-0.19747523	0.52235280	-0.37805	0.7054
MAT8	1	0.57713409	0.55940301	1.03170	0.3023
MAT9	1	-1.79342556	0.44481858	-4.03181	0.0001
MAT10	1	3.29532265	0.81623099	4.03724	0.0001
MAT11	1	2.31942792	0.76911000	3.01573	0.0026
MAT12	1	-0.70030061	0.39057084	-1.79302	0.0731
MAT13	1	3.45108056	0.91398535	3.77586	0.0002
MAT14	1	-2.72187453	0.69103886	-3.93882	0.0001
MAT15	1	-0.03972398	0.45112895	-0.08805	0.9298

C-1 through C-21 are dummy variables representing the 21 different counties in alphabetical order. Mat 1 through Mat 15 are dummy variables representing the first 15 crime categories, excluding the low volume category. Other variables are defined in Appendix D.

Table E-38

REGRESSION ON STATEWIDE HOW LONG STATE PRISON
TIME DECISION CONTROLLING FOR INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES,
CRIME CATEGORIES, COUNTY AND RACE OF OFFENDER

SOURCE	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO	PROB > F
REGRESSION	58	34030.195857	586.727515	27.238	0.0001
ERROR	1080	36188.718462	21.540904		
CORRECTED TOT	1738	70218.914319	40.402137		RSQUARE = 0.4846

SOURCE	DF	B VALUE	STD DEVIATION	T FOR HO:B=0	PROB > |T|
INTERCEPT	1	3.16817878	2.75069749	1.15177	0.2496
LABH	1	0.71996737	0.15809337	4.28314	0.0001
TIME	1	0.07660401	0.04307611	1.78298	0.0748
TRAIL	1	1.61455962	0.28349259	5.69524	0.0001
WEAPON	1	2.70628057	0.33733724	8.02248	0.0001
ONEWOUND	1	1.05867605	0.48316899	2.19152	0.0286
MULTEX	1	2.93979225	0.67517070	4.35415	0.0001
C1	1	1.15488499	2.76412073	0.41781	0.6761
C2	1	1.06353351	2.76068621	0.38524	0.7001
C3	1	1.97640126	2.77375040	0.71254	0.4762
C4	1	1.44994463	2.74639141	0.52795	0.5976
C5	1	2.80417907	2.83926115	0.98764	0.3235
C6	1	2.29626244	2.85146391	0.80529	0.4208
C7	1	0.70150577	2.72323637	0.25760	0.7967
C8	1	-3.23988086	3.25362017	-0.99578	0.3195
C9	1	1.50198755	2.76292790	0.54362	0.5869
C10	1	11.65901938	3.42577420	3.40332	0.0007
C11	1	0.75452706	2.75081312	0.27429	0.7839
C12	1	2.15113337	2.75975001	0.77947	0.4358
C13	1	3.50130442	2.73794682	1.27881	0.2011
C14	1	1.39163515	2.79842850	0.49729	0.6190
C15	1	-0.17733854	2.82163829	-0.06286	0.9499
C16	1	0.64998730	2.74005922	0.23722	0.8125
C17	1	1.82414210	2.85420426	0.63910	0.5228
C18	1	3.13108081	2.81801087	1.11110	0.2667
C19	1	4.47723936	3.43056231	1.30510	0.1920
C20	1	1.18814097	2.73752838	0.43402	0.6643
C21	1	-1.42351631	4.26457044	-0.33380	0.7386
AGE2	1	-0.57666851	0.25439812	-2.26680	0.0235
RETAINED	1	0.41161333	0.32140938	1.28091	0.2004
ACCID	1	-3.72726244	1.19965207	-3.10695	0.0019
TRPLEA	1	0.79385258	0.28001936	2.83499	0.0046
RIMLDR	1	0.90784908	0.32432571	2.79919	0.0052
LOVER	1	-1.36140301	0.56126135	-2.43521	0.0150
INTKILL	1	1.43377302	0.64898987	2.20924	0.0273
ATRAPE	1	2.10898581	0.58089556	3.63058	0.0003
BEFORGAN	1	1.49971474	0.68351436	2.19412	0.0284
ESPCIFF2	1	-0.54080244	0.25031543	-2.09357	0.0364
SOD	1	2.10348308	1.18094222	1.81162	0.0702
[illegible]	1	0.71100676	0.22097429	3.21760	0.0013
[illegible]	1	-0.18537763	0.43360367	-0.42753	0.6690
[illegible]	1	0.93572944	0.31886065	2.93460	0.0034
KABS	1	4.83995793	2.10502451	2.29815	0.0217
READY	1	1.90452919	0.40007770	2.26088	0.0239
MAT1	1	-4.10723783	0.62167534	-6.60674	0.0001
MAT2	1	-0.50435817	0.55175358	-0.91410	0.3608
MAT3	1	-2.58381881	0.50647874	-5.10155	0.0001
MAT4	1	-3.57734851	0.68093040	-5.25362	0.0001
MAT5	1	-2.06446331	0.59291363	-3.48190	0.0005
MAT6	1	-2.32106793	0.73397238	-3.16234	0.0016
MAT7	1	-3.21107037	0.88341580	-3.63483	0.0003
MAT8	1	-1.70705650	0.86690677	-1.96983	0.0490
MAT9	1	-5.30029199	0.69391632	-7.63823	0.0001
MAT10	1	2.33390052	0.87084616	2.66170	0.0078
MAT11	1	-4.82368951	1.75582160	-2.74725	0.0061
MAT12	1	-2.56530182	0.80833599	-3.17356	0.0015
MAT13	1	7.79169034	0.72013652	10.81974	0.0001
MAT14	1	-4.93889931	0.84793277	-5.82464	0.0001
MAT15	1	-1.98039100	0.71028416	-2.78001	0.0055

C-1 through C-21 are dummy variables representing the 21 different counties in alphabetical order. Mat 1 through Mat 15 are dummy variables representing the first 15 crime categories, excluding the low volume category. Other variables are defined in Appendix D.

