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CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

An Analysis of ADMISSIONS TO AND RELEASES FROM CALIFORNIA PRISONS

January 1, 1945 - December 31, 1949

By RONALD H. BEATTIE



THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
THE ADULT AUTHORITY

and

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN

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FOREWORD

When the Department of Corrections was established in May of 1944, no reliable factual information existed to aid the new administration in its tasks of organizing and planning an integrated prison program. To meet this need and also to provide for the development of state-wide criminal statistics, a Bureau of Statistics was established in the Department of Justice in 1945, which serves the Department of Corrections and the Youth Authority as well as the Department of Justice.

The first major project undertaken by this new bureau for the Department of Corrections was that of developing a statistical system which would at all times provide accurate and current information on all prisoners committed to the custody of the Director of Corrections. In addition to accounting for the number and whereabouts of all prisoners and parcless, this system recorded certain basic information regarding the characteristics of each individual prisoner. During the first few years of this project, the efforts to initiate, develop and improve the statistical records involving several thousand prisoners and paroless did not permit an opportunity for analysis and summarization of the data collected and recorded. The program is now well established and information is available for each year since its inauguration.

Any responsible public or private agency should develop factual data through statistical records and research, not only for the purpose of current administrative operations, but also for the purpose of evaluating and reviewing the manner and methods under which it seeks to perform its duties. This analytical study of data relating to prisoners received and released from the institutions of this department during the period 1945-1949, offers a basis for more thorough understanding and knowledge of California correctional practices. A great deal can be learned of the kinds and types of persons committed to the prisons from the data presented on the 13,000 men and women committed during this five-year period. For the first time information is shown relating to practices and procedures of releasing prisoners from institutional custody, and the length of time served before release. Many factual questions that are raised by judges, law enforcement officers, correctional workers and laymen alike can be answered as to offenses for which California prisoners are committed, their age, race, prior criminal record, type of release, time served in prison, and many other items,

While the Department of Corrections is responsible for the custody and control of persons committed to prison under the laws of the State of California, two other agencies are an integral part of the State's adult correctional system. The Adult Authority shares with the Director of Corrections responsibilities for the examination, study and classification of male prisoners. This authority is also both a sentencing and a parole board fixing the term of sentence for all men committed under an indeterminate sentence and setting the time for release of all male prisoners who are paroled. The Board of Trustees of the California Institution for

Women has the same responsibilities for fixing terms and determining paroles of women committed to prison as the Adult Authority has

This report was prepared by Ronald II. Beattie, Chief, Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Justice and statistical consultant to this department, assisted by Miss Marie Vida Ryan, statistician, and the other members of his bureau staff.

RICHARD A. McGrac Director of Corrections Chairman, State Board of Corrections

Sacramento, California July 1, 1951

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CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

1945-1949

A Study of Prisoners Received and Released by the California State Prisons During the Five-year Period

NTRODUCTION

With the establishment of the California Department of Corrections on May 1, 1944, for the first time the prisons of the State were unified and integrated under one chief administrative officer, the Director of Corrections. At the same time, the Adult Authority was created and succeeded to all the duties of the former Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. The Adult Authority also was made responsible for the operation of the Bureau of Paroles and was given other duties, along with the Director of Corrections, relating to the over-all functioning of the prison and parole system.¹

of the prisoner as well as certain of his personal characteristics. By means record card so that the status and location of each inneare was known at eard on every inmate in each of the prisons as of January 1, 1945. This eard contained the pertinent information concerning the commitment of daily movement reports received from each institution, information relating to the movement of any prisoner was recorded on his individual among the various institutions. There were practically no statistical data available at that time. Not until well into 1945 was it possible to organize vidual prisoners that would supply the factual information needed, both for administrative and for research purposes. There was then established in the central administrative office of the department a statistical record The new central prison administration recognized the important lation of the prisons and the general distribution of this population and place in operation a system of uniform statistical records on indineed for reliable information concerning the characteristics of the popuall times at the central office.

A statistical accounting system based on the record cards was devised and adapted to electrical punch card operations so that information relating to the prisoners in any institution or all of the institutions, or to any particular group of prisoners could be obtained readily at any time. A punch card was created for each individual innate which was filled according to the institution or facility in which he was incarcerated. In addition, duplicate punch cards were prepared on every person received and every person releases to that it was possible to study and analyze the total receipts or releases of each year without distinring the original punch cards which represented the prisoners in their current status. This study has been prepared from an analysis of the duplicate punch cards covering the admissions and releases during the five-year period.

* Penal Code, Southous 5077 and 5079.

and at the end of the five-year period, distributed according to institution: The following tabulation shows the total population at the beginning

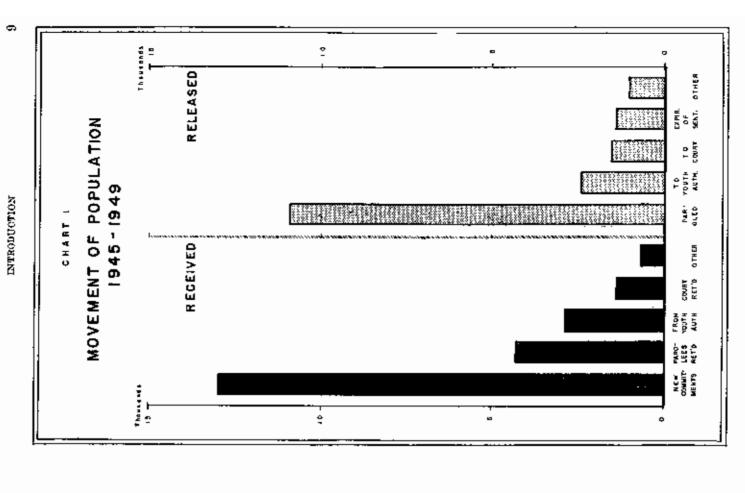
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The population increased from 5,710 to 10,899, or 90.9 percent, a very rapid growth. One of the primary reasons for this tremendous the California prisons was barely above its wartime low of 5,624 prisoners increase arises from the fact that on January 1, 1945, the population of in September of 1944. The effect of the war had been to reduce prison population to a marked degree because: first, every effort was made to risks for work in war industries; and third, so many men in the age groups release as many men as possible to the armed services under the Special Service Parole Act passed by the Legislature in 1943; second, every effort was made to parole prisoners who could be considered reasonably good 18 to 35 were in the armed forces, that the number committed to prison was greatly reduced during the war period.

California during the postwar period, which was caused by the return The tremendous increase in the civilian population in the State of of many from military service and a heavy migration from other states, While it is expected that the population of the prisons will continue to brought about the rapid increase in the prison population already noted. rise and will reach a total of fourteen or fifteen thousand prisoners within the next few years, the rate of growth each year is now decreasing materially. During the year 1945, the increase was 16.1 percent; 1946, 18.3 percent; 1947, 15.3 percent; 1948, 11.6 percent; and 1949, 8.1 per-

ment in relation to the State's population is still far below the prewar ratio. In 1934, there were 155 immates in the California prisons per 100,000 population. From 1935 through 1940 this ratio was never less Actually, the number of prisoners in the institutions of the departthan 125. During the war it dropped as low as 65 in 1944 but has been rising since. For the year 1949 the ratio was only 102.

oners only. Because of the lack of needed facilities on the part of the The general movement in the state prison population is shown on Table 1 for the five-year period. The total population is presented in three divisions: adult men, Youth Authority men, and women. The analysis of the current study is directed to the receipt and release of adult pris-California Youth Authority, a gnall number of its wards have been the Department of Corrections was opened in 1946 and, because of the great need of the Youth Authority for further facilities, this institution transferred to the prisons and consequently, appear in the total prison population count. In addition, the California Vocational Institution of has been used almost entirely to take care of Youth Authority wards, This explains the fact that at the beginning of this period there were only 49 male Youth Authority wards in the prison system and at the end of the period there were 545 such wards. Of this latter group, 514 were in



department's institutions. The female Youth Authority wards have not been shown separately. During the five-year period, only four Youth Authority girls were received at the California Institution for Women the California Vocational Institution and the balance in other of the and only one of them remained there on December 31, 1949.

accounted for by an exeess of 14 escapes over escapes returned, an excess The number of prisoners received is made up primarily of persons Chart I. The number of persons released from the prison population is composed for the most part of those discharged at expiration of sentence, those paroled, and those who died in prison or were executed. Table I shows four other types of receipts for the adult cases and four other out to court and returned from court, transferred to state hospitals and returned from state hospitals, and other releases and other receipts. On the whole, these four groups represent only temporary changes in status and come very close to balancing each other in total. For the adult men, during the whole five-year period, there were 1,970 such releases and 1,926 such returns. The difference of 44 more releases than returns is of 13 out to court over those returned from court, an excess of five transferred to state hospitals over those returned, and an excess of 12 listed as newly committed by the courts and persons returned as parole violators, corresponding types of releases, namely, escapes and escapes returned, released "other" over those returned "other."

counted for largely by those instances in which persons are taken out to court for a new trial and are discharged or acquitted on this trial and, therefore, not returned to prison; and other cases in which defendants These few cases shown as released and not returned are to be achave appealed their convictions and have succeeded in scenring a reversal resulting in a court order to release the prisoner from prison.

ing to those who were discharged on expiration of sentences, who died in This report is presented in two sections: A, an analysis of all new prisoners committed by the courts; and B, studies of those released, primarily an analysis of those paroled, supplemented by some data relatprison, and who were executed.

cases to justify an analysis. In each instance, the total number of persons which is the basis of study in each section is the number shown in that The women's group is included where there are a sufficient number of Most of the information presented relates to the adult male group. category in Table 1.

NEW PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

exception of these committed under sentences of death, was assigned to Every new male prisoner committed to the state prisons of California during the five year period was received at San Quentin and, with the the Guidance Center for a period of two or three months, during which time a comprehensive study of the man was made by the professional staff. At the completion of this study, a case summary was prepared containing not only all of the personal information developed concerning the subject, but also recommendations relating to his transfer to one of the institutions of the department and to the training and treatment program that should be followed during his incarceration. The statistical information relating to the personal characteristics of prisoners is secured from the summary reports prepared on each of the men by the Guidanee Center.

The women prisoners are committed to the California Institution for Women at Tehachapi, At that institution a similar study of each woman

received is prepared by the staff of that institution.

Statistics covering 11 items of information recorded on each individual received by commitment from court are presented here for both the men and the women. These items are as follows: (1) offense, (2) county from which committed, (3) age at admission, (4) race, (5) prior eriminal record, (6) birthplace, (7) military record, (8) time in California before commission of offense, (9) marital status, (10) intelligence rating, and (11) measured educational achievement. Not all of these The data limitations that exist, particularly with respect to the five last-named items, will be discussed when they are first presented. items can be considered as on the same level of reliability and consistancy.

Each of these items will be shown individually, first for men and for women; following this, certain interrelationships between these items will be analyzed

1. OFFENSE

In California, a felony is defined as a crime which is punishable with death or by imprisonment in the state prison. Consequently, every person committed to the State Prison System during the five-year period of this study was convicted of a felony offense. There are several hundred offenses defined in the Penal Code and other codes and statutes of the State of California which may result in a prison sentence and are, therefore, felony offenses. However, the 12,512 men and 525 women received at the prisons during the period 1945-1949 were involved in only a relatively small number of these offenses.

For purposes of this statistical analysis, every person committed to prison has been counted for only one offense. If he was committed for more than one offense, he has been counted for the most serious offense as determined by the penalties specified by law. Table 2 presents the information as to the number of men and women committed during the five-

¹ Penul Code, Section 15.

NEW PRISONERS RECFIVED FROM COURT

30 offenses account for 95 percent of all persons committed to prison. The bery, first and second degree burglary, forgery and grand theft, account for more than 60 percent of all persons committed to prison and about Although there are hundreds of felony offenses defined by the California laws, 10 specific offenses, including first and second degree robtotal number of specific offenses involved in the commitment of all 13,037 persons to prison did not execed 100.

The most common types of offense for which men are committed to prison in California are robbery and burglary. Each of these offense groups accounted for 2,339, or 18.7 percent, of the new admissions. The third most frequent type of offense was forgery, with 16.9 percent of the lotal men received. These three offense groups alone made up more than half of the total admissions,

for 6.2 percent of the total. Less than one-tenth of all the commitments were for sex offenses, about 3 percent were for rape and about 6 percent for other sex offenses. Homicides accounted for a little over 6 percent of the total, including 3.7 percent on naurder charges. Narcotics commitments were only 3.2 percent of the total and another 3.5 percent were The next most numerous offense classification was that of theft, except auto, which comprised 8.9 percent of the total. Auto theft accounted committed for the offense of escape from jail, camp or custody of an officer. During the five year period only 29 men were committed as habitual oriminals.

charged with sex offenses. The one case classified as rape accounted for a The offense distribution of the women prisoners differed materially commitment among the women, accounting for 26.5 percent of the admissions. The next most frequent offense group were women charged with homicide, This offense alone accounted for approximately one-fifth of all women priseners received. Third in number of persons committed was theft, except auto, accounting for 17.5 percent of the total. As will be noted from Table 2, women are proportionately much less involved in robbery and burglary offenses than the men. Only 10 women were received from that of the men, as shown in Chart II. Forgery was the most common woman who was an accessory to a rape and charged as a principal.

counted for 6.7 and 7.2 percent of the total admissions in 1945 and 1946, but only for 5.7 and 5.5 percent in 1948 and 1949, respectively. There has During the five-year period there have been some slight changes in the proportion of men received for the various offense groups. Homicide cent. The number of men committed for rape has decreased. During the offenses have decreased slightly in the over-all proportion. They acbeen little discernible change in the proportion of those committed for 11.4 percent of the admissions were for forgery; and in 1949, 19.4 perfirst three years of the period, this number ranged from 75 to 93, and the percentage from 3.9 to 3.4; however, in 1949, there were only 53 com-There has been some slight variation in the proportion of persons comrobbery and burglary. The proportion of persons charged with forgery bas increased materially and steadily during the five year period. In 1945, mitments for rape, which was 2.2 percent of the total persons committed mitted for other sex offenses, but the percentage in 1949 (6.5 percent)

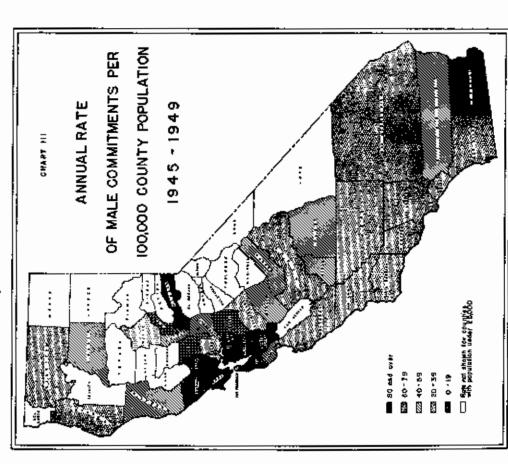
0 25 Ŷ Non-LVTO THEFT 12,512 Received BUR- FOR: EXC. HOMI: AUTO 65- E9: ALL GLAM! GERY SEK AUTO GIDE THEFT SAULT GAPE OTHER 525 Received 1 Prisoners Received From Court 1945 - 1949 **MOMEN** ALL BUR- #8- NAP. OTNER CLARY SAULT COTICS 242 OFFENSE CHART 11 THEFT P.28-13c TAFF 1804 0.00 FOR-908 -BERY Percent 2 ė ė S. 0 * 0

NEW PERSONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

that during the intervening three years. The proportion of narcotics commitments has increased slightly from about 2 and 3 percent during was lower than that in 1945 (7.8 percent), and only slightly greater than the first three years of the period to 4.2 percent in 1949.

2. COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT

Table 3 presents information on all persons received from courts for the five-year period by the county or area of the State from which committed. There is also shown the average population of each county during the five year period, based on estimates published by the California Taxpayers' Association, From these data, per capita rates of commitment for men and for women have been computed, in Table 3 only the three most populous counties of the State are shown individually, howover, in Appendix B will be found the detailed information on the number of persons committed from each county of the State.



22 counties of the State scattered through the coastal and mountain areas rates. For the 10 counties in the Sacramento Valley area it was 41.5 and for the seven counties in the San Joaquin Valley, 45.7. For the remaining as 25.9 per 100,000 population for the men and 1.1 for the women. Some rather definite variations are noted among the geographical areas, Chart III. For the three most populated counties, the rate of commitment of the men per 100,000 population was 22.4 for Los Angeles, 24.5 for San Francisco, 19.3 for Alameda. The nine other counties grouped as a part of Southern California showed a much higher rate, 27.7, than did the seven other counties included in the San Francisco Bay area, 15.2. In the valley areas of the State, however, were found the highest commitment There are approximately 24 times as many men as women committed to prison. The annual commitment rate per capital has been determined the per capita commitment rate for men was 31.9.

differences exist, that is, that there are higher rates of commitment in the valley areas than in the general metropolitan areas of Los Angeles It will be noted that there was considerably less variation to be found among the rate of commitment for women although the same general and San Francisco.

the total population averages more than 50,000 reveals some rather wide variations, There are 28 counties of the State that recorded an average population of over 50,000 for this five-year period. Of this group, Inand also for women, 3.9 per 100,000. At the other end of the scale was San Mateo County which had a commitment rate of only 7.6 for the men An examination of the rates of commitments for counties in which perial County had the highest commitment rate for men, 87.7~
m per~100,000 ; and 0,4 for the women. There was one county in this group, Marin County, which committed no women to prison during this five-year period.

ment rate are; Sonoma County, 9.4; Santa Clara County, 15.5; Marin County, 17.5; Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, 19.3; and San Diogo County, 48.8; Riverside County, 47.8; and Sacramento County, 45.0. At the lower end of the scale those next to San Mateo County in commit-As the women had such relatively small numbers committed, further The counties next highest in commitment rate to Imperial County in comparisons among these 28 counties will be confined to the men only. order were; San Joaquin County, 60.8; Tulare County, 49.0; Merced County, 20.0.

mitted to prison. Relatively more women are committed from the urban mitted. In counties such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Alameda and San Diego, the ratio was 20 men committed to each woman so sentenced. In the valley counties, the ratio of men to women was approximately 35 Another interesting fact relates to the ratio of men to women comareas than from the rural areas, Among the counties in which the popuation was over 50,000, there were 30 men received to each woman com-

3. AGE AT ADMISSION

The age at admission of both the men and the women committed to the prisons of California over the five-year period 1945-1949 is shown in Table 4. Age is recorded in terms of the age of each prisoner at his last birthday before admission to prison.

For men, the median age was 29.3 years and for women, 30.0 years. The median is the middle case and indicates that half of the cases received were less than the median and half were greater. Only 5 percent of the men and 4 percent of the women were under 20 years of age at the time of admission to prison. Also, about 21 percent of the men and 22 percent of the women were 40 years of age or over upon admission to prison. In examining the data for each of the years included in the five-year period there is some evidence that there has been a slight shift toward an increase in the age of those received in prison. For the men, the median age which was 28.8 years in 1945 had increased very slightly each year until in 1949, it was 29.6. Likewise, for the women, the median age was 26.9 years in 1945 but had increased materially to 31.5 in 1949. Another indication of this trend is the fact that in 1945, 35.6 percent of the total men received were under the age of 25 years, but in 1949, this percentage had dropped to 29.1. Likewise, for the women the percentage under 25 in 1945 was 35.6 but for the 1949 admissions, this percentage walls only 27.7.

4. RACE

Race, as used in this study, refers more to racial and cultural groups than to mere color. The three basic groups that have been distinguished are white. Mexican, and Negro. While Mexicans are not a race distinct from white, in California they are usually identified and considered as a cultural and semiracial group, and for this reason, they are classified separately in this study. The basic information on racial distribution of the men and the women is presented in Table 5. Of the men received in prison, 64.2 percent were white, 13.0 percent Mexican and 20.5 percent Negro. The remaining 2.3 percent in the "all other" group were made up to 281 cases which were classified as 123 Indian, 60 Chinese, 6 Japanese, 80 Filipino, 10 Hawaiian, and 2 Korean.

Among the women the distribution was 65.3 percent white, 3.4 percent Mexican, 29.0 Negro, and 2.3 percent "other" who were all classi-

fied as Indian.