Table E-39

Summary of Results of Regression Analysis on Race Variable for Four Sentence Decisions on Each County Controlling for Other Relevant Sentencing Information and for Individual Crime Category

County	Sentence	B Value n Weight	T Value	Significant yes/no
Atlantic	In Out	-0.0268	-0.700	No
	Where	0.069	1.517	No
	C.J. Time	0.695	1.425	No
	S.P. Time	1.067	1.216	No
Bergen	In Out	0.062	1.913	No
	Where	-0.000	-0.008	No
	C.J. Time	0.153	0.164	No
	S.P. Time	0.154	0.181	No
Burlington	In Out	-0.026	-0.889	No
	Where	0.016	0.380	No
	C.J. Time	-0.113	-0.220	No
	S.P. Time	-1.742	-1.208	No
Camden	In Out	-0.010	-0.410	No
	Where	-0.007	-0.140	No
	C.J. Time	-0.277	-0.274	No
	S.P. Time	-1.046	-0.845	No
Cape May	In Out	-0.045	-0.757	No
	Where	-0.058	-0.478	No
	C.J. Time	2.341	1.100	Yes
	S.P. Time	Insufficient data		
Cumberland	In Out	0.059	1.009	No
	Where	0.054	0.753	No
	C.J. Time	-0.750	-0.759	No
	S.P. Time	Insufficient data		
Essex	In Out	-0.017	-0.679	No
	Where	0.059	1.821	No
	C.J. Time	-0.771	-1.899	No
	S.P. Time	-0.451	-0.642	No

Table E-39 (con't.)

Summary of Results of Regression Analysis on Race Variable for Four Sentence Decisions on Each County Controlling for Other Relevant Sentencing Information and for Individual Crime Category

County	Sentence Decision	B Value n Weight	T Value	Significant yes/no
Gloucester	In Out	-0.033	-0.344	No
	Where	Insufficient data		
	C.J. Time	Insufficient data		
	S.P. Time	Insufficient data		
Hudson	In Out	0.044	1.275	No
	Where	0.113	2.086	Yes
	C.J. Time	-0.377	-0.535	No
	S.P. Time	0.027	0.019	No
Hunterdon	In Out	0.183	0.793	No
	Where	Insufficient data		
	C.J. Time	Insufficient data		
	S.P. Time	Insufficient data		
Mercer	In Out	-0.010	0.373	No
	Where	-0.056	-1.148	No
	C.J. Time	0.126	0.156	No
	S.P. Time	1.806	1.532	No
Middlesex	In Out	-0.066	-1.630	No
	Where	0.056	0.826	No
	C.J. Time	-1.184	-0.821	No
	S.P. Time	-0.923	-0.660	No
Monmouth	In Out	-0.027	-0.715	No
	Where	-0.096	-2.379	Yes
	C.J. Time	-0.495	-0.880	No
	S.P. Time	-0.229	-0.232	No
Morris	In Out	-0.006	-0.082	No
	Where	-0.143	-1.625	No
	C.J. Time	0.777	0.577	No
	S.P. Time	-1.410	-0.555	No
Ocean	In Out	-0.005	-0.115	No
	Where	0.031	0.525	No
	C.J. Time	-0.261	-0.269	No
	S.P. Time	Insufficient data		

Table E-39 (con't.)

Summary of Results of Regression Analysis on Race Variable for Four Sentence Decisions on Each County Controlling for Other Relevant Sentencing Information and for Individual Crime Category

County	Sentence Decision	B Value n Weight	T Value	Significant yes/no
Passaic	In Out	-0.052	-1.542	No
	Where	0.000	0.009	No
	C.J. Time	-0.980	-1.386	No
	S.P. Time	-0.108	-0.154	No
Salem	In Out	-0.046	-0.812	No
	Where	0.027	0.197	No
	C.J. Time	Insufficient data		
	S.P. Time	Insufficient data		
Somerset	In Out	0.041	0.687	No
	Where	0.078	0.786	No
	C.J. Time	Insufficient data		
	S.P. Time	Insufficient data		
Sussex	In Out	0.440	1.187	No
	Where	Insufficient data		
	C.J. Time	Insufficient data		
	S.P. Time	Insufficient data		
Union	In Out	-0.015	-0.592	No
	Where	-0.063	-1.104	No
	C.J. Time			
	S.P. Time	-0.025	-0.031	No
Warren	In Out	-0.088	-0.270	No
	Where	Insufficient data		
	C.J. Time	Insufficient data		
	S.P. Time	Insufficient data		

END