It is of interest to note that while the general proportion of white is nearly the same for men and women, there is a distinct difference between the two sexes in the proportions of Mexican and Negro, Apparently, very few Mexican women are being sent to prison. On the other hand, there were proportionately more Negro women than Negro men committed,

There was some slight shift in the proportion of the racial groups committed each year among the men during the five-year period. On the whole there has been a decrease in the proportion of Negroes committed. This group comprised 23 percent of the 1945 admissions but only 18.3 percent of the 1949 admissions. On the other hand, both the white and Mexican groups have increased very slightly in the proportion received in prison. Although there are very few of the other racial groups reported in the California prison population, it is of some interest to point out that there have been only six Japanese committed in the five-year period. While the Chinese are not at all numerous, there has been some slight increase in the proportion committed. There were only 15 commitments of Chinese in the years 1945 and 1946, but there were 35 commitments during the years 1945 and 1946, but there were 35 commitments

NEW PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

5. PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD

Information on the prior criminal record of each person admitted to prison is obtained from reports furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the California Bureau of Identification, supplemented by knowledge received from probation officers' reports and from personal interview with the prisoner after his admission. Although it is recognized that there is bound to be some incompleteness in the record thus obtained, the identification procedures and clearances with state and federal bureaus have been so well developed in the last two decades that a fairly accurate received. This information is given in Table 6.

Of the men received during the five-year period, only a little over one-fourth or 25.8 percent had no record of a prior commitment at the time of his admission to prison. More than a third, 37.6 percent, had a record of having been committed previously to a jail or juvenile institution, while still another group almost as large, 36.6 percent of the total, had been committed to a prison previously. Approximately 20 percent of the total the total had served at least one prior prison term, 9 percent two prior prison terms and 7 percent three or more prior prison terms.

As might be expected, the women show a far less degree of recidivism than do the men. About three-fifths of the women, 60.9 percent, had no record of a prior commitment. A little more than one-fourth, 28.2 percent, had a record of previously being committed to a jail or juvenile institution, and only 10.9 percent had been previously committed to prison.

6. BIRTHPLAC

The birthplace of each person admitted to prison has been classified in one of seven geographical groups, as shown in Table 7. The birthplace of 33.7 percent of the men and 36.2 percent of the women was in the South Central states. The North Central states ranked second, men 19.7 percent and women 20.9 percent; and California third, men 18.4 percent and women 19.2 percent.

For many years there has been a great deal of interest displayed concerning the part that the foreign-born population played in the general crime problem. As might be expected, with very little immigration from foreign countries in the last two decades there has been a waning emphasis on the foreign born as an element of crime. It is very clear that in California the foreign-born group is so small that it is of little importance as only 6.8 percent of the men and 4.4 percent of the women received during the five-year period had their birthplaces outside of the United States. Of the foreign-born men, one-half represent persons born in Mexico and only one-fourth were natives of Europe.

7. MILITARY RECORD

The record of military service for the male admissions is summarized in Table 8. Less than half, 44.7 percent, of the men admitted during the five-year period had had military service and 35 percent experienced such service during World War II. As might be expected, during the five-year period the proportion of men admitted who had had such service in World War II increased materially both in 1946 and 1947 as compared

War II veterans, 39.0 percent, and in 1949, this percentage had started with 1945. The 1948 admissions had the highest proportion of World to decline and accounted for 38.3 percent of the intake of that year.

maining 40 percent had been given dishonorable or less than honorable Of the total number of men with a service record, those receiving an honorable discharge accounted for approximately 60 percent. The redischarges or had not been discharged at the time of admission to prison but almost certainly would receive one of the latter types of discharge.

8. TIME IN CALIFORNIA BEFORE OFFENSE

increased the crime rate and that much of the serious crime has been committed by such persons. The length of time a person had been in the was recorded in the statistical data. A person who had been a resident of California but who left the State for some brief period of time before There has been a tendency on the part of newspapers and commentators to suggest that the influx of newcomers to the State has materially State before the commission of the offense for which he was sent to prison returning and committing a new offense was counted not as a newcomer but as a resident of the State. The data in Table 9 show the distribution of both men and women received in prison by length of time in the State before commission of the offense. It will be noted that only 14.1 percent of the men and 10.9 percent of the women had been in the State less than a year before committing the offense, and that for both sexes, nearly half of those received in prison had been residents of the State for 10 years or more before the commission of the offense.

9. MARITAL STATUS

have had a considerable history of divorce or separation and those who did not. An attempt to obtain a more detailed history of family status is The marital status of each prisoner at the time of admission to prison was recorded. This information, of course, is not too significant as it does not distinguish between those married at the time of admission who may being made starting with the year 1950 in the California prison admission data. Table 10 presents the recorded information as to marital status. It will be noted that more than one-third of the men were classed as single, one-third were classed as married, and slightly less than a third, 30 percent, were divorced, separated, annulled or widowed,

much larger group who were divorced, separated or widowed. The fact that the proportion of women classified as widowed was 13.2 percent There are considerably fewer single women committed to prison, a somewhat larger group who were married at the time of admission, and a while for the men this group was 2.8 percent is reflected somewhat in the The marital status of the women differed somewhat from the men. offense classification where it was noted that commitments for homicide ranked second highest for the women,

10. INTELLIGENCE RATING

committed to prison and processed through the Guidance Center were given intelligence tests. There has not been a complete consistency in the During the five-year period 1945-1949, nearly all men who were

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basis and some of it on a group basis. For this reason, the results are not comparable if used to a detailed or refined degree, however, for the mass of cases they undoubtedly do reflect with reasonable accuracy the various gradations of intelligence. Table 11 indicates this information for the men who were rated. No information is presented for the women as the overcrowded conditions. Some of the testing was done on an individual same facilities for intelligence testing were not available at the women's testing program at the Guidance Center due to changes in personnel and institution during a part of this five-year period.

what might be expected as a normal distribution. While it is true that a larger proportion, 12.9 percent, falls in the lowest two categories than falls in the highest two categories (7.2 percent), nevertheless, indications The general intelligence distribution does not vary significantly from are that the prisoners received are mentally an average cross-section of the general population in California.

11. MEASURED EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

bution of grade ratings received by those who took these tests is shown three-tenths, 28.9 percent, of the men tested were classified above the to the Guidance Center during the five-year period. The general distriin Table 12. Only about 12 percent of the total tested were rated as being in the third grade or less and, therefore, were classed as illiterate. Nearly Educational achievement tests were given to nearly all men admitted eighth grade, the great majority of these being in the high school levels.

12. RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENSE TO OTHER FACTORS

The causes or motivations that lie behind the criminal behavior of individuals are many and varied. While we have very little information similar criminal belayior and also, that like behavior may arise from a offense or particular pattern of behavior is of no significance. On the contrary, only by examining earefully groups of offenders whose patterns of criminal behavior are similar and noting the areas of similarity and on the specific causes of crime, we do know that similar motivations and emotional disturbances in different individuals may result in very disgreat variety of causes or factors. This does not mean, however, that the difference within such groups is it likely that real progress in the direction of understanding criminal activity will be made.

In this section of the report is presented the relationship between Because the number of women is relatively small, this information is data on 10 items of information in addition to offense. The relationship birthplace, seems to have little relationship to type of offense. Differences that may be found with respect to this factor are probably accounted for the general offense classification and each of the other factors known about the individuals committed to prison during the five-year period. developed with respect to the men only. There has already been presented between offense and nine of these items is herewith presented. One factor, by the factors of race and age.

o. Offense and County or Area of Commitment

Table 13 shows the number of men received in prison during the five-year period for each major offense group by six areas of the Stato. The total of each offense group is shown distributed by the six areas and the percent of the total cases of the group that appear in each area. For all cases, Los Angeles County accounted for 33.3 percent, but for the various types of offenses, the Los Angeles proportion ranged from only 15.1 percent in incest to 49 percent of the receiving stolen property cases. Examination of each column of the table will show some rather wide differences in the percentage of certain types of offenses in an area when related to the percentage of all the offenses as shown for that area.

Homicide commitments show a relatively high proportion for the San Francisco Bay area, 24 percent as against 19.3 percent of all coumitments, while there are two areas showing a somewhat smaller proportion of homicide commitments than they show for the total admissoins. These are Los Angeles County and the San Joaquin Valley counties. In robbery cases, Los Angeles County and the San Francisco Bay area were high and the San Joaquin Valley area and 24 other counties were exceedingly low. These latter two areas, on the other hand, contributed a comparatively high proportion of commitments for auto theft and forgery, while the San Francisco Bay area was low in each of these offenses and Los Angeles County was low in forgery commitments.

Notable differences are to be found in the sex offenses. For rape, the 24 counties group showed relatively the highest proportion of commitments, with the Southern California counties, aside from Los Angeles, next. For sex offenses other than rape, the Sacramento Valley area was highest. Los Angeles County was low in both sex groups. Narcoties offenses were highest in the urban areas, while excapes proportionately were lowest in these areas.

The differences to be noted between areas in the relative number of commitments to prison cannot be interpreted as differences in crime rates. The persons who are committed to prison have gone through a highly selective process since the time of arrest. Many persons originally arrested for felony offenses are dismissed or discharged in the early stages of prosecution. Many others are ultimately disposed of on misdemeanor charges. Of those convicted on felony charges, a good many are sentonced to jail rather than to prison, in the several instances where this is permitted by law. The offenses in which this most frequently occurs are burglary second degree, auto theft (Section 503, Vehicle Code), statutory rape and check cases. It is likely that in those counties baying adequate jail facilities, the courts may decide to commit a greater number of those involved in such offenses to jail than do the courts in other counties having poor jail facilities.

In addition to the practices already referred to, there is a great deal of variation among the counties of the State in the use of probation in felony cases. Although nearly half of all persons convicted of felonies in the California superior courts are placed on probation, some counties grant probation to as low as 20 percent of the convicted felony offenders and others as high as 80 percent. The result of these differing practices among the counties of the State is well illustrated by the data presented in Table 13a, in which is shown for each major offense group the average

number of commitments of men per year received in prison per 100,000 population for the 18 most populous counties of the State.

San Mateo County shows the lowest over-all rate of commitment to prison with 7.6 per 100,000 population. San Joaquin County shows the lighest rate of the 18 counties with a figure of 60.9, eight times as great as San Mateo County. An examination of the ratios for each offense group shows a high degree of variation among the counties. In homicide commitments, Kern, San Joaquin and Sacramento Counties. In homicide commitments, Kern, San Joaquin and San Diego Counties the lowest. In robbery cases, Sacramento County shows the highest rate, followed by San Joaquin and San Francisco. Assault commitments per capita were over 10 times greater from San Joaquin and Tulare Counties than from Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties. Burglary commitments ranged from a rate of 11.3 per 100,000 population from San Joaquin County to only 2.2 from San Mateo County.

The rates for the number of men coumitted for auto theft were highest from San Joaquin, Tulare and Fresho Counties and the lowest from Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, Forgery commitments were highest from Tulare, San Joaquin and Riverside Counties and lowest from San Mateo and San Francisco Counties. The urban counties generally showed a much lower rate for this offense than the other counties. Rates of commitment for rape were highest from Riverside and Monterey Counties and lower from San Diego County. Other cox offenses showed high rates in Riverside, Sacramento and Monterey Counties and low rates in Orange, Santa Clara, Alameda, Los Angeles and San Mateo Counties. For narcotics commitments, San Joaquin and Sacramento Counties were highest and for escape commitments, Tulare County was highest followed by San Joaquin and Kern Counties.

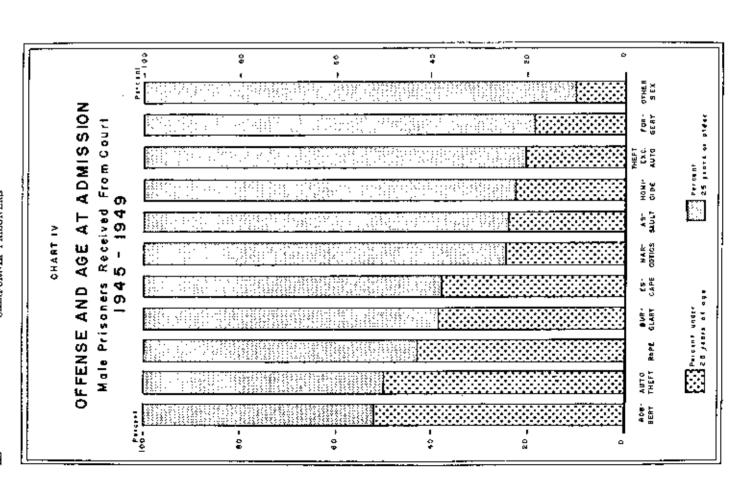
b. Offense and Age of Admission

There is a rather clear-cut relationship between offense and age in ocrtain types of crime as shown by Table 14. Those offenses for which older persons were committed to prison are incest with a median age of 44.9 years, sex perversion 41.2, lewd and lascivious conduct with children 40.7, petty theft with prior 40.5, murder second degree 34.9, manslaughter 34.3, murder first degree 32.7, narcotics 32.1, and assult with a deadly weapon 31.1. With the exception of narcotics and petty theft, these offenses are all a type of offense against the person. Apparently, sex offenses other than rape are committed by the oldest group of people and homicide offenses by the next oldest group. It is to be noted that the median age of all offenders received was 29.3.

Looking at the offense groups which involve the younger offenders, it will be noted that robbery first degree shows a median age of 24.3, auto theft 25.0, robbery second degree 25.2, burglary first degree 26.4, rape 26.9, and burglary second degree 27.4. It is obvious from this that robbery, burglary and auto theft, on the whole, involve a much younger group of offenders than the general average. Attention is called to the fact that there is nearly 14 years difference in median age between offenders received under charges of rape and offenders received charged with other sax offenses.

In addition to giving the median age of each offense group, Table 14 indicates the percent received who are under 25 years of age. This is

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the highest median age the smallest proportions under 25. Slightly less for sex offenses other than rape, only 10 percent were under 25 years also shown pictorially in Chart IV. This offers a parallel measurement est proportion of persons received under 25 years of age, and those with of age, as those offense groups with the lowest median age show the greatthan one-third of all prisoners received were under 25. Of those received at the time of admission.

c. Offense and Race

cultural groups identified in this study and offense, (See Table 15.) The white group, although making up less than two-thirds of total cases, accounted for nearly nine-tenths of those committed for forgery or check offenses and four-fifths of those committed for sex offenses other than cupe. The white group also was relatively high in the proportion committed for escape and auto theft. On the other hand, the white group was tributing less than one-fourth of this latter group. For some reason, the white group showed a definitely higher proportion for murder first degree than for murder seemd degree and for robbery first degree than for robbery second degree. The relationship was just the opposite in the There are differences to be noted among the three major racial or ow relatively in those committed for homicide, assault and rape; and was lowest of all in the proportion committed for narcotics offenses, conother two major racial groups.

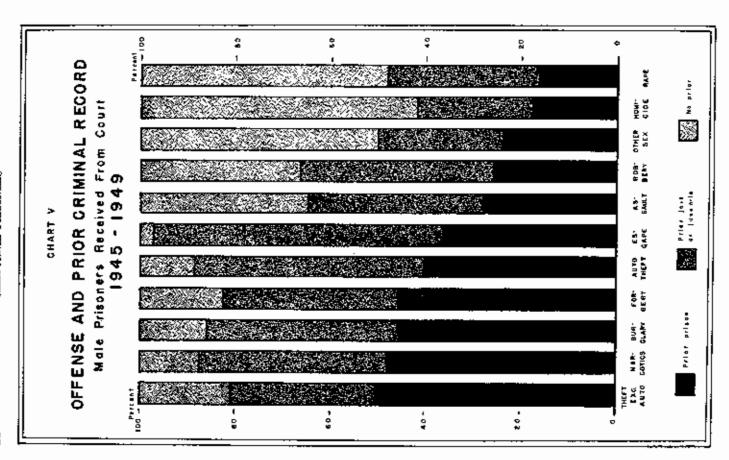
The Mexican group, which made up 13 percent of the total persons committed, contributed 39 percent of narcotics offenders, 27.6 percent of those committed for rape, and 22.6 percent of those committed for assault. On the other hand, this group was exceedingly low in the forgery classification, contributing only 2.5 percent of all such commitments. This group was also low in sex offenses other than rape with the exception of sodomy.

The Negro race showed the highest proportion of commitments for homicide, 35.3; next highest for assault, 32.3; narcotics, 30.0; and robbery, 28.6. On the other hand, the Negro group was proportionately very low in sex offenses of all types: rape, 14.6 percent and sex offenses other than rape, 7.6 percent. It was also very low in those committed for forgery, 8.5 percent, and for escape, 9.6.

show definitely a higher proportion of commitments in second degree murder and robbery than in first degree murder and robbery, but a burglary. In each of these, the white group showed exactly the opposite Again, attention is directed to the differences between the white group and the other two groups on the matter of those offenses having first and second degrees. For some reason, the Mexican and Negro groups slightly lower proportion of second degree burglary than first degree

d. Offense and Prior Criminal Record

the types of prior records is illustrated proportionally in Chart V. Of the total number of men committed to prison, 25.8 percent did not have Striking differences among the various offense groups in the degree of recidivism or record of prior criminal commitments are observed in the data presented in Table 16. A comparison of each offense group with a record of a prior commitment on a criminal charge. These were the



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nonrecidivists. However, of those committed for homicide offenses, 58.4 51.8 percent; and for sex offenses other than rape, 49.9 percent. There those committed for sodomy with only 37.9 percent having no prior record. The offense groups which showed the smallest proportions of persons committed to prison for the offense of escape were guilty of that percent had no prior commitment record; of those committed for rape, was considerable variation within this latter group ranging from persons committed for incest with 58.5 percent having no prior record, to nonrecidivism were escape, 2.5 percent; auto theft, 11.4 percent; narcotics, 12.1 percent; burglary, 14 percent; and forgery, 17.2 percent. Obviously, there would be few nonrecidivists in the escape group as most offense after having been committed originally to jail or jail camps.

tion. The variations noted in this column of the table are not quite as More than one-third of the men received, 37.7 percent, had a record of a prior commitment to a jail type institution or to a juvenile institugreat as those just noted in the nonrecidivist group, but are generally in the same direction. Persons charged with lumicide and rape had proportionately fewer numbers in this group, while those charged with robbery, burglary, auto theft and escape have the highest proportions.

than theft, that showed a relatively high prior prison record include 16 percent, had served two or more previous prison terms. The specific offense with the highest proportion baving served previous prison terms are those committed for perty theft with a prior. Offense groups, other burglary, narcetics and forgery. Again, those with the lowest proportion of previous prison commitments include the offense groups homicide, Of all men received during this five-year period, approximately onefifth, 20.5 percent, had served one previous prison term; and one-sixth, rape, and other sex offenses.

a, Offense and Military Record

indicated in robbery and auto theft and the lower proportion in homicide and narcoties, the fact that forgery has the highest proportion with a service record but also showed, in general, a relatively high median age, portions were narcotics, assault, homicide and theft. While it might be expected that the younger age groups would show a higher proportion of service record, and this would be borne out by the higher proportion service and type of discharge. A total of 44.7 percent of all the men received had a service record. The offense groups with the highest proportions were forgery, robbery and auto theft. Those with the lowest pro-In Table 17 is found the information relating to offense, military raises a question as to such an explanation.

Of the 44.7 percent having a service record, 27 percent received an honorable discharge, while 17.7 percent received a discharge that was and the type of discharge received, however, it is obvious that there were proportionately more persons charged with auto theft who received less than honorable discharges than received honorable discharges. This was less than honorable. There is no steady relationship between the offense true also of those committed for escape. On the other hand, there was a favorable relationship on the side of the honorable discharge as compared with less than honorable for those offenders committed for homicide, rape, and sex offenses other than rape.

f. Offense and Time in State Before Commission of Offense

The leugth of time an offender was in California before committing the offense for which he was imprisoned is shown by offense in Table 18. Of all men received in prison, only 14 percent had been in the State less than a year before committing the offense and nearly half had been in the State 10 years or more. The offense groups which had a relatively higher proportion of newconners, those who were in the State less than one year, are auto theft, burglary, and escape. On the other hand, the offense groups which show relatively high proportions of those who had been in the State for 10 years or more include narcotics, sex offenses other than rape, and rape.

Homicide, too, shows higher proportions of those in the State from one to nine years and lower relative proportions at either extreme. This was true also of the robbery group. On the other hand, anto theft showed a high proportion for the newcomer, an average proportion for those in the State five years or more, but showed a lower proportion of commitments for those in the State from one to five years.

g. Offense and Marital Status

The relationships between offense and marital status for the male prisoners received is shown in Table 19. As might be expected, single persons showed higher proportions in the offenses that have already been identified as those in which younger persons are involved, namely, auto theft, robbery, and burglary. Married persons showed a relatively higher proportion of persons committed for rape than did those who were diverced or separated. This relationship did not hold true of those committed for sex offenses other than rape. As might be expected, persons who were widowed showed a high proportion of commitments for homicide. This group also showed a relatively high proportion of commitments for sex offenses other than rape.

h. Offense and intelligence Rating

In some offenses there is a rather definite relationship between measured intelligence and the offense, as will be seen from the data presented in Table 20. Persons committed for forgery showed a relatively higher intelligence rating. On the other hand, those committed for assault, escape, and homicide showed a relatively lower intelligence rating. In most of the other offenses the distribution of intelligence followed closely that shown for all offenders. There was some evidence that persons committed for grand theft rated above average in intelligence.

i. Offense and Educational Achievement

Table 21 shows the relationship between offense and the grade achievement score of the men tested. As might be expected, the relationships between offense and educational achievement are similar to those between offense and intelligence. Forgery, here also, showed a relatively high educational achievement while those committed for assault or homicide showed relatively much lower grade scores. There is some evidence from the data in the table to indicate that persons charged with sex offenses other than rape and with grand theft had a slightly higher educational achievement than the general run of prigoners.

RELATIONSHIP OF COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT TO

2

NEW PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

OTHER FACTORS

The comparison between the geographical area from which a prisoner is committed and his offense has been presented already in Tables 13 and

to make comparison with the county or area from which committed. These

are race, prior criminal record, and military record.

13a. There are three additional items, however, in which it is of interest

a. Area of Commitment and Race

In Table 22 is presented information showing the racial distribution of the men received from court for the major geographical areas of the State. In addition, the same information is shown for those counties in which the total number of commitments for the period exceeded 150. The general Southern California area showed 15.7 percent of the total commitments as Mexican; the San Francisco Bay area, 6 percent; and the rest of the State, 13 percent. There was, actually, as large a proportion of Mexicans from the San Joaquin Valley area as there was from Los Angeles County.

While it would probably be expected that a larger proportion of the Mexican group would come from the southern part of the State, and such is the case, there are some rather interesting variations to be found among these southern counties. The two counties bordering on Mexico, namely, Imperial and San Diego, had an exceedingly wide range in commitments of Mexicans. More than one-third, 36.4 percent, of the commitments from Imperial County involved persons classed as Mexican, but only 8 percent of the commitments from San Diego County were of that type. Two other counties close to the border also showed considerable variation. Orange County had 33.4 percent of their commitments as Mexican, while Riverside County showed only 14.1 percent. In the San Joaquin Valley area, two of the counties showed a relatively high proportion of Mexican commitments: Fresno and San Joaquin with 19.7 percent and 17.2 percent, mitments in this group.

There was also a considerable variation to be noted in the proportion of Negro commitments in the different areas. In this respect, the urban counties showed considerably higher proportions than the rest of the State: Los Angeles, 25.5; San Francisco, 26.8; and Alameda, 37.8. Also relatively high in Negro commitments were Contra Costa County with 32.3, San Joaquin with 24.5 and Kern County with 24.3. Of the individual counties listed, those showing the smallest propertion of Negro commitments were Tulare, Orange, Moutcrey and Stanislans.

As a large portion of those grouped as "other" races were Indian, it is not surprising to find that the highest proportion of commitments in this group came from the 22 counties covering the mountain and coastal areas of the State. Of the selected counties shown in Table 22, Montercy, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and San Francisco have a somewhat higher proportion of commitments in the "other" races than was found for the whole State.

The white group, of course, is the predominant one in prison commitments, accounting for 64.2 percent of the total. Obviously, those areas which had relatively high proportions of the racial groups aside from the

white would show lower proportions of the white. Among the individual counties, Stanislaus showed the highest proportion of persons committed who were white, 91.9 percent. The next bighest was Tulare, with 78.4 percent. The individual counties shown then range down to Imperial County with only 44 percent of its commitments classified as white.

b. Area of Commitment and Prior Criminal Record

some of the other factors covered by this study, yet some differences do exist. Among the individual counties shown, the proportion of persons The question may be raised as to whether or not there are differences between counties or areas in the matter of committing to prison persons who are first offenders or those who may be habitual offenders. Table 23 presents the factual data relating to prior criminal record and area or county from which committed. The differences are not as great here as in committed to prison who had no prior record of a commitment to a penal institution ranged from 36.2 percent of the Contra Costa County commit-

ments down to 12.2 percent of the commitments from Stanislaus County. Of those who had in their record prior commitments of a misdemeanant type, that is, to a jail or a juvenile institution only, the range was from 47.7 percent of the Monterey County commitments down to 31.9 percent of the Contra Costa County commitments.

A relatively large proportion of those committed from Sacramento was Santa Clara with 10.7 percent. On the whole, it will be noted that the urban areas, particularly the three most populous counties of the State, contributed a smaller percentage of those classed as nonrecidivists than did the other areas of the State. Possibly one reason that influences adequate alternative facilities, than do the less populous counties, to which offenders may be committed, such as probation supervision, jails County were persons who had already served two or more prison terms, The county with the lowest percentage of commitments in this group this result arises from the fact that urban counties usually have more 23.3 percent for this county as against 16 percent for the whole State. and eamps.

c. Area of Commitment and Military Record

Table 24 shows the information on military record for male prisoners The proportion of persons committed from all counties who had a military record was 44.7 percent. For the individual counties shown, it ranged from 55.9 percent of the Riverside commitments to 31.2 percent of the received during the five-year period by area from which committed. commitments from Imperial County.

An examination of the type of military discharge received by these prisoners shows the counties committing the highest percentages of those receiving an honorable discharge were Riverside and Contra Costa. These two counties also contributed a higher than average percentage of those receiving a less than honorable discharge. In a few counties there was a slight tendency to be below average in the proportion of honorable discharges committed to prison and above average in proportion of lessthan-honorable discharges committed to prison. These counties included San Francisco, Kern, and San Bernardino,

NEW PRIBONERS RECEIVED PROM COURT

d. Area of Commitment and Time in State Before Commission of Offense

ments to prison as related to the time these persons had been in the State before committing the offense. In other words, from what areas are presents this information for the general areas and for the 14 additional a high proportion of the newcomers in the State committed? Table 25 It is probably of some interest to note variations that may occur among the counties or areas of the State in the proportion of commitcounties which furnished more than 150 commitments.

For the State as a whole, 14.1 percent of the commitments involve persons who had been in the State less than a year at the time of the commission of their offense. However, among the individual counties, this proportion ranged from 28.8 percent of Imperial County, by far perial County, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties also showed relatively high percentages and, it will be noted, that all three of these counties are along the Mexican and Arizona borders through which there is undoubtedly a large number of newcomers entering the State. As might be expected, just the reverse is found in examining the counties the highest, to 10.2 percent in Santa Clara County. In addition to Imin which persons committed had been in the State 10 years or more. Santa Clara County here showed the highest percentage with 58.7 percent and Imperial the lowest with 32.8 percent.

14. RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENSE AND AGE AND TO OTHER FACTORS

to intelligence rating. This information is presented in terms of the The fact that age varies considerably with offense has already been pointed out in the discussion of Table 14. In this section the relationship of age and offense is examined with respect to race, to prior record, and median age for the particular offenses covered.

a. Offense and Race and Age

and the Mexican group the youngest with 25.1. In general, this relationship holds for most of the offenses shown in Table 26. In the offenses of robbery second degree and burglary first degree, the median age for the noted from the general pattern are found in the three offenses, forgery, lewe and laseivious conduct, and narcotics, in which the Mexican group offenses for which there were more than 200 men committed during the five-year period. For all commitments, as has already been pointed out, the white race showed the highest median of 30.9; the Negro next, 27.5; Negro slightly exceeds that for the white group. The only other variations Table 26 shows the median ages of the four racial groups for the 15 shows a slightly higher median age than the Negro group.

b. Offense and Prior Record and Age

Table 27 shows the median age of each of the four general prior record groups for the 15 specific offenses which appeared in Table 26. As would be expected, those persons who have had a record of one prison term are an older group than those who have not gone to prison previously, and those who have had a record of two or more prison terms are a considerably older group than those who have been to prison once.

having no prior record of a commitment at all and those whose prior With regard to the two groups who have never been to prison, those record indicates previous commitments of a misdemeanor character only,

it is interesting to note that the latter group, although having more criminal experience, are actually younger than the nonrecidivist group. This relationship seems to hold for nearly all of the offenses shown in Table 27. Only in the instances of robbery seems degree and burglary second degree does the misdemeanor group show a higher median age than the group with no prior commitments.

The most striking difference between these two latter groups occurs meanor records, and in grand theft where the nonrecidivist group shows sentences or placing them on probation the first few times they are involved in criminal activity; as contrasted with a tendency to commit in murder first degree where the median age of the nonrecidivist group a median age of nearly five and a half years older. It is possible that is nearly nine years older than the median ago of those with past misdethese differences arise out of a practice of giving young offenders jail directly to prison an older or mature person whose first criminal activity is a felony offense.

c. Offense and Intelligence Rating and Age

be seen that the higher the intelligence, in general, the older the person. This is true for all persons committed. Some variation, however, is to an indication of the general trend to be found in the robbery and burglary offenses than in some of the other offenses. On the other hand, the trend tionship is found in the homicide group of offenses. For murder first and second degrees, the higher median ages are shown for the normal and dull normal group than those above normal or helow normal and some-The intelligence classification of men received during the five-year period is considered with relation to age and offense in Table 28. It will be found in the individual offenses shown in the table. There is less of is rather pronounced with respect to the offenses of forgery, rape, lewd and laseivious conduct, assault and narcotics. A slightly different relathing of a similar pattern is observed in the manslaughter cases.

15. RACE AND PRIOR RECORD

group shows a considerably heavier relative proportion of persons who have had prior prison experience when compared with the Negro and whole, as serious as those of the white group; or else, as may occur where the offenses are committed within the limits of the racial or cultural group the general distribution was very close to that of all prisoners so that there Most of the relationships between the major factors appearing in ever, that should be covered before completing presentation of information on prisoners received. In Table 29 is shown the relationship between race and prior criminal record. Here, it is rather clear that the white Mexican groups. The latter two groups, however, show relatively higher the prior criminal offenses of these latter two groups have not been, on the itself, they have not been considered of sufficient seriousness to call for is no significant difference to be found among the racial groups for those this study have been presented in the foregoing tables. There is one, howproportions of past criminal experience of a misdemeanor level. Hither as many commitments to prison. For those with no record of recidivism, who had no record of a prior commitment.

PRISONERS RELEASED

teneing board. In recent years, a term is set in each case committed to the maining under the supervision of parole officers until final discharge, is victed of felony offenses who are sentenced to prison are committed for tion of the length of sentence, such determination being made by the senprisons under an indeterminate sentence. Parole, which may be described as the release of a prisoner from a penal institution on condition of reence since 1917. Under this system, except for those persons convicted and sentenced to death or for mandatory life sentences, all persons conthe torm prescribed by law. The court has no discretion in the determina-The indeterminate sentence system in California has been in existan indispensable part of the indeterminate sentence aystem.

set and parole dates fixed by the former Board of Prison Terms and Paroles were, in effect, released by the Adult Authority ratifying the previous action of the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. during the five-year period covered by this study were released under the authorization of the Adult Authority and those whose terms had been women. All persons who have been committed to prison, except those bility of parole, are eligible for release on parole after serving a specified ence on May 1, 1944. The great majority of prisoners who were paroled roles is given to the Adult Authority in the cases of men, and to the Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women in the cases of In California, the power to fix and refix sentences and to grant paunder the death penalty and those serving life sentence without possiminimum time in prison. The present Adult Authority came into exist

turned to free society would be released on parole. This practice provides a more adequate protection to the public than the procedure of having a Theoretically, under the indeterminate sentence, every prisoner reman serve his full term in prison to be released without any further supervision or control over him.

returned to society. Only 2.7 percent of this five year total of first releases first time, 8,468 were paroled. This is 92 percent of the total and is an indication of the preponderance of parole as a method of release from the first time at expiration of sentence, we have a total of 97.3 percent During the five-year period covered by this study, there were a total tion. Of this number, 9,188 were being released for the first time since their original commitment and 2,961 were released for the second, third or fourth times. Of the total 9,188 who were released from prison for the California prisons. If to parolees are added the 476 who were released for of 12,149 men released from prison by parole, discharge, death, or execuremained in prison to the end of their lives.

For the purposes of this study, paroles have been divided into two groups: those paroled for the first time (8,468 men and 370 women), and those who were reparoled (2,029 men and 50 women). The term reparole is used to designate those persons who have already been parolled at least once before and have been returned to prison as violators. When a person is paroled for a second or third time, the determination of his release on 93

relationships between sontence, time served, and other particular characteristics of the prisoner and his original offense. The study of first subsequent offense or technical violation for which he was returned to offense, the subsequent violation, or both. On the other hand, the analysis of persons paroled for the first time makes it possible to study the direct paroles should reveal such patterns as may exist in the actions of the parole involves not only consideration of his original offense, but of the prison. This is a complicated situation as there is no way of telling whether the second period of time served was primarily influenced by the original Adult Authority in the setting of sentences and in the time the authority requires a man to remain in prison before release on parole.

women, it is necessary to keep these two groups completely separate in any analysis that is made. Because of the few women involved, it is im-Data on sentence and time served by offense are shown for the men in Table 30 and for the women in Table 30a. Because different authorities determine paroles for men and for possible to make as detailed analyses of their cases as it is of the men.

a. First Paroles

the range of sentences for each group, the median sentence in terms of years, the median time served in prison before release, and the range of In Table 30, the 8,468 men released on parole for the first time are shown by offense, the statutory limits of time to be served for the offense, time served in months by the middle 50 percent of the cases.

cases as a measure of dispersion of the individual cases in a group are; The main reasons for using the range of the middle 80 percent of the first, because such a measure is relatively simple to understand, the degree of width between the relatively low intervals and the relatively high this measurement is both easy and convenient to compute at the same time that a median is being computed; and third, because by eliminating treme, which to a certain degree may include exceptionally unusual cases in respect to time served, the range of the middle 80 percent is actually more representative of a particular group of cases than is the total range from consideration the high and low 10 percent of the cases at either exintervals is determined from the center four-fifths of the cases; scoond, from the shortest to the longest interval.

The median case of any group is the middle case when all are arranged in order from lowest to highest. In such an arrangement all cases have the same weight and one-half of the cases always are greater than the median and the other half smaller. In this type of data the median is usually a preferable measure of the average than is the arithmetic mean. The median is not influenced by the magnitude of the size of an extreme case as is the arithmetic average. For example, if three cases had the value of 10, 20 and 60, the median or middle case would be 20, whereas the arithmetic average of the three cases would be 30.

For the 8,468 men released on parole for the first time during the five calendar years covered in this study, the median time served before release was 25.9 months and for the middle 80 percent of these cases the range was from 16 to 57 months. There was practically no variation of any general significance in the time served among each of the five

years covered. The median time served and range of the middle 80 per-

cent of the cases in months for each year were as follows:

indicated and this small variation is to be attributed largely to the fact that there happened to be a slightly greater proportion of offenders carrying relatively long sentences released in 1946 than during the other years. The general conclusion can be made, therefore, that of the Caliornia male prisoners paroled for the first time, half of them serve less then 26 months and half of them serve more and that the middle fourfifths of the cases are released on parole after serving from 16 to 57 months, one-tenth serving less than 16 months and one-tenth serving more than 57 months. The actual over-all range of these 8,468 cases was from Only in the year 1946 is there a noticeable difference in median time eight months for the shortest time served to 350 months for the longest.

For most California offenses there is an indeterminate sentence with a relatively wide spread between the minimum and the maximum, Other Authority can do. Those persons convicted of murder first degree and not sentement to death must serve a life sentence and persons serving such life scuteness are not sligible for parole until seven calendar years have passed (Section 3046, Penal Code). Likewise, persons committed as habitual criminals for a life sentence were not cligible for parole until 9 to 12 years have been served, depending on the particular section of provisions of the California Penal Code set limitations on what the Adult the habitual criminal act under which they were committed.

consecutively cannot be paroled until they have served two calendar Within these and other restrictions required by the Penal Code, the Adult Other limitations require that a greater minimum than that stated in the law for the offense must be served for many offenses if the person committed was proved to have had a prior felony conviction or was armed with a deadly vecapon at the time of the offense (Section 3024, Penal Code). Persons who are committed under two counts that are stated to run years (Section 3043, Penal Code). Lilkewise, persons who have served prior terms of imprisonment in state or federal prisons cannot be puroled until they have served two calendar years (Section 3045, Penal Code). Authority is free to set the sentence at any point within the minimum and the maximum limits defined by law.

the particular offense is less than the actual minimum required under the restrictions already mentioned relating to a prior felony conviction There are occasional instances where the maximum sentence set for or to being armed with a deadly weapon. In such instances, the minimum sentence must be at least five years, even though the maximum set by law for the particular offense was less (Section 3024, Penal Code).

Table 30 gives the basic information relating to sentence and time served for all of the specific offenses in which at least 25 or more men were

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All persons committed for first degree murder under life sentences are tences are for life. The median time served of 112 such men paroled was the median term served by these cases is twice that or 14 years and the years to 19 years before being released on parole. In the matter of time the most imprisonment. The next most severe offense in this respect involves persons committed as habitual criminals. Here, again, their sen-128.5 months, a little over 101 years. The range of the middle 80 percent middle 80 percent of these first degree murder cases served from 10 served in prison this offense proves to be the most serious in requiring not eligible for parole until they have served seven years, but actually, released on parole for the first time during the years 1945 through 1949 was from approximately 90 months or 74 years to 14 years.

was called special service parole at an earlier period of time than was in the footnote of Table 30. A part of this period of study, the first months of the year 1945, occurred during World War II. A special act of the Legislature during the war permitted the release of persons on what generally required under the regular provisions of the Penal Code (Sections 3100-3116, Penal Code). In this study are a few cases which were released under these provisions so that, in addition to a few cases showing a greater sentence or more time served than is required by law, because such cases involve consecutive sentences, there are also a very few In observing the data presented in Table 30 relating to sentences, one further limitation should be kept in mind in addition to that noted which show a less than minimum time served because they were released under the provisions of the Special Service Parole Law.

a median time of 67.5 months. Then, in descending order, will be noted persons committed for incest with a median of 46.5 months; those charged assault to rape, 37.0 months. In all other offenses appearing in the table escape from jail, petty theft with prior, and taking of auto without owner's consent (Section 503, Vehiele Code). These variations in the median time served are shown in Chart VI for offense groups in which Second degree murder is the offense which stands third in severity ascivious conduct with children, 44.4 months; and those charged with the median time was three years or less. Those particular offenses showing the least median time served are bigamy, grand theft of an auto, measured by time served in prison. Men released for this offense served with escape from prison, 45.8 months; those charged with lewd and there were 100 or more men released, excluding murder first and hubitual eriminals.

maximum of 10 years. The median time served before release of these of 20 years, was 24.5 months and for assault to rape, that also carries a An examination of the data in Table 30 relating to time served and to statutory maximum sentence shows that there is considerable variation among the offenses in time served for offenses carrying like max incum terms. For instance, there are nine oftenses listed that show a statutory offenses range from 30.0 months for sodomy to 19.3 months for bigamy. The median time served for attempted robbery, which carries a maximum maximum of 20 years, 37 months.

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OFFENSE AND MEDIAN TIME SERVED IN PRISON LIFERS AND OFFENSE GROUPS WITH LESS THAN 100 CASES ARE DRITTED Maraha OFFENSES Mole Prisoners Paroled For First Time 12 6.5 Henibs LIFERS Hobisuel caming 949 Murder 1st CHART VI 945 4416 9 2

numerous groups released on parole during the period of this study. There were 1,302 men released in this classification and the median time served was 23.6 months and the middle 80 percent served between 15 Those committed for forgery and check offenses were the most

time served for the 370 women paroled for the first time during the five-year period. Because there were so few cases involved in each offense forgery. It will be noted in comparing the data on these three offenses for the women with that for the men that there was relatively little In Table 30a are shown the similar data relating to sentence and group, the detail relating to median sentence and time served could only be presented for three offenses: manslaughter, grand theft and the median time served for the women for grand theft was 25.7 months and for forgery 24.9 months, in each case about one and a half months difference. The women's median time for manslaughter cases was 25.1 months, two mouths less than that shown for the men's cases, however, greater than the corresponding median time served by the men.

the offenses that for men carry the greatest amount of prison servitude. Consequently, there is no question but that the time served by the women For all cases of women, the median time was 25.3 months, only six-tenths of a month less than the median time for men, but it must be recognized that there are relatively fewer eases of women involved in offenses such as murder first degree, habitual criminal and sex offenses, prisoners is as great as that of the men prisoners and, in some instances, may be very slightly greater.

the actual median time served for various offenses differs even when the median sentence is the same. However, it is of some interest to note the release on parole. The actual amount of time served gives a better indication of real differences among groups of cases than does the sentence set by the Adult Authority. As can be noted from the data in Table 30, In the presentation of data relating to time served and sentence in this study, the basic measure used is the amount of time served before relationship between the amount of time served before release and the length of sentence.

sentence prior to January 1, 1948, received good-time credits specified under Section 2920 of the Penal Code, except in a few instances where tence, by virtue of these statutory eredits. Of the total 8,468 men paroled during this five-year period, all but 374 fell into the group Consequently, the actual sentence set does not represent the actual time All persons committed to California prisons under an indeterminate such credits were disallowed or forfeited because of disciplinary action. a person had to serve before being discharged from his sentence. In nearly every case the total time to be served was semewhat less than the sencommitted before January I, 1948, and were on a credit earning basis.

cases of the 8,094 men who were on a credit-earning basis by length of sentence and median time served. There is shown also the actual calendar For those few cases serving sentences of only three years or less, this time for each sentence that would be served with benefit of eredits. The In Table C of the Appendix is presented the distribution of the percentages indicate the proportion of the total sentence time which is served in prison by the median case paroled in each sentence group.

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cent for the 20-year group and 64 percent for the 25-year group. Apparently, for the longer sentences a greater proportion of the total time was required to be served before release on parole than was the proportion of total time served represented by the median case paroled was slightly under 50 percent. For sentences over eight years, this proportion began to rise and was 56 percent for the 15-year group, 61 perences ranged from 3½ through 8 years, with one minor exception, the proportion slightly exceeded 50 percent. For those persons whose sencase for the shorter sentences.

noted among racial groups in the matter of time served is answered rather definitely by the data presented in Table 31. For the 17 specific the middle 80 percent of the cases. A close examination of these data the Negro group had a somewhat less median time served for nunder first degree and a somewhat greater median time served for murder second degree than did the whites. The Negro showed also slightly higher in time served before first parole in manslaughter and assault cases but The question of whether or not there are any differences to be groups the median sentence, the median time served and the range of will indicate that there are no consistent indications that any one racial group served langer periods of time than the others. For some reason, offenses in which there were more than 100 cases are shown by racial lower in burglary first degree, auto theft, rape and narcotice.

first degree but was somewhat lower than the white group in burglary offenses, grand theft, auto theft, forgery, sex offenses and narceties. Where relatively large differences are to be found in this table it The Mexican group was relatively higher than the white group in median time served for murder second degree, manslaughter and robbery

will usually be noted that the number of cases is small and consequently is inescapable that there is no evidence in these data to show that any one metal group is consistently required to serve more time for felony such differences cannot be considered of real significance. The conclusion offenses when compared with the others.

examination of the data by specific offenses must be made to determine just what influence the varying degrees of recidivism may have had on One other important factor that undoubtedly must influence the amount of time served before release from prison is that of the prior criminal records of prisoners, in Table 32 are presented data for the the prior record, median sentence, median time served, and the range of the middle 80 percent of the cases. Here, as might be expected, some at the time they were paroled; (2) those who had a prior record of a commitment to a jail or juvenile institution, which has been characterized as a misdemeanor prior; (3) those persons who have a record of baving served a prior term in prison; (4) these persons who have a record of having served two or more prior terms in prison. For all of the cases in this study, it will be noted that the median time for the first group was 24 months; for the second group, 22.4 months; for the third group, 28.2 months; and for the fourth group, 33.6 months. However, an 17 offenses having more than 100 men released on parole which show very definite differences are to be found. There are four classes of prior record shown: (1) those men who have no record of a prior commitment the amount of time served in prison.

manslaughter, the group with misdemeanor priors served about two months longer than the group with no priors. In the offenses of robbery was only about one month. In sex cases, however, this difference was more pronounced, being 11 months for the rape cases and 10 months for those charged with lewd and laseivious conduct with children. commitment served slightly more time before release than did those with no prior commitments. This was not true in the few cases of murder first degree but did hold true for all other offenses shown, The difference between these first two groups in time served, however, was usually very small. In such offenses as grand theft, auto theft, burglary, forgery and second degree, assault with a deadly weapon, and narcotics, the difference In property offenses, those persons with a misdemeanor type of prior

prior) makes it inevitable that the persons appearing in the latter two prior record groups will serve considerably longer periods of time. The offense of robbery first degree demonstrates this fact very clearly. Those pronounced. In some other offenses, such as anto theft, petty theft with prior and excupe from juil, the difference in time served between those The fact that any person who has served a prior prison term must serve at least 24 months before being eligible for parole (there are exceptions to this rule—it does not apply, for instance, to petty theft with persons who had no prior criminal record had a median time of 29 months. those with a misdemeanor prior the median was 34 months, for those who had had one prior prison it was 43\frac{1}{2} months and those who had been in prison previously at least two times it was 59 months. These rather pronounced differences can be observed in several of the offenses, burglary first degree, lewd and lassivious conduct being two of the more with one previous prison term and those with two or mare is not as great.

b. Reparoles

The past section has been devoted to an analysis of certain factors relating to 8,468 men who were released on parole for the first time during the five-year period of this study. There were, in addition, 2,029 men had been returned to prison for parole violation with a new felony commitment, while the remaining 1,360 had been returned to prison as techreleased on parole who were reparoled, that is, they had already been paroled at least once and had been returned to prison for parole violation and during this study were released again on parole. Of this number, 669 nical parole violators to finish their original terms of commitment.

Those persons who are returned to prison as parole violators with a new felony commitment are a group in which it is difficult to ascertain on a matter of further imprisonment on the original commitment as a result of the violation of parole. In some instances, a man is recommitted for a instances, it is very possible that the time they serve before reparole is more closely related to their original offense than it is to their latest comany satisfactory basis whether the time served before reparole was predominantly related to the new commitment or whether it was primarily and, presumably, the time he serves before reparole is largely related to the new offense. There are other cases in which men are recommitted for offenses of a less serious nature than their first commitment and in these much more serious offense than that for which he was first committed mitment,

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the amount of time served after return on technical charges among the different offense groups. Of the 10 groups shown in the table, the lowest median was 15 months in cases of auto theft and the highest 18.8 months although determining to a large extent the time served before first release on parole, has almost no effect with respect to the time served before cases was 16 months and the range for the middle 80 percent of the group was from 9 to 27 months. There is very little variation to be noted in n cases of rape. Apparently, the offense for which originally committed, their perole and subsequently reparoled, the time served can be directly Table 33 presents first the median time and the range of the middle 80 percent of the cases for each offense in which there were at least 25 cases In the case of the 1,360 persons returned for technical violation of considered as related to the parole violation. The next three tables show data with respect to the time served for this group of reparole cases. nvolved. The median time served before reparole for all of the technical reparole after return as a violator.

median time for the Negro group was in between, at 16.2 months. There is certainly no indication in these very small differences that race is a factor which differentiates in any way the amount of time served before parole after return for parole violation. While the white group served a median time of 15.9 months and the Mexican group 17 months, the Table 34 shows the relationship of race to time served before re-

reparole.

parole violators who were reparoled for each of the four different classifications of prior record which have been used in this study. Those In the study of men released on first parole, it was clear that recidivism had a very definite effect on the amount of time served. In persons who had no prior record of a commitment whatever showed a Table 35 the data presented show the median time served by technical median time of 16.4 months; those with a misdemeanor or prior record, 15.8; thuse who had served one previous term in prison, 15.9; and those who had served two or more previous terms in prison, 16.6 mouths.

2. DISCHARGE AT EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE

and served the final portion of their sentences in prison. Of this latter group, 545 had been pareled once, 257 had been pareled twice, and 44 had been pareled three times. The great majority of this group, 850 of the 879, had been last returned to prison because of a technical violation of their parole and only 29 had been last returned as a result of a During the five years covered by this study there were 1,355 men released from the prisons by reason of the expiration of their sentences. served their entire sentences in prison without interruption. The remaining 879 had been paroled and had been returned to prison as violators A little over one-third of these, 476 in all, had never been on parole and commitment for a new felony.

tendes. Actually, the sentences imposed in this group of 476 men ranged from eight months to 30 years. However, 75.2 percent of them had sentences of less than five years. This is a much larger percentage than was found in the proportion of men released on parele for the first time To a large extent, those persons who were never paroled but were discharged from prison on expiration were serving relatively short sen-

where only about 14 percent had been given sentences of less than five years.

parole, the median time served was 23.5 months. There were six offenses represented in this group in which there were more than 25 cases. The median time served and the range of time served for the middle 80 For the group discharged without ever having been released on percent of the cases is shown for these six offenses as follows:

	130 Banks 7	a trade depresent the probable
		Range of middle
Offense	Median	80 percent
Burglery, second degree 48	24.6	12-67
! :	21.5	11.50
	24.3	16.42
	220	12.39
Formery and cheeks 68	18.9	12-32
testatus iroto jan 70	19.8	12.28

grand theft, and forgery, the medians shown above are somewhat less than those shown in Table 30, relating to men paroled for the first time. Probably the fact that the maximum sentence in most auto theft cases times served were slightly greater than those shown in Table 30 for the and in cases of petty theft with a prior is five years, while the maximum sentences for the other offenses noted range from 10 to 14 years, influ-In the groups, auto theft and petty theft with a prior, the median men paroled the first time for these same offenses. In burglary second, ences the differences just noted.

in prison until discharge, the median time served since return was 16.2 months and the range of the middle four-fifths of the cases was from 9 to 26 months. In this group of cases there appeared to be no discernable relationship between time served until discharge and offense. The following data give the median time served for 11 offense groups violation of their paroles and who served the remainder of their sentences For the group of 850 men who were returned to prison for technical in which there were more than 25 eases;

	Number of cases	Mediere time serv 80 percent
Total	820	16.2
Robberg, first	388	16.5
Month second	댿	18.7
Francisco See	æ	16.3
Danglety, mrst	র্ক	18.0
Classed these	120	17.0
4 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	60	16.5
Doctor + 1	108	13.0
There's their with peror	04	13,5
Normatical checks	106	16.3
Towards Anna San	88	18.5
Paraile Lion Jan	60	5 E

ranged entirely between 15.5 and 18.7 in this respect. To a great degree the time served to expiration of sentence after return for technical parole violation approximates very closely the time served by technical Those offenses with five-year maximum sentences, namely, petty theft with a prior and auto theft (Sec. 503, Veb. Code), showed median times served of about thirteen and a half months; but the other offenses

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violators before reparole shown in Table 33. The cases shown above undoubtedly were not reparoled because of time left to be served on the original sentences was very limited.

the 250 cases of men was 24.8 months and the middle four-fiths of the cases ranged between 4 and 110 months. The full range was from a few deaths in the institutions of the department. Of these 250 were of adult men, two were women and four were Youth Authority wards. Of the 250 deaths of men, 202 were inmates who had never been paroled since as parole violators. The median time served in prison before death in During the five-year period 1945-1949 there was a total of 256 being committed to prison and 48 were immates who had been returned days to 22 years.

The racial distribution of the male deaths in prison was 167 white 10 other racial groups or 4.0 percent. This distribution is fairly repreor 66.8 percent, 25 Mexican or 10.0 percent, 48 Negro or 19.2 percent and sentative of the general racial distribution of the prison population.

4. EXECUTIONS

There were a total of 48 executions during the five-year period covered by this study, which included 47 men and one woman, all sentenced to death for the offense of murder, first degree. These also included three executions of federal prisoners. In the California cases every death penalty carries with it an automatic appeal to the Supreme Court and no execution can take place until such judgment is affirmed by this court. This means that several months must always elapse between the admission The median time between admission and execution in these cases was to prison of a person under such a penalty and the date of the execution. 14 months. The shortest period of time was six months and the longest 56 months; however, there were only five cases in which the interval exceeded two years.

Mexican, 13 Negro and one other. Their age at admission to prixon under the death penalty ranged from 19 to 53 years with a median age of 30 years. Thirteen of these persons had no record of a prior commit-The racial distribution of the 48 persons excented was 29 white, 5 ment, 12 had a prior record of a misdemeanor type and 23 had been committed previously to prison.

from which committed: Los Angeles 16, Alameda 7, Monterey 4, San Francisco 3, federal jurisdiction 3, Fresno 2, and one each from Imperial. Kern, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Marin, Sacramento, Shasta, San Joaquin, Humboldt, Mendoeino, Lassen and Santa Cruz The 48 persons executed were distributed as follows as to county

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FINDINGS

Some of the more interesting and significant facts developed in this

five-year study relating to prisoners are:

1. Approximately 13,000 new prisoners were received from the courts and approximately 4,300 more entered the prisons as returned parole violators. Nearly 9,000 were released on parole for the first time and over 2,000 were reparoled. About 1,400 other prisoners were released by discharge at the expiration of their sentences.

2. The ratio of men to women in new prisoners received from courts was about 24 to 1. The ratio of men to women in the resident population

in the prisons on December 31, 1949, was 32 to 1.

3. Of the men about 19 percent were committed for robbery, 19 percent for burglary, 17 percent for forgery, 15 percent for theft, 6 percent for homicide, 3 percent for rape and 6 percent for other sex offenses. Among the women over one-fourth (26.5 percent) were committed for forgery, about 20 percent for homicide, 19 percent for theft, 8 percent for robbery, 7 percent for burglary and 2 percent for sex offenses.

4. The 10 Southern California counties, estimated to have 55 percent of the state population during this period, committed 51 percent of the men and 54 percent of the women received in prison. The nine counties in the San Francisco Bay area with 27 percent of the state population sent about 20 percent of the men and 24 percent of the women received.

5. Of those committed to prison, 32.5 percent of the men and 30.5 percent of the women were under the age of 25 years when received. The

median age for mon was 29.3 years and for women 30.0 years.

6. The racial distribution of men committed to prison was 64.2 percent white, 20.5 percent Negro, and 13.0 percent Mexican; of women the percentage distribution was white 65.3, Negro 29.0, and Mexican 3.4.

7. Of the men received from court, about 26 percent had no record of a prior commitment for a criminal offense, 37 percent had been committed previously to jails or juvenile institutions and 37 percent had a

record of a prior commitment to prison.

8. Over one-third of the men committed bad a record of service in World War II and 44.7 percent reported some kind of a military service record. Of those in military service about 60 percent received an honorable discharge upon separation from service and about 40 percent a discharge less than honorable.

9. The great majority of the men received had been residents of the State for several years. Only 14 percent were found to have been in the State less than a year at the time of the commission of the offense for

which they were imprisoned.

10. The general intelligence rating of the men received approximated closely to that which would be expected among the general popu-

lation of the State.

11. Considerable variation was found among the counties and areas of the State in the number of men committed per 100,000 population. For the State as a whole it was 25.9 per year. Among the most populous counties, those having a population of over 100,000, the commitment rate ranged from 60.9 for San Josquin County to 7.6 for San Mateo County.

12. Men committed for different offenses tended to vary in age distribution. Those committed for sex offenses other than rape, for homicide offenses, for petty theft with a prior conviction and for forgery showed the highest median ages, while those committed for robbery and auto their showed the youngest median ages.

13. The relationship between offense and race among the men indicated that the white group had above average proportions in forgery, sex offenses other than rape, escape and auto theft; the Mexican group in narcotics, rape and assault, and the Negro in homicide, assault, narcotics and robbery. The latter showed relatively the lowest proportion of commitments for rape of any group.

14. The offense groups among the men which showed the greatest amount of recidivism were narcotics, theft, forgory and burglary; those having the least amount of prior record were homicide, rape and other sex offenses.

15. There were 8,468 men released on parele for the first time during the five-year period. The median time served in prison before release was 25.9 months. For the 370 women released on parele for the first time, the median time served was 25.3 months.

16. A life sentence for murder first degree results in a median time of imprisonment of 14 years for a man before parole, and a life sentence as a habitual criminal results in nearly 11 years of imprisonment on the average before parole.

the longest periods of time before parole were: murder second degree with a median time of 67.5 months; incest 46.5 months; escape from prison 45.8 months; level and lascivious conduct with child 44.4 months; massault to rape 37 months; askault to murder 36 months; and rape 35.7 months.

18. Those offenses in which men served the shortest periods of time before parole were: higuny 19.3 months, grand theft auto 19.5 months, escape from jail 20.0 months, petty theft with prior 21.2 months, and taking auto without owner's consent 21.7 months.

19. No differences of any significance were found among the racial groups of the men in the matter of time served before release on parole,

20. The amount of time served before release on parole bears a definite relationship to prior criminal record; the greater the degree of recidivism, the more time is served in prison.

21. Men returned to prison as technical parole violators serve a median time of 15 months before being released on parole again.

22. The median time served by men discharged directly from prison and never paroled was 23.5 months, 2.4 months less than the median of those paroled for the first time. The fact that the great majority who were discharged without being paroled were serving relatively short sentences accounts for this difference.

23. The median time served in prison by the 250 men who died in prison during the period of this study was 24.8 months. The full range of time served for this group was from a few days to 22 years.

24. During the five-year period there were a total of 47 men and one woman legally executed at San Quentin Prison, All of these were convicted of first degree nauder.

TABLES

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TABLE 1 MOVEMENT OF PRISON POPULATION 1945-1949

		м	(en		
Parole violators returned Escapes returned Returned from court Returned from State hospital Youth Authority commitments All other Total released Discharged, expiration of scatence Paroled First parole Reperole Died Excepted	Total	Adult	Youth Authority	Women	
Population, January 1, 1945	5,710	5,501	49	16	
Total received	22,383	18,654	2,923	80	
New commitments	13,037	12,512		52	
	4,317	4,218		10	
	277	234	81	7	
	1,445	1,410			
	122	113	}[
Youth Authority commitments	2,909		2,905		
All other	276	169		16	
Tutal released	17,194	14,1,19	2,427	64	
Discharged, expiration of sentence.	1,374	1,355		1	
Paroled	10,917	10.497		42	
First parole	8,638 .	8,468	ll	83	
Reparole	2,079	2,029		1	
Died	256	250	4		
Executed	48	67			
Escaped	293	248	21 (5	
To court.	1,462	1,423			
To State hospital	134	118			
To Youth Authority	2,402		2,399		
All other	308	181	al	1	
Population, December 31, 1949	10,899	10,036	545	33	
Population increase	5,189	4,535	496	1.	

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

OFFENSE GROUPS
PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT
1945-1949 TABLE 2

Offense	M	Men	Wo	Women
	Number	Porcent	Number	Percent
Total	12,512	100.0	525	100.0
Houriede Murder 1st Murder 2d Muralsugher Muralsugher by vehiele	788 204 25	स्माम् छ। ए.स.च्या	109 7 19 77	9.61 8.13 8.44 7.41
Rabbory Robbery 1st Robbery 2d Otber	2,339 1,401 763 175	28. 2.5. 2.1.5. 1.4.	14 18 18 18 18	F-100-4-0 80-4-0-4
Αωπουίε	610	4.4	25	5.5
Furglary Burglary 1st Burglary 2st Other	2,339 407 1.857 75	7.81 8.92 8.48 7.0	뜻가없	9.00 9.00 1.00
Theft, except guto	1,109	a, a,	42	17.5
Auto takit. Forgary and checks	2,113	18.0	· 8	1.3
Таро	384	3.1		0.3
Other sex offenses	762	1.9	•	1.7
Nareatics	401	6.	827	\$.
Mesape from Juli or comp. Mabitual eriminal	439 28	л о <u>ч</u>		
All other	421	ri ri	40	7.6

1645-1646 PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT E SIBAT

	Долиен			æ₩			ooitalingog etatë 1943-19	
1907 1907 1000,000 1000,000	It seems 4	тэфияМ	19d 19dmrM 000,001 goi/singeq	\$Girona (I	мучины	losme's	agarov A noitalisque shanamont ni	dasmirmons to sets to yluno.)
זיז	0.001	529	8.8Z	0.001	212,21	0.004	1/39'B	ToteT
1.1	1.340 1.787 1.787	68 961 1 9 82	0.15 4.52 7.72	8.08 8.88 8.71	981'Z 741' 1 756'9	8,48 8,85 8,81	602,3 817,5 873,1	Smuthum California Les Angales counties Les ather counties
2.1 2.1 8.0	2.42 2.0 2.7 8.7	1 P 86 87 481	2,91 8,42 8,01 2,81	8.8t 7.7 8.3 8.8	872,2 888 888 818	7.82 2.8 3.7 0.11	872,2 987 257 500,1	Apa Francisco Bay Area
1.3 1.2 1.2 1.2	7.12 5.9 1.01 1.3	15 95 16 16	616 259 917 016	2.2 15.2 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3	0.88.0 7.00,1 700,1 88.7	8.81 2.2 8.8 7.8	987,1 668 584 584	Eslance of State

TABLE 4 AGE AT ADMISSION PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

1945-1949

and the state of t	M	Мев	Wer	Wотне
	Number	Petrent	Number	Percent
Total	12,512	100.0	526	100.0
Doder 20	021	0.0		4.0
18.	347	2 1.6	e e e	1.0
20-24	3,447	27.6	139	26.5
S	818	4. B	51 22	8.¢
8 8 8 8	25. 26.	ကာ ကော ကော်ကို	8 # T	es es es es
24.	999	40	28	0.0
25-29 30-34	2,544	20.3	900	19.4
35-39	1,430	11.4	£6.	12.4
44-04 44-04	1,067	00 mg	51 1	
50-54 51-54	405	CO C	13	4.
60 and over	220	1.8	P ST	2.3
Median age.		28.3		30.0
Percent under 25 years of age		32.6		30.5

TABLE 5 RACE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

Tomes W	Percent Number Percent	100.001 825 100.00	343	20.5				
	Numb	Total 12,512		Negro 2,570	 _	10	. I	Cal

TABLES

TABLE 6

PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD

PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

1945-1949

2

	X	Meo	TV OI	Women
Lype of prior constitutions	Number	Percent	Number	Person
Total	12,512	100.0	525	100.0
No prior commisment. Prior jail or as juvenile only. Prior priece commitment. One prison Two prison	2.224 4.711 4.577 2.570 1,127 090	25.8 37.6 36.0 20.5 0.0 0.0	282 141 244 254 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
			_	

TABLE 7 BIRTHPLACE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

1 1 1 1 1	M	Мец	₩o	Women
sound on mor	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,512	100.0	525	100.0
Oplifornia Washin Rietas	2,306	18.4	101	14.2
North Central States	0004	19.7	110	0.02
Bouth Central States	4,209	33.7	190	5. c
Bouth Atlantia States	363	4.5	98	0.0
Other countries	852	en e	20 T	₹.₽
Canada	416	2.00	* 4	. C
Europe	198	# .	25	0.4
Const	740	1.1		

MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949 TABLE 8

Military record	Number	Percent
Total	12,512	100.0
No service tenord	6,913	66.3
Bervice record.	5,599	44.7
World Wax II	4,388 1,31	96.0
Sarvice record	6,599	0.001
Honorable disobarge. Jest than honorable disebarge. Dishemers the discharge. Not disebarged when admitted	3,375 1,281 366 377	60.3 22.9 10.1 6.7

TIME IN CALIFORNIA BEFORE OFFENSE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949 TABLE 9

The Contract of the Contract o	M	Men	Wo	Wornest
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, information known	12,243	0.001	23	100.0
Less than 6 months. 6-11 months. 1 year. 2 years. 3-4 years. 10 years and more.	1,124 597 885 784 1,218 1,785 1,785	944994 <u>4</u> 9964964	32 36 36 23 23 77 77	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0

PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT MARITAL STATUS TABLE 10 TABLES

1945-1949

Marita status	M	Men	₩	Women	
PERTINA DIGNAM	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	12,512	100.0	920	0.001	
Single. Married	4,619	386.9	210	6.03	
Divorced	1,957	±;	25	16.4	
Beparated. Annulled	1,46B H2	0.2	202	# P P P	
Widowad	351	80	9	13.2	

INTELLIGENCE RATING MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949 TABLE 11

Intelligence cating	Number	Percent
Total rated	12,263	0.001
Vary superior Superior Bright normal Normal Dull normal Dull const	38 852 2,031 5,445 1,066 1,066	

MEASURED EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949 TABLE 32

Educational measurement	Number	Percent
Total messured	102'11	100.0
Hittora te Grado 3 or less Grado 5 Grado 6 Grado 6 Grado 6 Grado 8 Grado 8 Grado 9-11 Grado 9-11	1,307 701 1,304 1,531 1,600 1,600 1,605 2,918 3,33	24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25

TABLE 13 OFFENSE AND AREA OF COMMITMENT MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

Offense	Total		ingdes inty	Southern	er 9 California ntica	Bay	rancisco area aties	Va.	amento Iley nties	Ve	Josquin lley otics		other ntice
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,512	4,172	33.3	2,185	17,5	2,475	19.3	1,037	8.8	1,907	15.2	738	fl.4
Momicide	768 (242	30.7	137	17.4	188	24.0	71	9.0	sai	18.1	46	5.6
Murder lat	224	71	31.7	30	17.4	51	22.8	IR.	8.0	32	14.3	13	5.8
Murder 2d	232	86	37.1	39	16.B	46	19.8	20	8.6	24	10.4	17	7.3
Manninughter	307	BU	26.1	52	16.9	86	26.0	32	10.4	43	14.0	14	4.6
Manufaughter, vehicle	25	í	20.0	7	28.0	6	24.0	1	4.0	4	16.0	2 :	H.O
Itabbery	2,339	1,058	45.2	304	18.0	535	22.9	166	7.1	216	9.2	62	2.6
Robbery lat	1,401	076	48.2	178	12.7	840	24.3	86	4.9	111	7.9	28	2.0
Robbery 2d	763	306	40.1	101	13.2	152	19.9	80	10.5	96	12.6	28	3.7
Other robbery	175	74	42.3	25	14.3	43	24.6	LB	10.3	Ď	5.1	6	3.4
Авявийе	610	175	28.7	103	16.9	115	18.9	65	10.6	119	19.5	33	5.4
Assault, deadly weapon	531	155	29.2	89 (16.8	99	18.6	54	10.2	107	20.1	27	5.1
Other assent;	79	20 (25.3	14	17.7	15	20.3	11	13.9	12	15.2	6	7.6
Burgiary	2,330	864	34.3	437	16.7	481	20.6	169	7.2	303	13.0	,,,,	
Burglary 1st	407	128	31.4	62	15.2	104	25.6	32	7.9	55	13.5	145 26	6.2
Burglary 2d	1,867	656	35.3	362	19.5	859	19.3	182	7.1	232	12.5	116	6.4 6.3
Other burglary	75	20	26.7	13	17.3	18	24.0	5	6.7	16	21.3	3	4,0
Theft, except suto	1,109	469	42.3	148	13.3	210	18.9	82			10.0		
Crand theft	817	334	40.9	108	13.3	167	20.4	82 76	7.4	147	13.8	53	4.6
Potty theft with prior	198	68	44.9	22	11.2	33	10.8		9.3	90	11.0	42	5.2
Receiving stolen property	96	47	48.0	18	18.7	10	10.8	4 2	2.1 2.1	4.3	21.9	6	3.1
and another the person	BO	7.	40.0	1.0	10.1	10	10.4	: 2	2.1	[4	14.6	្ ១[6.2

Auto theft	776	272	35.1	111	14.3	118	15.2	58	7.5	155	20.0	61	7.9
Forgery	2,113	540	25.8	438	20.7	318	L&,n	182	8.6	467	22.1	168	8.Û
Rape	784	92	24.0	87	22.7	83	21.1	27	7.0	55	14.3	42	10.9
Other sex offenses. Lewd & lactivious conduct. Sodomy Perversion Incest. Other	762 483 68 122 53 46	160 100 14 23 8 9	21.0 21.9 24.1 18.9 16.1 19.6	176 115 7 23 13 8	23,1 23.8 12.1 27.0 24.5 17.4	173 123 11 30 5	22.7 25.6 19.0 24.6 9.4 8.7	105 65 7 14 10 9	13.8 12.5 12.1 11.5 18.0 10.6	94 41 14 16 14 9	12.3 8.5 24.0 13.1 26.4 19.5	54 33 5 0 3 7	7.1 6.8 8.7 4.9 5.7 15,1
Narcotics	404	160	89.6	61	[6,1	no.	24.5	28	6.9	4.8	11.0	3	2.0
Евсарін	439	83	18.9	109	24.8	51	11.6	13	9.8	128	29.2	25	5.7
All other,	450	119	28.5	74	10.4	105	23.3	4!	9.1	72	18.0	89	8.7

TABLE 13a

OFFENSE AND RATIO OF COMMITMENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY COUNTY COUNTIES WITH AVERAGE POPULATION OVER 100,000 MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

1945-1949

County	Total	Homi- cide	Robbery	Assult	Burglary	Theit except suto	Auto theft	Forgery	Каре	Other sex offenses	Nar- colics	Ексара	All
State	25.9	1.7	4.8	1.3	4.8	2.3	1.6	4.4	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
Los Angeles.	22.4	1.3	5.7	0.9	4.3	2.5	1.5	2.9	9.5	อ.ก i	0.19	0.4	0.6
San Francisco.	24.5	1.R	7.1	1.0	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.9	1.5	0.1	1.0
Alameds	19.3	1.7	4.0	1.1	4.2	2.0	0.6	2.5	0.6	9.8	0.7	0.4	6.7
Keen	25 .2	3.3	4.5	1.0	4.9	0.7	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.4	2.7	1.1
Orange	24.5	1.6	4.3	1.5	3.0	1.3	1.5	6.2	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0
Riveraide	47.8	1.9	4.9	2.6	9.7	3.4	3.0	11.8	2.4	5.0	1.1	0.6	1.3
San Bernardino	25.3	2.8	3.9	1.0	4.6	1.0	1.4	5.4	1.0	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.6
San Diego	20.0	0.5	3.5	0.6	4.7	1.6	0.7	3.7	0.4	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Coutra Costa	E. 91	2.0	3.3	0.9	3.R	0.8	0.4	2.4	0.6	2.5	0.3	1.5	0.8
San Mateo	7.6	0.3 j	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1	J	0.3
Santa Clura.	15.8	0.9	2.6	O. 4	3.8	1.3 ₁	0.7	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5

												_	
Solano	20.8	0.5	I.8	?	4.3	1.1	1.9	4.0	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.5	1.3
Speramento	45.0	a.0	9.1	3.0	7.5	4.7	2.2	5.0	0.8	4.0	2.1	2.5	1.1
Prestic	39.5	2.3	5.7	1.9	6.4	2.8	3.5	7.9	1.2	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.0
San Joaquin	60.9	9.6	8. L	1.2	11.3	5.3	3.9	13.8	1.2	2.4	2.3	3.9	1.5
Stanislane	20.9	0.8	9.4	0.8	5.0	3.8	1.7	9.1	0.7	1,2	,	2.3	1.1
Tulare	49.0	2.4	3.3	4.1	8.4	2.4	2.6	13.9	1.6	2.5	0.4	4.9	8.4
Monterey	27.9	2.9	4.2	1.4	6.9	1.9	2.1	6.9	2.3	8.9	0.8	2.5	2.1

MALIFORNIA PRISONER

TABLE 14 OFFENSE AND AGE AT ADMISSION MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

Offeran	Total				A.	ge ut udmia	aino io yes	ıra				Median	Percent under
		Under 20	20 24	25 29	30 -34	35-30	40 –14	45 4Ω	50-5 4	55–59	60 & over	846	25 years
Tatal	12,512	621	3,447	2,5 44	1,800	1,420	1,087	787	405	251	220	29.3	32.6
Homicide Murder 19t Murder 2d Manslaughter Manslaughter, vehicle	789 224 232 307 23	44 16 16 12	134 41 84 56 8	124 39 29 48 8	114 31 38 42 3	96 26 29 38 3	92 18 28 44 2	59 17 26 23 3	48 13 13 20 2	36 13 10 13	81 10 8 11	34.0 32.7 34.9 34.3 32.5	22.5 25.4 21.6 22.1 12.0
Robbery 1st. Robbery 1st. Robbery 2d. Other robbery.	2,339 1,401 763 176	196 128 54 14	1,024 644 314 66	577 340 192 45	261 141 101 19	141 74 55 12	77 38 31 8	33 20 11 2	19 7 4 8		3 J t	24.5 24.3 25.2 25.8	52.2 55.1 48.2 45,7
Assault dendly weapon Other assault	010 631 79	20 23 2	121 169 12	128 115 13	89 : 90 :	82 70 12	58 50 8	45 36 . 9 :		19 13 6	15 13 2	31.7 31.1 36.5	23,9 24,9 17.7
Burglary Burglary 1st Burglary 22 Other burglary	2,339 407 1,857 75	128 34 93 2	775 42 617 16	303 94 395 14	350 65 252 12	246 34 204 8	168 19 141 8	84 12 64 8	37 3 23 2	23 2 18 3	16 2 12 2	27.2 28.4 27.4 32.3	38.6 43.2 37.6 24.0
Their, except auto Cannot theft Petty theft with prior Receiving stolen property	1,109 817 196 96	20 20	208 172 9 27	211 157 - 27 27	175 133 30 12	145 164 30 11	127 88 31 8	115 73 37 5	49 30 15 4	33 19 13 1	26 21 4 1	33.3 32,2 40.5 28.9	20.6 23.5 4.6 28.1

Auto thelt	775	83	304	18 1	1 85	CĐ	82	"	l 6		1	25.0	49.9
Forgety	2,113	27	371	434	390	322	220	170	99	52	38	32.0	18.8
ltape	384	37	128	71	49	32	26	22	អ	3	7	26.9	43.0
Other ser offenses. Lewd & Isacivious conduct. Sodomy Perversion Incost Other	702 483 98 122 53 48	13 5 4 2	64 35 10 8	31 58 4 33 1 7	85 51 7 13 1	120 78 11 22 11 4	125 70 6 28 16 5	94 61 8 9 13	56 33 4 12 5	64 40 2 9 3	64 49 2 8 3 2	40.5 40.7 36.5 41.2 44.9 32.3	10.1 8.9 24.1 8.2 21.7
Narcotics	404	4	กร	73	72	56	46	! 36	11	7	4	82.1	24.5
Eacapes	439	29	1881	76	6R	51	41	21	10	2	3	28.3	38.0
All other	450	15	8.5	82	63	54	5 5	87	83	14	12	33.4	22.2

TABLE 15 OFFENSE AND RACE MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

Offenso	Total	W	bite	Me	rdean	Ne	gro	Ott	ier
Uneass	1000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,512	550,8	64,2	1,628	13.0	2,570	20.5	281	2.3
Homicida	788	348	44.2	125	15.B	278	85.3	37	4.7
Murder let	224	123	54.9	20	8.9	59	30.8	12	5.4
Murder 2d	232	99	42.7	36	15.5	87	37.5	10 [4.8
Manalaughter	807	110	85.8	63	20.5	119	38.8	15	4.9
Manelaughter, vehiclo	25	16		- 5		8 [• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Robbers	2,839	1,323	58.6	307	13.1	860	28.6	41	1,7
Robbery lat.	1,401	886	61.8	138	9.0	373	26.6	24	1.7
Robbery 2d	783	367	48,1	148	19.4	237	31.1	11	1.4
Other robbery	175	20	61.4	21	12.0	58	33.2	6	3.4
Assault	610	252	41.3	138	22.6	197	32.3	23	8.5
Assault, dradiy weapon	530	216	40.7	126	23.8	171	32,3	17	3.2
Other assault	80	36	45.0	12	15.0	25	32.5	6	7.5
Burglary	2,339	1,485	63.5	293	12.5	507	21.7	54	2.3
Burglary Ist	407	247	60.7	58	14.2	₽4.	23,1	8	2.0
Burglary 2d	1,857	1,197	64.5	227	12.2	392	21.1	41 [2.2
Other burgiary	75	41	54.6	8	10.7	21	28.0	5	6.7
Theft, except auto	1,109	686	61.8	138	12.3	274	24.7	13	1.2
Grand theft	817	819	63,5	98	12.0	189	23.1	11	1.4
Petty theft with prior	196	112	67.1	25	12.8	57	29.1	2	1.0
Receiving stolen property	96	55	67.3	13	13.5	28	29.2		

Auto theft	775	526	67.9	105	13.5	123	15.9	21	2.7
Formery	2,113	1,881	88.1	54	2.5	179	8.5	19	0.9
Rape	384	210	54.7	108	27.5	58	14.6	. 12	3.1
Other sex officiaes Level & laseivious conduct Sodomy Perversion Incest Other	762 483 66 1 122 53 46	600 399 37 08 45 30	79.9 82.6 63.8 80.2 84.9	77 48 12 8 5	10.1 9.9 20.7 6.6 9.4	68 27 8 13 2 8	7.6 5.6 13.8 10.6 3.8	18 9 1 3 1	2.4 1.9 1.7 2.6 1.9
Narcotica	404	78	24.0	158	39.1	121	30.0	28	6.9
Escape	439	314	71.5	75	17.1	42	9.6	8	1.8
All other	450	322 -	71.5	54	12.0	67	14.9 i	7	1.8

CAUFORNIA PRÍSONERS

TABLE 16 OFFENSE AND PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

Offense	Total	No prior			jail or venile	Олер	тівор	Two or more prisons		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	12,612	3,224	25.8	4,711	87.7	2,570	20.5	2,007	16,0	
Homicide Murder 1st. Murder 2d	788	460	58 4	190	24.1	95	12.1	443	5.4	
	994	123	54.9	69	26.3	26	11.6	16	7.2	
	232	140	60.3	49	21.1	28	12.1	16	6.5	
Manslaughter, vehicle	307 25	182 15	59.3	73 9	23.8	1	13.0	12	a.g	
Robbery Ist Robbery 2d Other robbery	2,339	780	33.3	956	40.9	379	16.2	224	9.6	
	1,401	516	36.8	537	38.3	221	15.8	127	9.1	
	763	208	27.3	357	46.8	126	16.5	72	9.4	
	175	86	32.0	62	35.4	32	18.3	25	14.3	
Assault, deadly weapon	610	215	35.2	225	35.9	117 /	19.2	53	8.7	
	580	174	32.8	195	36.8	111	21.0	50	9.4	
	80	41	51.2	30	37.5	6	7.5	3	3.8	
Burglary Burglary 1st Burglary 2d Other burglary	2,339	337	14,0	947	40.5	545	23.3	619	22.2	
	407	82	20,1	150	36.9	104	25.6	71	17.4	
	1,857	234	12,6	777	41.9	422	22.7	424	22.8	
	75	11	14,6	20	26.7	20	26.7	24	32.0	
Theft, except auto Grand theft Petry theft with prior Receiving stolen property	t,109	210	18.9	342	36.8	259	28.1	268	24.2	
	817	194	23.7	283	34.6	208	25.5	132	16.2	
	195	E	0.5	26	13.8	62	31.6	107	54.6	
	96	15	15,6	33	34.4	19	19.8	29	30.2	

Auto theft	775	88	11.4	377	48.6	178	23.0	132	17.0
Forgery	2,113	365	17.2	788	37.3	626	24.9	435	20.6
Rape	384	199	B1.8	122	31.8	540	13.0	13	3.4
Other sex offenses Lewd & Inscirious conduct Sodomy Perversion Inscir Other	762 483 58 122 53 46	380 258 22 50 38 14	49.9 59.4 97.9 45.1 58.5	200 121 19 34 9	26.2 25.1 32.8 27.9 17.0	112 68 8 18	14.7 14.1 13.8 14.7 17.0	70 36 9 15 4 6	9.2 7.4 15.5 12.3 7.5
Namedics	404	49	12.1	161	39.8	104	25,8	90	22.8
Escape	439	11	2.5	269	61.3	94	21.4	0.5	14.8
All other	459	140	\$1.1	134	20.8	RI	18,0	95	21.1

TABLE 17 OFFENSE AND MILITARY RECORD MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

			Service record								
. Offense	Total	No service record	To	ta)	Honorable	disoharge	Less than bonorable discharge				
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	12,512	6,913	8,599	44.7	9,375	27.0	2,224	17.7			
Homicide	788	508	280	85.5	214	27.2	66	8.3			
Murder 1st	224	148	76	33.9	57	25.4	19	8.5			
Murder 2d	282	139	93	40.1	67	28.9	26	11.2			
Mauslaughter	307	208	99 !	82.2	99	25.7	20	6.5			
Manslaughter, vehicle	25	13	12	48.0	11	44.0	1	4.0			
Hobbery	2,339	1,139	1,200	51.3	712	80.4	488	20.9			
Robbery (st	1,401	673	728	52.0	444	31.7	264	20.3			
Robbery 2d	763	377	386	50.6	219	28.7	167	21.9			
Other robbery	175	89	86	49.1	49	28.0	37	21,1			
Asseult.	610	395	215	36,2	154	25.2	61	10.0			
Assault, deadly weapon.	531	345	186	36.0	131	24.7	55	10.3			
Other assault	79	50	29	36.7	23	29.1	6	7.6			
Borglary	2,339	1,317	1,022	43.7	534	22.8	488	20.9			
Burglary 1st	407	247	160	39.3	88	21.6	72	17.7			
Burglary 2d	1.857	1,027	830	44.7	429	23,1	401	21.6			
Burglary 2dOther burglary	75	43	32	42.7	17	22,7	15	20.0			
Theft, except auto	1,109	703	406	36.6	257	23.2	149	13.4			
Grand theft	R17 .	496	321	39.3	207	25.3	114	14.0			
Petty theft with prior	196	138	58	29.8	34	17.3	24	12.3			
Receiving atolen property	96 8	69	27	28.1	16	18.7	11	11.4			

Auto theft	775	102	373	48.1	161	20.8	212	27.3
Vorgety	2,118	952	1,161	54.9	717	33.P	4 44	21.0
Rape	384	211	173	45.0	118	30.7	55	14.3
Other sex offenses. Lewd & Issciviate conduct. Sodomy Sex pervension. Incest. Other	762 483 48 122 53 40	466 284 42 68 43 29	290 199 16 54 10	38.9 41,2 27.6 44.8 18.9 37.0	223 156 13 35 7 12	29.8 82.3 22.4 28.7 13.2 26.1	72 43 8 19 3 5	9.6 8.9 5.2 15.6 6.7 10.9
Narcotics	404	316	88	21.8	68	14. 4	30	7.4
Facape	439	230	209	47.8	104	29.7	106	23.9
All other	450	274	176	39.1	123	27.3	53	11.8
_								

TABLE 18 OFFENSE AND TIME IN STATE MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

		Time in state before affrage											
Offense	Total known	Less than	ole yesr	1-2 3	F0.60	3-4;	rears	5-9	years) По учата	and over		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Procent		
Total	12,242	1,721	14.1	1,710	14.0	1,216	រ. ១	1,795	14.7	5,789	47.3		
Homicide. Murder lat. Murdet 2d. Manslaughter. Manslaughter, vehicle.	769 218 225 301 25	72 27 290 21 4	9.4 12.4 8.9 7.0 16.0	J17 32 31 50 4	15.2 14.7 13.8 16.6 16.0	111 28 30 51 2	14.4 12.8 13.3 16.9 8.0	127 31 38 56 2	16.5 14.2 16.9 18.6 8.0	342 100 106 123 13	44.5 45.9 47.1 40.9 52.0		
Robbery 1st	2,301 1,384 744 173	341 203 110 25	14.8 14.8 14.8 15.0	371 208 133 30	15.1 15.0 17.9 17.3	263 143 96 24	11.5 10.3 12.9 13.9	271 229 116 27	16.1 16.6 15.4 15.6	995 590 290 66	41.5 43.3 39.0 36.2		
Assault. Assault, deadly weapon Other assault	593 518 77	64 58 6	10.8 11.2 7.8	99 28 1 4	16.7 16.5 18.2	75 62 13	12.7 12.0 16.9	88 78 10	14.8 16.1 13.0	267 233 34	45.0 45.2 44.1		
Burglary Eurglary 1st Eurglary 2d Other burglary	2,285 397 1,817 71	422 89 317 16	18.5 22.4 17.4 22.6	328 44 270 14	14.4 11.1 14.9 19.7	231 45 7 182 4	10.1 (1,3 10.0 5.6	303 55 242 5	19.8 14.1 13.3 7.1	1,001 163 806 32	43.7 41.1 44.4 45.1		
Theft, except note	1,077 793 191 93	129 104 13 12	72.0 13.1 6.8 12.9 (146 110 17	13.5 13.0 8.9 20.4	98 78 15 10	9.1 9.2 7.8 10.8	18 2 136 36 10	16.9 (7.1 18.8 10.8	522 370 110 42	48.5 46.7 67.6 45.1		

Auto theit	764	150	19.6	92	12.0	47	6.2	110	14.4	785	47.8
	2,075	315	15.2	274	13.2	166	8.0	298	14.4	1,022	49.2
2000)	377	41	10.9	4.5	11.9	34	9.0	36	9.6	221	58.6
Itape Other sex offenses Lewd & lactivious conduct Sodomy Sex perversion Incest Other	732 467 54 115 84 45	52 33 4 7 5	7.1 7.1 7.4 6.1 9.8 6.7	78 49 8 11 4 6	10.7 10.5 14.8 9.6 7.8 13.4	05 41 5 8 5	8.0 8.8 9.3 7.0 9.8 13.3	88 59 9 8 5	12.0 12.6 18.7 7.8 11.8	449 285 28 80 31 25	61.8 61.0 61.8 69.5 60.8 56.6
Nazcutica	398	14	3.5	39	9.8	28	7.0	68	16.6	251	63.1
Lacape	431	75	17.4	63	14.8	63	14.6	5.5	12.8	175	40.6
All other	440	16	10.5	67	15.2	37	8.4	71	15.1	219	49.8
		II .		·							

TABLE 19 OFFENSE AND MARITAL STATUS MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

Offense	Total	8 6	ngla	Me	urrical	Divorced and annulled		Separated		Widowed	
- \-		Number	Percent	Number	Ferent	Nutuber	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,512	4.819	36.8	4,127	33.0	1,949	15.6	1,456	11.7	351	2.8
Huminide Murder 1st. Murder 2d Manelaughter Manelaughter, vehicle	788 224 232 307 25	234 70 70 86 6	29.7 31.2 30.2 28.7	248 55 62 121 10	31,5 24,6 26,7 39,4	96 97 21 35	12.2 16.5 9.1 \$1.4	96 25 24 33	10.9 11.2 10.3 10.7)24 37 56 30 2	15.7 16.5 23.7 9.8
Robbery Robbery 1st. Rubbery 2d Other robbery	2,339	1.080	46.2	723	30.9	262	11.2	260	11.1	14	0.6
	1,401	637	45.6	459	32.7	162	11.5	140	10.0	4	0.3
	763	363	46.3	228	29.9	78	10.2	97	12.7	7	0.9
	175	90	51.4	37	21.2	22	12.6	23	18.1	3	1.7
Assault deadly weapon Other samult	610	191	31.3	239	39.2	69	11.8	98	16.1	13	2.1
	531	172	32.4	202	37.9	61	11.6	84	16.8	12	2.3
	79	19	24.1	37	46.8	8	10.1	14	17.7	1	1.3
Burgiary lat	2,339	1,059	45.3	653	27.9	122	13.8	262	11.2	43	1.8
	407	191	46.9	111	27.3	54	3.2	43	10.6	8	2.0
	1,857	838	45.1	515	27.7	261	1.1	209	11.2	34	1.8
	75	30	40.0	27	36.0	7	9.3	10	13.4	L	1.3
Thoft, except auto Grand theft Petty theft with prior Receiving stalen property	1,109	386	34.4	391	35.3	167	15.0	129	11.6	51	3.7
	817	274	33.5	304	37.2	115	14.1	98	12.0	26	3.2
	196	70	35.7	47	24.0	42	21.4	24	12.3	13	6.6
	96	37	38.6	40	41.7	10	10.4	7	7.3	2	2.1

Auto theft	775	3112	50,6	181	23.3	107	13.8	83	11.5	6	0.8
Furgery	2,113	398	18.7	800	37.9	577	27.3	203	13.9	47	2.2
Rape	384	136	35.4	173	45.1	42	10.9	27	7.0	6	1.6
Other ser offenses Level & lascivims conduct Sodomy	762 : 483 68	251 141 32	32.9 29.2 55.2	272 175 14	. 24.1	87 7	15.3 18.0 12.1	71 45 3	9.3 9.3 5.2	44 35 2	5.8 7.3 3.4
Sex perversion Incort Other	122 53 46		55.7	24 36 21	21.3 67.0	19 7 4	15.6 18.2	8 7 8	6.6 13.2	3 3	0.8 5.7
Narcotion	404	170	42.1	153	a7.9	35	8.6	40	9.9	В	1.5
Escape	439	193	44.0	103	23.8	85	19.3	56	12.R	2	0.4
All other	450	136	30.2	191	42.5	63	14.0	65	12.2	5	₹,1

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

TABLE 20 OFFENSE AND INTELLIGENCE MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

1945-1949

ОПопис	Total	Sup	erioz	Bright	Dollunin	Non	mel .	Doll 1	00£018]		derline efective
		Number .	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,263	890	7.3	2,031	16.6	5,445	44.4	2,312	16.8	1,585	12.9
Hamicide.	748	28	3.8	DR	13.2	283	37.8	176	23.5	162	21.7
Murder Jal	194	5	2.6	31	16.0	78	40.2	44	22.7	36	18.5
Murder 2d	229	14	6.1	93	14.4	84	36.7	60	21.6	48	21.0
Mandaughter	300	6 1	2.0	33	11.0	113	37.6	74	24.7	74	24.7
Mansiaughter, vehicle	25	3	12.0	2	8.0	8	32.0	8	32.0	4	18.0
Robbers	2,305	251	5.9	354	15.3	1,021	44.8	455	19,8	339	14.7
Robbery 1st	1,378	95	6.9	255	18.5	627	45.5	244	17.7	157	15.4
Robbery 2d	754	30	4.0	78	10.3	324	43.0	173	22.9	149	19.8
Other mbbery	173	10	8.8	21	12.1	70	40.5	39	22.5	93	19,1
Assault	597	19	3.2	50	8.4	237	39.7	146	24.4	145	24.3
Assault, deadly weapon	510	16	3.1	42	8.1	204	39.8	130	25.0	127	24.5
Other sasnult	78	3	3.8	8	10.3	33	42.3	18	20.5	18	23.1
Burglary	2,294	148	6.5	374	16.3	1,088	47.4	419	18.3	265	31.5
Burglary lat.		25	6.8	56	14.0	187	46.9	73	18.3	58	14.5
Burgtary 2d	1,822	119	6.5	302	16.6	672	47.R	331	18.2	198	10.9
Other burglary	73	4	5.5	16	21.9	29	39.7	15	20.6	9	12.3
Their, except auto	780.1	99	9.1	215	19.8	456	42.0	174	16.0	143	18.1
Grand theft.	803	81	10.1	156	20.6	325	40.6	122	15.2	109	18,6
Petly theft with prior	189	"# l	3.7	31	16.4	92	48.7	39	20.6	20	10.5
Receiving stolen property.	95	11 1	11.6	ĬB	19.0	39	41.0	13	13.7	14	14.7

				_			_				
Auto theft	758	32	4.2	122	16.1	1 2056	47.4	149	19.6	₽6	12.7
Forgery	2,081	288	13.8	485	23.3	967	46.0	259	12.5	92	4.4
Raps	382	20	5.2	42	11.0	161	42.2	91	23.8	68	t7.8
Other sex offenses	750 476	42	8.7 8.8	116 7 <u>1</u>	15.5 14.9	358 232	47.4 48.7	134 77	17.9 16.2		10.5
Sex perversion	57 120	14	8.8 11.7 7.7	19 11	14.0 15.8 21.2	22 54 25	38.6 45.0 48.1	15 21 10	25.3 17.5 19.2	7 12 2	12.3 10.0 3.8
Other	52 45			1,	15.6	23	51.1	11	24.4	4	8.9
Nurcotics.	392	15	3.8	45	11.5	167	42.6	104	26.5	61	15.6
Kacape	429	16	3.7	et .	14.2	157	36.G	114	28.6	\$1	18.9
All naber	440	25	5.7	68	15.8	203	46.1	110-	20.4	54	12.3

CALAFORNIA PRISONERS

TABLE 21 OFFENSE AND GRADE ACHIEVEMENT SCORE MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

Offense	Tatal	Grade 3	and under	Grade 4	4, 5 and 6	Grade	7 and 8	Grade 9,	10 and 11	Grade 12	and over
Ontenge	tented	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	108,11	1,367	12.1	3,550	31.5	3,106	27.5	2,918	25.8	355	8.1
Homicide	686 168	183 83	27.5 20.9	232 54	34.8 34.2	118 28	17.7 17.7	117	17.6	16	2,4 2,5
Murder 2d	207	61	20.8	76	34.2 36.7	25 34	18.4	39 40	24.7 19.3	1 1	2.5
Mandaughter	279	94	33.7	95	34.0	50	17.9	35	12.6	, ,	1.8
Manulaughter, vehicle	22			7		6		3		ĩ	
Robbery	2,185	233	10.7	689	81.5	652	29.8	586	26.0	48	2.0
Robbery 1st	1,329	99	7-4	382	28.7	418	31.5	406	90.5	24	1,8
Robbery 2d	698 158	116 18	16.6 11.4	247	35.4	193 41	27.7	127	18.2	15	2.1
Other robbery	158	1.6	11.4	60	38.0	41	25.9	35	22.2	4	2.5
Assault	535	136	25.4	208	38.9	110	20.6	74	17.8	7	1,3
Assault, deadly weapon.	466	137	25.1	181	38.8	94	20.2	67	14.4	7	1,5
Other saspult	69	10	27.5	27	39.2	16	23.2	7	10.1		
Burglary	2,139	220	10.3	870	31.3	638	20.8	555	28.0	58	2.6
Burglary 1st.	379	46	12.1	128	33.8	101	26.7	91	24.0	13	3.4
Burglary 2d	1,694	166	B.R	521	30.8	518	30.6	448	26.4	41	2.4
Other burglary	66	8	12.1	21	31,8	19	28.8	16	24.3	2	3.0
Theft, except auto	982	(00	10,2	307	31.2	258	26.3	262	26.7	55	5.6
Grand theft	730	76	10.4	222	30.4	186	25.5	200	27.4	46	6.3
Petty theft with prior	186	17		58	34.9	47	28.3	40	24.1	•	2.4
Receiving stolen property.	9 9	7 ;	. A.L.	27	31.4	25	29.1	22	25,6	5 ;	5.8

Auto theft	710	59	8.3	242	34.1	220	31.0	170	23.9	19	2.7
Forgery	1,937	85	4.4	458	23.6	559	28.9	732	37.8	103	6.3
Даре	353	64	18.1	134	38.0	94	26.6	65	15,6	6	1.7
Other sex offensor, Lowd & Issaivious conduct. Sudomy Sex perversion. Incest, Other	681 409 54 108 46	102 67 13 10 5 7	15,4 16,4 24,1 9,3	213 126 16 42 16 13	32.2 30.8 20.6 38.9	155 88 14 25 13 15	23,5 21.5 25.9 23,1	187 114 8 28 11 8	25.3 27.9 11.1 25.9	24 14 5 2 1 1	3.6 3.4 9.3 2.8
Nazcotica	849	71	20.3	122	35.0	88	25.2	62	17.8	6	1.7
Essape	388	65	16.6	152	39.2	97	25.0	70	18.0	4	1,0
All other	286	49	12.4	129	32.6	116	20,8	88	21.7	16	4.0

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

TABLE 22

AREA OF COMMITMENT AND RACE MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

Area	Total	¥	White	. X	Mexican	χ	Negro	, 5 	Other
		Namber	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Pernest	Number	Percent
Total	12,512	8,D33	54.3	1,023	18.0	2,670	20.5	281	65
Southern California. Les Angeles 9 other counties.	6,867 4,172 2,185	3,889 8,462 1,437	91.2 58.5 66.7	3,000 818 882	17.8	1.380 1.563 323	25.58 2.65.58	282	0.0 0.0
San Francisco Bay Arts. San Francisco. Alsmeds. ? nebre counties.	2,476 888 896 818	1,578 412 381 586	68.7 5.68.0 72.68.0	25 5 5 5 7	0 10 10 E	203 203 156	27.4 26.8 37.8 18.8	E # = 8	ପାଇଟିଆ ପ୍ରୟେକ୍ତୀ
Balance of State. 10 Sacraneuto Valley. 2 San Josephin Falley. 22 other counties.	3,690 1,037 1,907 738	2,588 727 1,260 579	98.7 1.05 1.85 1.35	\$284 384 39	13.0	151 151 108 108	13.8 16.8 14.8	35-48	9 69 99 B
Selected Countles		ļ							
Imperial Ken. Orange. Riverside. Braverside. San Dernardino. San Dingo.	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	110 121 121 122 123 124 125 126 127	# 53 88 8 % 5 1 6 6 4 8	효합도함들학	\$60 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	#852234	81.20 6.20 6.20 6.20 6.20 6.20 6.20 6.20 6	∓ B ≈ 1 1 − 40 ×	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Contra Cera Basta Clara	273	143	80.8 72.8	12 岛	40 70 44 64	32	32.3 B.1	9 69 60	F
Bacrazoeuto. Franco.	533	313	5. S.	# 2	20 00	- šť	21.8	\$ 0	3.0
Sen Josephin Stanislaus Tolare	181 348	323 185 278	7 E	ã£	F 60 60		20 c	*a *	2 0
Mosterey	187	121	61.4	3	¥.	19	6.1	2	6.1

TABLES

22

AREA OF COMMITMENT AND PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD
MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT
1945-1949 TABLE 23

	E	8	No price	Page 1	Misdemeanow	8	I priece	8 H B 8	2 or more prison
Ara	3	Namber	Percent	Number	Percent	Nomber	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,512	3,224	8.88	112'5	37.7	2,570	20.5	2,007	18.0
Southern California. Les Angeles. 9 other compains	8,357 4,172 2,136	2. 2. 2. 2.	28.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85 1.85	2,453 1,635 819	20 80 80 E of &	1,289 878 481	28.25 2.15 2.15	\$ \$ 8	16.5 16.9 14.7
San Pracisco Bay Ares But Fracisco Alamais 7 other countes	2,476 908 685 813	1888 1888 1888 1888	82 82 82 4. 4. 4. 4.	252 252 253 254	8.53.8 8.53.8 8.17	283 841 156	22 25 25 1.05 1.05	2522 252 252 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	17.3 18.5 18.6 14.8
Balance of State 10 Secremento Valiza 7 San Juagim Valley 22 other counties.	2,880 1,437 1,407 738	903 243 199	24.6 27.0	1,461 357 810 254	7.7.9.9 8.7.48	228 873 138	20.0 21.6 13.6 18.8	888 888 118	16.1 20.1 14.1 15.8
Selected Countles		<u> </u> -					7 		
improjal Ken Oranje Riverside Riverside San Dego	252	******	¥28 12 23 27 20 - 1 - 10 = 10	2687 <u>5</u> 5	22.0 46.4 46.7 5.4.5	2 9 8 8 0 11 11 7 8 8 8 6 5	13 13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	#8####	2000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
Contra Costa Sente Ciera	273 197	E 8	2.86.3 20.4	46	28.3 29.1	22	18.3 20.3	22.2	8.5. 22.31
Sacranealu	633	Ħ	20.8	181	8. 8.	Š	7.61	124	23.4
Presto San Joaquin Slacinlus Tulare	287 287 348		22 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	208 252 251 251	1. 2. 3. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	81 23 24 5	22 G S	28±±8	21.55 21.55 21.50 21.50 21.50
Monterez	Į.	23	2.83	\$	4	88	14.2	83	11.7

TABLES

TABLE 24 AREA OF COMMITMENT AND MILITARY RECORD MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

Total Number Total Number Total Number Percent						Berylce	Berylce record		
12,512	Aras.	Total	No sarrine record	ř	lej	Hono	xable sage	Los dist	Loss than brosomble discharge
4,172 4,173 6,888 44.7 3,376 4,173 4,185 4				Ушъ	Percont	МишЪег	Percent	Number	Person(
4,172 2,373 1,799 44.6 1,711 1,096 45.1 1,096 45.1 1,096 45.1 1,096 45.1 1,096 45.1 1,096 45.1 1,096 45.1 1,096 45.1 1,096 45.1 1,096 45.1 235 45.1 1,097 81.2 45.1 1,098 81.2	Total	12,512	€,813	6,588	4.7	3,375	27.0	2,334	11.7
256	Bouthern California. Los Angales. 9 okter conntra.	4,172 4,172 2,185	8,619 2,373 1,445	2,838 1,799 1,039	44.64 43.14 5.74	117,1	98.88 8.88	1127 202	7.51 1.80 4.01
250 1272 446 40.0 1.018	Han Francisco Hay Arter Sun Francisco Alamoia 7 other countiese	2,475 969 813	25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.	1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08 1.08	1199S	385 58	25 25 25 1. 5. 6. 6.	241 641 641	9.71 8.81 8.71 9.61
250 127 78 81.2 80 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Balanes of Bode. 10 Secrements Valley. 7 San Journin Falloy. 22 other constrin.	788,1 1,037 786,1	2,008 591 1,050 387	250, 254, 564 758 986	海 卷 卷 35 5 6 6 6 <u>4</u>	1,018 282 516 215	ななない	523	23 25 8 8 8 8 6
250 127 73 81.2 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	Selected Counties						30 EX	1	É
273 174 179 179 178 50 80	edino.	85 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	136 136 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163	R 2 8 8 8 8	244848 44640	2555	200 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	######################################	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
676 874 200 67.4 120 67.7 106 67.8 120		273	121 118	139	60.9	28	2.58	28	8.17 6.2
187 86 101 51.8 50		523 527 191	E 7.488	2 E E E E	25 G 4 2 5 4 4 5 4 4 4	# 558	8	B 35;	15.0 17.9 20.5 20.5
		187	##	. Ę	8.18 E.18	. 5	2. E.	; ;	1 8

TABLE 25 AREA OF COMMITMENT AND TIME IN STATE MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

	Total	3.7	Less than 1 year	Ţ	l-£ years	2	5-8 years	F. Fair	16 years and over
Vist.	Ħ.	Number	Number Percent	Nambe	Perests	Nabba	Percent	Жштре	Perosist
Total	12,342	1,731	14.1	2,937	8	1,796	14.7	5,789	47.3
Southern California	6,230	8	14.4	1,603	24.1	8	19.	2,889	\$
Los Angales.	9,7,0 9,1,0 9,1,0 9,1,0	\$ \$	12.0	E 2	# B	8 8	33	1,88 188 188	5 T
4		-	12.2	878	98.0	280	14.5	690	¥.
Bath President Bay Arch	3	136	13.3	Š	24.3	2	5.3	Ŧ	9.0
Alameda	476	23	8.53	103	S.	38 8	33.8	808	\$ 4
7 other counting	**************************************	701	12.5	<u>.</u>	-	<u> </u>	•	5	
Balance of States	3,600	8	13.9	3	8.18	ţ	H.1	1,807	2
10 Secretario Vellay	1018	142	<u> </u>	95	22	E		8	_
7 San Josquia Valley	1,868	243	33.0	‡	2	20	16.9	Į.	_
22 other counties	£	=	18.0	<u> </u>	# #	#	=	<u>_</u>	
			L				ļ	 <u> </u>	
Selected Counties	245	_	93 23						
Kon	7		13.1		28.0	_		_	_
Отыва	21	_	17.1	_		_	_		
Rivertide	9		25		_			_	
San Beraarding	85	5 8	2 4		82	3 =	12	Ê	- -
Contra Conta	282	_	_		38.8		14.8	_	30.4
Banta Clavs	3	2	2.2	76		ř		116	_
Berrmento	18 9	£	15.3	116	<u> </u>	88	13.1	82	6.0
France	473			_			_	_	_
San Josephin,	283	_	_				_		
Stanislaus Tolsce	<u></u>	2 5	==	÷8 	# # R	8 63	2.5	# <u>₹</u>	¥ ¥
MonGray		93	16.5	38	9.61	25	13.8	- 82	0.00
	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	

OFFENSE, RACE AND MEDIAN AGE IN YEARS MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

1945-1949

Median age shown only for 25 or more cases

Selected offenses	All cance White	White	Merican	Negro	Other
АЛ савев	8.00	30.9	25.3	27.5	35.2
Murder 1st Murder 2d Manalsughter	222 For	83.9 8.05.0 6.00	30.5 25.8	888 8.65 8.65 8.65 8.65 8.65 8.65 8.65 8	
Robbery 1st	없임 하여	24.8 25.5	24.23 24.63	2. 2. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.	
Assault, dondly weapon	31.0	33.6	20.6	31.1	
Burglary 1st	28.4 27.4	28.3	25,0	27.7	33.5
Grand theft, except auto	91.9 25.0	25.0 25.3	26,3 22.0	8.78 8.78	
Forgery	32.5	33.8	28.7	28.5	
Rape	28.8 40.7	30.8 42.4	23.1	28.98	
Narcotica Becape	28.32	2. 12 2. 4.	28.4 24.5	28.1	0.22

TABLES

TABLE 27
OFFENSE, PRIOR RECORD AND MEDIAN AGE IN YEARS
MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

	ian aga show	Aedian age shown only for 25 or more cases	of more cases		
Selected of enser	A)!	No prier	Misde- meanor or juvenile prior only	One prior pelson	Two or more prior
Ali cases	28.3	27.6	25.7	30.7	9. Y
Murder ist. Murder 2d. Kanalnughter.	32.7 94.9	35,5 34.7 33.2	3. 55 GE	38.0 36.0	
Robbery let., Robbery 2d	25.25 25.25	23 25 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	23.1	28.1	34.2
Assault, deadly weapon	31.6	29.3	28.8	34.8	87.8
Burghery 1st	26.4	24.3	23.7	27.B 28.4	36.8
Grand theft, except auto	31.9 25.0	32.4	27.0 22.8	31.9 26.8	83.68 93.68
Гогделу	82.8	30.2	30.0	32.5	4 0.1
RapeLewd & lascivisms conduct	28.B	26.3	23.2	36.0 44.8	43.0
Natrotica	32.1 28.3	27.8	25.3	38,4 33,0	9.00 36.6

OALIFORNIA PRIBONERS

TABLE 28 OFFENSE, INTELLIGENCE RATING AND MEDIAN AGE IN YEARS MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

Median age shown only for 25 or mare cases

Selected offenses	All	Separior Bei	Reight	Normal	Dull	Below
Tokal known.	29.1	32.2	31.3	28.1	28.3	26.7
Murder 1st. Murder 2d. Manslaughter.	21.22.22 24.25.25		8 4 5 4 5 4 7 8	2,5% 0,0%	8.45 0.75 8.50 8.50	28.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Robbery 1st	26.3	25.7	25.0 26.4	24	23.8 25.4	25.55 8.55 8.50
Assembly, dendly weepon.	\$0.8		34.0	31.3	30.B	28.8
Burglary let Burglary 2d	25 27. 25.	25.6	26.0	27.8 27.8	24.7 20.8	25.0 25.8
Grand thaff, sreept suto	81.8 25.0	28,38	26.5	24.7	28.0 24.3	28.3 24.3
Forgery	82.8	8,48	25.5	82.2	29.8	28.0
Rape Lewd & lascivlous conduct	46.7	6'UP	30.5 41.8	27.7 41.8	26.6 40.5	21 S
Narostica	28.1		83.88 2.88	32.4	20.4	80 CG 50 CG

TABLE 29 RACE AND PRIOR RECORD MALE PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

		<u>.</u>	- -				ļ. -	ļ	
	:	Ē	White	Mos	Mozican	゙	Negro	ō	06387
Danies antri	Total	Num-	Por-	A STATE	P86.	13	Per-	Norge	Per-
АЛ сыва	12,613	8,033	6.2	1,628	i i ⊒ i ≕	2,530	30.5	138	. 2.3
No peior rocced	\$,224	2,055	43.7	€38	13.6	659	20.3	£_	N 13
Jail or joveralle auly	4,711	2,757	58.6	386	18.8	1,947	ä	133	4.
One prior prison	2,570	6271	8.18	256	10.0	- 125	80.5	35	::
Two or more prior prison	2,007	1,482	73.0	141	7.0	348	17.3	30	=

TABLES

TABLE 30 OFFENSE, SENTENCES AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON MALE PRISONERS PAROLED FOR THE FIRST TIME 1945-1949

Only offenses with 25 or more cases have been shown separately

	, A	æ	Bestence in years	5		Time served in months	outse
Difference	in the second	Statutory Limits	Range of sentences	Medina	10 percent perced less than	Median	10 perseut perved more than
Total feat parelss	8,485			₽	16.0	25.8	57.3
Murder 1st. Murder 2st. Mazelengsbor	\$5 52 52 53	1.ir. 5 -1.ile 0 -10	Life 2 Life	å ₅ .	118.7 18.8 18.4	19 19 19	227.4 143.7 42.6
Robbery 1st Robbery 2d Attempted robbery	603 EE	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	6 -4 6	16.7	2 8 3 2 5 5	2.4.6. 2.4.6.
Amount to munder Amount with a deadly weapon	423	- - - - - -	1- 2 2 -15	60 t-	15.1 17.3	36.0 26.3	85.0 60.0
Burglary let. Burglary 2d	281 1,192	5 Life 1 -16	25. 25	ac a	18.81	31.4	8-0 0
Grand theft, except auto	613	1 -10	2 -19 2%-10	*	15.6	24.8 18.6	88 8.8 8.8
Petty theth with prior	# 11 #s	1 0 0	83 - 85 - 83 - 85 - 83 - 85	*3 x3 t3	왕 왕 왕	F 50 50	91.0 88.8 81.3
Fogery and checks	1,302	0 -14	8	\$	14.9	8	24.9
Rape Assult to rape Pandering	25.5%	\$ 8 9 9 - 1	2,4 W	997	18.7	28.88 5.00 6.00	25 85 EV 20 20 20 20
Level and landvious cunduct Bodomy Sox pervession	######################################	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**************************************	<u> </u>	2000 4000 4000	±888 4088	88.1 21.8 31.8
Narotica	244	ë - •	254-111	10	16.8	2.5	32.6
Deadly Weapone Act	95	S - 0	3}6- 6	₽.	15.3	23.7	30.4
Bigany Edesyo (rom jed Pacape from pelan	* F\$ 83	00. 1,552	2% 7% 2 -15 -16	ω×α Ε	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	6.02 6.03 8.03 8.03 8.03 8.03 8.03 8.03 8.03 8	₹ # # #
Yabitaal orioidal	12	Life		S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	2.88	128.6	168.4
All other.	£						

NOTE: In a few instances the prolence of a psisoner may be greater than the statutory maximum dise to the fact that he received two no most coincacultie sentences on as many offensis which commuted to move than the maximum for a single offense.

OFFENSE, SENTENCES AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON WOMEN PRISONERS PAROLED FOR THE FIRST TIME 1945-1949 TABLE 30a

	N. Carlot	35	Sentance in years	Ą	Time	Time etwed is months	vonthe
Offenge	To the state of th	Statutory Josits	Range of Bentonce	Medien	10 percent served fee then	Median	10 percent gerred more than
Total	370			=	14.5	88	9.85
Monder let Murder 2d, Manalaughter	まが開	Life 5 -Life 11 -30	Lide 6 -20 13≨-10	9	13.4	26.1	G: 53
Robbery 1st. Robbery 2d. Attempted rubbery	<u> </u>	6 -1.3% 0 -20	5 - 36 4 - 8				
Amault with a deadly weapon	80 80	-19 -19	1 1 6 8				
Burglary 144 Burglary 3d	- R	5 -Life 1 -15	10 3 - 8				
Grand theft. Atzenpted grand theft.	z-	0 -14	1/2-12 5	*	22	23	8
Petry theft with prior. Beecking stoken perperty.	400	100	1 0 0 0				
Forgery and checks	8	0 -14	2 -14	ı,	14.0	24.9	23.3
Prodeting Land and lastivious conduct. Sea perversibili.		1 -10 1 -136 0 -15					
Nateorita Drank driving Abertion Afternia Bigels, y Bigels, y Bigels, y Bigels, y All other.	# 04 04 12 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	0-880- 5-195- 5-	5 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4				

TABLES

TABLE 31

OFFENSE, RACE, SENTENCE, AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON MALE PRISONERS PAROLED FOR THE FIRST TIME 1945-1949

Cultimate Cult		₽ ¥	ns and	ou phus	hown wh	Medians and range not shown where there were less than 15 cases	1 Per Per	15 60		!
Column C		Į.		F. a	street moths		- 1			opered 100 fbs
1,000 1,00	Uffeads and Face	ched the		Median	Hange of models 60% of osess	Offerne and Rane	P 199			Hange Bigalla Coor
1,000 1,00	Total	8,488	*	25.9	16-67	Grand thelb	613	•	24.2	🖁
110 Lido 107-8 120-240 White 547 6 12.2 113 Lido 189-0 120-240 White 545 6 6 6 6 6 114 Lido 189-0 120-240 White 545 6 6 6 6 6 6 115 Lido 189-0 120-240 White 545 6 6 6 6 6 6 115 Lido 189-0 120-240 White 545 6 6 6 6 6 115 Lido 189-0 120-240 White 6 6 6 6 6 115 Lido 189-0 120-240 White 112 6 6 6 115 Lido 189-0 185-91 White 112 6 6 6 115 Lido 189-0 185-91 White 112 6 6 115 Lido 120-240 White 120 6 6 115 Lido 120-240 White 120 6 6 115 Lido 120-240 White 120 6 115 Lido 120 120-240 White 120 6 115 Lido 120 120-240 White 120 6 115 Lido 120 120-240 White 120 120 115 Lido 120 120-240 White 120 120 115 Lido 120 120-240 White 120 120 115 Lido 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 115 Lido 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 115 Lido 120 120 120 120 120 120	White Monen Marte Other	25.00 25.00	무하였다.	255 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 1	757.0 82.25.0 5.00	White Mexican Negro Other	- 14 x 38	66m	200 400	200 E
113 1,16 169 0 120-240 White 382 6 21 1.5 114 115 116 118 0 132-191 White 365 6 6 50.18 115 116 118 0 132-191 White 365 6 6 50.18 115 116 118 0 132-191 White 365 11 4 115 116 118 0 132-191 White 31 5 11 4 115 116 118 0 132-191 White 31 5 11 4 115 116 118 0 132-191 White 31 5 11 4 115 116 118 0 132-191 White 31 5 11 4 115 116 118 0 112 112 112 112 113 115 116 117 116 White 31 5 11 5 115 117 118 0 117 118 White 31 5 11 5 115 117 118 0 117 118 0 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	Murder 1st	n n	3	18, 18	320-226	Auto theft	25	Ģ	21.3	14-9
136 15 67.5 40-144 Pricy their with 112 5 21.2 247 7 27.3 15-12 Winter 1300 5 21.4 247 7 27.3 15-12 Winter 1300 5 21.4 247 7 27.3 15-12 Winter 1300 5 21.4 248 7 27.4 27.5 15-12 Winter 1300 6 23.5 248 7 27.4 27.5 15-12 Winter 1300 6 23.5 249 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 240 25 25 25 25 25 25 240 25 25 25 25 25 241 25 25 25 25 241 25 25 25 25 241 25 25 25 25 241 25 25 25 241 25 25 25 241 25 25 25 241 25 25 25 241 25 25 25 241 25 25 25 241 25 241 25	White Mexican Merica Other	######################################	\$ 5 55	5.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	120-240 122-197 132-261 98-189	White Merican Necto Other	2 3 3 3 A	10,00 to	288 200	Y
247 7 27.3 18-42 White 0.0 5 21.4 247 7 27.3 18-42 White 0.0 5 5 21.4 247 7 27.3 18-42 White 0.0 5 5 21.4 248 8 34.8 18-42 White 0.0 5 5 21.6 249 7 7 27.3 18-42 White 0.0 5 5 21.6 240 8 34.8 18-42 White 0.0 5 5 21.6 241 8 34.9 19-42 White 0.0 5 5 21.6 241 8 34.9 19-42 White 0.0 5 5 21.6 241 8 34.9 19-42 White 0.0 5 5 21.6 241 8 34.1 19-42 White 0.0 5 5 21.6 241 8 31.4 22-46 White 0.0 5 20.0 241 8 31	Murder 2d	136	#	57.5	#14	Petty Chaft with	51	_	1,	<u>J</u>
247 7 27.3 18-22 Observed 1300 6 23.6 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0	White Merco Other	2382	후영교	886 550	24-18 24-18 1-120 1-120	White Medican	822	v6 15	4.14	
100 77 22.3 15-42 Nubic. 1,179 6 23.6 18.6 18.6 18.6 18.6 18.6 18.6 18.6 18	Mamianghter	247	r-	ia ia	ž Š	ी. जिल्ला				
1,192 6 25.2 17-40 19-6 1	White Merican Negro	돌않器의	-%-	28.55	222 222	Porget 7. White Mexican Mexican	985.1 \$71.2 \$55.8	ත ආශ්ර	23 23 23 26 26 26 26	Ē ĒĪĀ
17 25.0 70 1.0	Rolibery 1st	900	90	83.8	# S	Other	= [2		
11 25.2 17-46 Lay d. Lateir 10 11 12 14.4 11 12 14.4 11 12 14.4 11 12 14.4 11 12 14.4 11 12 14.4 11 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 14.4 12 13.4 1	White Mariona Megra Other	\$ 85°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°	™⊊ •	888 80 % 80 %	8 87 888	White Mexican Negro	15 E 25 E	 2 \$=•∞	E 0 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	<u> </u>
177 7 25.2 16-46 18-45 18-45 19-46 18-45 19-46 18-45 19-46 18-45 19-46 18-45 19-46 19-46 18-45 19-46 18-45 19-46 18-45 19-46 19-	Robbery 2d	\$	١-	25.€	11.	Other	5			
12 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	White Mexican Negro	(100 E)	ret	25 SE	i i i	Lend & Jason- hous acts. White	25 88 9 25 88 9	# 2 2	# T.	¥ ¥2
14 7 25.4 18-12 White. 24 5 24.1 14 7 22.7 15-41 White. 21 5 23.0 15 28 1 15-41 White. 20 5 23.0 18 3 1.4 24-64 Daces from jal. 287 5 23.0 18 3 31.4 24-64 Daces from jal. 287 5 23.0 18 3 31.0 22-70 White. 183 6 19.5 19 3 3 3 23-77 Mexican. 24 5 23.0 19 3 3 3 3 3 3 10 6 25.3 17-40 White. 13 Life 130.4 10 26.3 17-40 White. 78 Life 130.4 24 7 26.6 18-3 White. 78 Life 130.4 25 3 3 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 3 25 3 3 25 3 3 25 3 3 25 3 3 25 3 3 25 3 3 25 3 3 25 2	Amenals with a deadly weapon	: E	_	8	1	Negro	12~			•
281 8 31.4 24-61 20.00 5 23.8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	White Menican Negro	다==	je fer-	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	111	Navodira White Menican	# 5===	ret reproduc	2 28:	
1,182 6 25.0 17-40 Habitan 12 Life 120.4 126.5 12 Life 150.4 126.5 12 Life 150.4 126.5 12 Life 150.4 126.5 12 Life 150.4 126.5	Burglary tet	2 18		31.4	19-12	Other	88 §	- 0.	100 S	<u> </u>
1,182 6 28.0 17-40 Espitual 12 Life 123.6 150 0 22.7 15-34 White 12 78 Life 130.6 15	White Merican Name Other		കരണ	25.00 40.00	222	White Mexican Mexican		, mp. 40 × 41	25 SE	
24 7 26.6 18-34 White 78 Life 130.0 Mailian 13 Life 130.0 Mailian 14 Mailian 15 Life 130.0 Mailian 15 Life 130	Barylery 2d	1,182	• •	28.0	Ť ;	Unda		<u>.</u>	5	: 5
Negation 20 Life 136.6	Medican	2000年	> 40 t - 10-	1888	1578 1488	White	. K.	i je	130.4	
			- 	2	50.07	Negro	: ন্ন-	2	138.6	<u> i</u>

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CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

OFFENSE, PRIOR RECORD, SENTENCE AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON MALE PRISONERS PAROLED FOR THE FIRST TIME 1945-1949 TABLE 32

Medians and range not shown where there were less than 15 saies

	<u>}</u>			Time served in months		Mark	,	T.	Time served in months
Offense and prior record	88	D Vento	Modisn	Hange of middle 80% of cases	Offense Bark peior perord	CRESS	Medien Bebende in years	Мобіва	Range of middle 10% of
utal	5,408	40	25.9	16-57	Creed theft	613	*	24.3	16-37
Nudemeanor One privos Two prisos	2,407 2,082 1,881 1,881	-0 to 10 to 10	04.00 4.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00	25 12 1 12 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	Nane Misdemor Oue prisou Twn prison	4500 4500 4500 4500 4500 4500 4500 4500	~~~ ~	22.00 22.00 23.00 24.00 25.00	2522 2522 2522
Current 1st	169	Life	187.8	120 - 929	Auto theft	E-	•	8.18	14-30
None. Misdemeanor One presso Two prient	도 없다 마	: : :	187.7 101.0 175.0	102-216 124-188 144-284	None Miedemenour One prison Two peison	2822	7040	##### ####	2484 8484 8484 8484 8484 8484 8484 8484
Conder 2d	138	2	67.5	4 €-1 4 4	Petcy theft with	113	v:	21.3	15-29
None Mindemeanor Our printo Two printo	23 M C B	25	20 00 F	\$ 115 \$ 115 \$ 2	None Mislemsanor One prison Two prison	-248	4-0-0	16.55 21.77 22.33	755
None	168	. [-	5.75 D.50	2	Forgery	1,302	•	23.0	15-34
Migdenesane One prison Two peason	2000	F-90	5.8 5.8	27	None Misdementary One prison	2482 2482	9964	45.55 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.45 4.4	구두 작품 교육 교육
obbery 1st	1 00	a ņ	" \$	# 22	Rane	3	٩	2 5	10-84
Noon Misdementor One pricon Two pricon	388F	ᄪᄦᄝᅩᇎ	0.44.0 0.44.0 0.44.0 0.44.0 0.44.0	24-14 25-11-13 25-11-	Napa Mindemanne Oce prisou	±888€	⊶ 5≅	844	15-89 19-02 24-140
obhery 2d	돯	٠.	25.8	27	Land & leavier	3			
None. Michemeaner Oue prison	355	800	888 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00	25-25 27-25 24-25 24-25	None	346	2 5	# # # 8.3	26-58 22-63
spult with a deadly weapon	. 3	1 5	26.83	1 1	One prison	285 285	225	758 758	20-18-20 20-
None	148	₹.	27	18-39	Narcotica	#	ь.	7.	# - 33
Muddemeanoc One prisno Two prison	88 2	∞ 1-10	26.0 30.5	775	None. Misderseanor Oue prison	8 H 2 2	₹	96.50 96.50 96.50	22.22.2 24.25.25 24.25.25
wglary lat	291	•	₹ 18	2 1 61	Mayane from hall	8 5	•	9 6	F 7
Nace Mindemano One pruce Two pruce	855 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	C ZZ m Zz	55 62 54 66 65 64	2000 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	None. Mindementer. One prigon.	ब्रह्म		198	1 29;
unglary 2d	1,182		26.0	12.60	Habitaal	8	ь	207	Ĭ
None Mindameanor	<u>8</u> 3	×o∙±	19.3 21.6	16-28 16-23	crimina	Ę.	ş	128.6	90-18B
One prison Two prison	88	1-36	64 ES	318 318 318	Two Driado	316	- ·	138.5	\$0.188

OFFENSE AND TIME SERVED AS A PAROLE VIOLATOR BEFORE REPAROLE MALE PRISONERS REPAROLED AFTER RETURN ON TECHNICAL CHARGES TABLE 33 TABLES

1945-1949

Time gerred in mouths	Range of middle 80 percent	9-27	0-29 8-27	7-21	9-20	8-8-8-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -	 -
Time sur	Median	16.0	17.0	15.6	15.5	25.5	15.8	ļ
- Admin	jo Conce	1,360	348	3 to 6	352 252 253	_	\$ 8 5	
	Обереп	Total	Robbery 1st	Hobbery 2d	Burghty Int.	Grand theft.	Jorgeny Hape	Escape from jail

MALE PRISONERS REPAROLED AFTER RETURN ON TECHNICAL CHARGES RACE AND TIME SERVED 1945-1949 TABLE 34

	Marchon	Time server	Time served in months
Race	o castra	Median	Rango of solddle S0 percent
	1,300	16.0	9-27
White	997	15.0 17.0	12-27 12-27 0-95
	189 25	15.3	5-27

CALLFORNIA PRISONERS

TABLE 35
PRIOR RECORD AND TIME SERVED
MALE PRISONERS REPAROLED AFTER RETURN ON TECHNICAL CHARGES
1945-1949

	Time served in manths	Range of middle 80 percent	9-27	8-30 2-84 84-00	97-6
ĺ	Time serv	Median	16.0	4.00 G	-
	Number	o or o	1,380	202 547 845 243	
	7	Databas prast :	Total	None Mindernesnor One prison. Two prison.	

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A OFFENSES PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

	Btatutory	Pundet-	*	Men	 	Wolner
CDetab	citation		A PE	Per-	Num.	Per craft
Total			12,512	100.0	828	100.0
Henielde Murder 1st	180-90	Death or	788	6 .3	103	19.6
Murder 3d Manakaughtor Manakaughter, velicle	189-90 192-93	Life 9-11/4 0-10 0-5	224 232 307	8.0.5	10	1.3 8.6 14.7
Robbery 1st. Robbery 1st. Robbery 2d. Attempted robbery	211-13 211-13 664 220	5-Life 1-1-ite 0-20 1-20	28.23 104.1 751 88.	8 11 6 4 6 5 12 1 6 4 6	- 28 22 −1	7.00 mg
Assault Attempted murder Assault to murder Assault with deadly wenyon Mayhon Assault with equate chemicals False inprinonment False inprinonment Francasda injury to wife or child.	2017 245 203-4 203-4 226-7 226-7	0-80 0-13 0-13 0-13 1-13 1-10 0-2	2 4 5 G L D P	4004	₩ ~ 8~~	0 0 m 0 0
Burglary Burglary let Burglary 2-1 Attentioned burglary let Attentioned burglary let Burglary with exploalyee	460-61 460-61 461-61 464 464	5-Life 1-15 0-20 0-7½ 10-40	2,339 4,037 1,857 19 4,8	80 84 9 9 9 F 00 80 84 5	% 4 %	6.00 e
Theft, except auto Grund theft. Attenanced grand theft. Fetty theft with a prior Noglect to pay over public moneys. Receiving stolen property.	487-88 664 666 686-67 425 436	2000	, 60 <u>1</u> 1 60 <u>1</u> 2 80 80 80 80	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	88 80 10	1.71
Auto theft Great theft of suco Taking auto without occurat.	487-89 503 V.C.	1.10	226 828 849	80.4	, p- 1-	E. 1
Forgery and chocks	470, 476, 478a	P-14	2,113	18.9	139	28.5
Rape Rape Assault to rape. Attempted rape.	250 920 046	6-50 1-20 6-20	25 75 85 18 77 85	# 04 0 0 1 10 4 14	4 -	0.2
	 	•	- 	_		

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A—Continued OFFENSES PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

	1	-	ĸ	Меп	W-01	Women
Offense	citation citation	- tugar	Numb	Per-	Num- ber	Perv
Other sex offences Pandering. Panding. Plancing. Place wife in prosillation. Lewd and lastivioue conduct with children. Sudaray. Payersion. Incest. Annoying children.	G.L.1908 G.L.1908 G.L.1907 286 286 288 288 288 447a	1-10 1-10 3-10 1-14 1-16 0-15 0-5	\$2.2.1 \$ \$33.50	6000 K C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	\$10 mm	0.4
Natootice. First commitment. Repeaters	11772-15 F.B.	84. 010	404 285 118	60 810 61 65 \$1	88 86	5. 5.0 0.0 0.4
Escape from jail or camp. Habitual ortuinals	4532	0-10 Láfe	\$ 8	8. 0 7. 6		
All other Deadly Wespons Act. Nonsurport or desertion Drunken driving. Driving under influence of narcutics Failure to render aid (Hit and ruu). Abortion. Atron. Atron. Atron. Burning parsonal property. Burning parsonal property. Burning parsonal property. Expertion. Extertion. Kidnapping for robbory or tanson.	C.L. 1970 270-71 270-71 270-71 2814 V.C. 480 V.C. 480 V.C. 480 V.C. 440 V.C. 440 V.C. 600 V.C	0-6 1-5 1-5 1-5 2-2 1-10 1-10 1-10 1-10 Dough or	జీవి బివిగు ఉంది. మారాజులు అన్న	80000 00000 00	E LAG SON L	40V4 046 0
Kidnapping. Child weeklog. Child weeklog. Child weeklog. Accessory after the fact. Bribery—ports. Ex-couries visiting prison. Contraband line july prison. Passession weapon by prisoner (Y.A. Wardi) Booktanking. Soliciting commission of a cinus. Comprisely to commit a midentator. Explosives, andigous use.	208 278 138 53 63 83 457 457 457 457 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	Lide 0.25 0.25 0.25 1-14 1-14 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	변환/전점 4 후 다 더 4 · 4 · 4 · 4 · 4 · 4 · 4 · 4 · 4 · 4	0.0000		9.0 Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q

APPENDIX B COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

	Number Fer 100,000 popular Gon	:	1.1	1.1	0.0	- 0	1.0		12.	1.0	7.7	0.8			7 0	9.0		1.3	1.2	:		-			
Women	Percent	D.001	7 % 1.1.	0.70	- t-	70 t-	5.0		, n	24.2	64 PA		N .	4.0	9 12	t - 4		21.7	6.9	 6.0	0.2	N 69	7.0	0.0	
	Number	229	284	8:		 g &	\$ 20	H 4	-10	127	\$ X	;	7	61 7	13	4.	₹ .	†	<u>8</u>	es.	-	7.5	4	: -	
	Number Per 100,000 popula- tion	25.9	28.4	74.4	52	24.5 47.8	25.3 20.0	21.2	26.9	18.2	2, 2		17.0 17.0	_ t	15.8	20.8	3	41.0	1.5	¥.22		4.07 0.03 0.03	8.5	7	3.00 3.4.
Men	Percent	100.0	888	17.5	0.0	- 20	ଆନ ପ୍ରୋ	00	9	19.8	N 40	en e	10	0,0	1.6	0.0	9	24.4	80	6.5	0.0	2 4	9.0	÷ 64	0.0
	Number	212,212	6,357	2,185	7	355	319	35	118	2,475	283	812	122	825	187	129	; ;	3,680	1,087	500	3	8 55	180	8%	23
State population* distribution 1945-1949	Percent	100.0	20 gg 80 gg	16.3						26.7	N IV	11.0		:		i	:	18.5	179 179		:		:		
8t Lypped Lyper 1945	Average popula- tion to thou- aande	999'6	8,293	575	3	148	202 524	5 5	41	2.576	722	1,065	á3	747	32	2	\$	1,797	500	200	91	66 66 66 66 66 66	84	32	25
1	damin's	Total	Southern California	9 other countles	Korn	Riverside	San Bernardina	San Lule Oblano	Ventura	San Francisco Bay Arcs .	Alameds.	7 other counties	Maria	Napa.	Santa Clara	Solano	and	Balance of State	Counties	Column	Gleb	Germonento	Shasta	Тервин	Yuba

^{*} Besed on California Trajuyers' Association, The Tox Digest, January, 1944, and Innouny, 1980.

APPENDIX

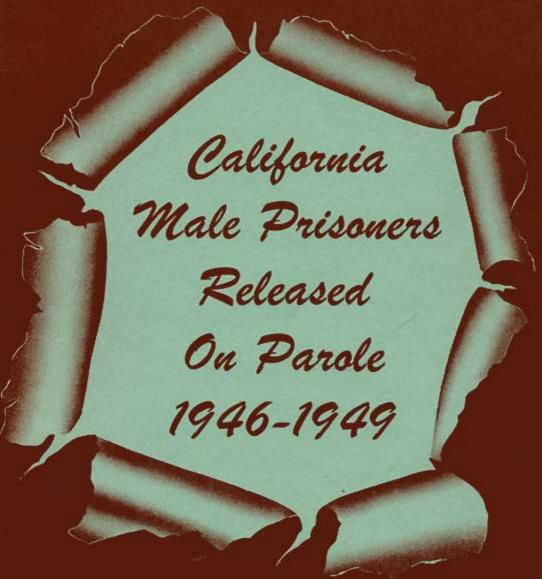
APPENDIX B—Continued COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT 1945-1949

č	Report district	State propulation distribution 1945-1949		Мов	-7-		Women	
Condity of Arts of	Average popula- tion in thou- mands	Percot	Nimber	Percent	Number Der 100,000 popula- tion	Number	Number Percent	Number per 100,000 pepula- tion
Belance of Stato— Continued 7 San Josquin Valley Counties	835	80 Ф	1,907	15.2	45.7	. \$	10.7	1.3
Fromn	247		478 86	9.0	\$\$ \$.7	11 \$		9
Madera	d p		28	1.1	450 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400	e m	1.0	
Ran Joaquin Statislaus	198		181	4	90.9 29.9	** *	7.7	10
Tulara	142		348		49.0	[-	1.8	2
22 other conoties	462	4.7	738	9.9	31.9	27	5.1	1.2
De Norte			21:	-	1	;		
Luke	32	!	Ĉ.	9.5	21.4	<i>m</i> -	90	! :_
Mendoelno	1 89		: 33	0	7	- 54	-	
Trinity	*	-	80	0.0		!		:
Alpine	• •	:	0	0.0			i	-
Calaveras	25		. -	- 0			!	
El Dorado.	1		<u>'</u> ដ	0				
Lusaen	5		Ø	0.9	:		<u>:</u>	
Moduc	2	-	31	0.2		-		;
Nevada	#	:	2	- 0.1		_	0	:
Fluxing	2.0	!	÷.	9.0	:	:1		<u>!</u>
Slamon	3 5	i	128	3 6	95.9			:
Inve	=		2	-			_	
Mariposa	-		*	0.0				
Mono	ы		_	6.0				:
Monterey.	5	:	197	1.8	37.0	<u></u>	1.7	
San Benita	133	!	ā,	0	;			
Sapta Crus	\$		124	1.0	\$	œ .	1.4	į

APPENDIX C

SENTENCE AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON MALE PRISONERS PAROLED FOR THE FIRST TIME 1945-1949

Septemen in years ;	Number of cases	Sentence petual time in menths	Modian time served in mouths	Partent of setual time served	Range of middle 80% in months
Total scoteneed under credit	5.004				
law	8,004				
2	16	20			
214	28	24	12.4	51.7	12- 17
3	151	28	14.1	50.4	12- 17
31/4	131	32	15.4	48.1	13 18
4	514	3.0	16.8	40.7	14- 23
45/2	23	3111/2			
5	1,691	43	20.1	46.7	16- 28
514	а	4814			
6	1,383	50	24,0	48.0	18- 29
63 <u>6</u>	51	631/2	26.8	50.1	22- 34
7	R16	57	27.2	47.7	23- 34
775	155	6D1/6	27.8	48.0	24- 37
8	1938	84	31.3	48.9	24- 40
81/4	8a	6734	34.5	61.1	29- 45
9	225	71	35.8	50.4	30- 47
10	683	78	40.2	51.5	31-55
1014	L	8134			
I1	63	85	45.8	53.0	36 - 57
12	267	92	48.6	52.6	38-63
1214	28	951/2	53.0	55.6	40-69
13	25	88	60.8	61.4	41 - 85
14	70	108	57.0	53.8	46- 73
15	199	113	63.4	56.1	48-86
16	29	180	da.e	50.7	51 00
1654	1	12334			
17	10	127	j		
1734	а	130%			
18	22	124			
19	2	141	60.6	61.2	64-121
20	89	148		101.2	04-121
21	1	155			
22	•	162			
2236	1	166%			
21	2	176	l··:-:l		
25	46	183	117.6	64.2	91-15B
28	.2	204			
3D	17	218			
35	3	253	:		
40	8	288			
45.	ï	323			
50	3	358			00.040
Life	309	l	144.4		98-210



CALIFORNIA MALE PRISONERS RELEASED ON PAROLE

1946-1949

Prepared for
THE DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS
and
THE ADULT AUTHORITY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Honorable Goodwin J. Knight, Governor

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS 502 State Office Building No. 1, Sacramento

Richard A. McGee, Chairman Walter A. Gordon, Vice-Chairman

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Research Committee

Ronald H. Beattle, E. A. Burkhart, Dr. Norman Fenton, Dr. J. K. Fuller, A. LaMont Smith, Heman G. Stark, Walter T. Stone, Roland Wood, Ralph Wright

This special report prepared for the Adult Authority and Director of Corrections summarizes and presents significant statistical data on men paroled from California prisons. When the Department of Corrections was established in May, 1944, little factual information existed to aid the new administration in its task of organizing and planning a centralized correctional system. To provide necessary information regarding orime and criminals in California, the Bureau of Criminal Statistics was established in 1945 in the Department of Justice. This agency serves the Department of Corrections, the Adult

The Department of Corrections is responsible for the custody and control of persons committed to state prisons. The Adult Authority is responsible for fixing and refixing the terms of all men committed to prison under an indeterminate sentence. Except for a small percentage of other prisoners, including Youth Authority cases, the Adult Authority authorities release on parcle and determines conditions of parole for the adult male inwates in the prisons of California. It is also the function of the Adult Authority to suspend parole for cause and order return to prison or to authorize reinstatement on parole.

This report will be of particular interest to social scientists, technicians, and persons working in the correction-al field. Such factual information may be useful to them in their efforts to carry on a constant evaluation of the correctional process so essential to planning for the future.

As background information for an understanding of this year when complete data were available on all 1952, the first year when complete data were available on all persons convicted in the Superior Courts of the State of California, 27 percent were committed to the custody of the Director of Gerrections (state prisons); 39 percent were granted probation; 26 percent were given county Jall sentences; 5 percent were committed to the Youth Authority; and the remaining 2 percent were miscellaneous dispositions. Of those committed to the custody of the Director of Corrections in 1952, 17.7 percent had no known prior commitment record; 46.7 percent had only prior Javenile ment in their records and 35.6 percent had a prior prison commit-

The Adult Authority's basic philosophy is that society receives the maximum protection by releasing individuals

^{*} California Department of Corrections, California Frieoners, 1952, 26 pp., Sacramento, California,

FOREWORD

From prison on parole, rather than releasing them without any supervision or control whatsoever. The basic question applicable to the great majority of cases is not whether to parole or not to parole in tather whether to release on parole or to release without any supervision or control whatsoever. Therefore, the greatest percentage of those released from prison are released on parole under supervision and control of the Division of Adult Paroles. During this 1946-1949 period, 88 percent of all those released were placed under the supervision will into and control of parole. The Adult Authority in carrying vision and control of paroles. The Adult Authority in carrying vision and method for the release of the innates from prison; this ensures that the maximum benefit is obtained from incarceration, treatment, and training programs.

This is the first extensive study of parole releases of comparison with other states, in order to have some basis of comparison with other states, the data published by the Bureau of Census and the Mederal Bureau of Prisons for the years 1946 to 1949 were scrutinized and the following information procured regarding some of the more populous states with weil established parole programs.

Pour-Year Pertod - 1946-1949*

Ratio parole violator re- turns to parole	പയയായിയിൽ എം യുത്തിപ്പിക്ക്യുക പതിത്സെക്ക്ക്ക്
Percent of all releases parcled	48899999888 466406664
State	Oblo California Indiana New Jersey Michigan Pennsylvania New York Massachusetts Illinois

It will be noted that the ratio given in the table for California is slightly different from the percentage (40.0) shown in this study. This difference results from the fact that in this table both males and females are considered and also the fact that these are the actual returns by years to the prisons regardless of the year they were paroled.

* Bureau of Census, Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories For 1945 and 1947; Federal Bureau of Prisons, Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories for 1945, 4 pp., Washington, D.C., National Prisoner Statistics, 1949, 4 pp., Washington, D.C.

FOREWORD

This report was prepared by Ronald H. Beattie, Chief, Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Department of Justice, assisted by memoers of his staff. Publication of the report is under the auspices of the Ecard of Corrections in accordance with the requirements of Section 6027 of the Penal Code which places upon the Board responsibility for a continuing study of the entire subject of crime.

Althard A. McGee Director of Corrections Chairman, Board of Corrections Walter A. Gordon Chairmen of Adult Authority Vice-Chairmen, Board of Corrections

> Sacramento, California November 5, 1953

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	1e
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Foreword	3	Type of violation and January 1 1063	
Summary, General California First Paroles. Out-of-State First Paroles. California Reparoles.	99 100 100 110	1946-1949', Year of parole, Location of supe 1946-1949',	13 15 17
	12	Men Paroled to California Supervision, First Paroles 1946 - 1949	
California First Faroles (Offense Race Race Prior Commitment Record Fig. 1886 Institution From Which Released	1 BOOK 60	olators tors lators	21.2
ord	18.50 8.4 	 	2 23
Served on Parole Before		ors and	i ⊋
	65 E	ole · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25 24
Institution of Release	34 13	ison before release and time Berved on remain to	27
Commitment Record ; ; tution From Which Release Served in Prison Before	337 338 400 177 177 18	to suspension. to suspension e served on parole to and time served	3 333
California Reparoles Offense Race. Frior Commitment Record.	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	ole to	5 B 8
Age		Men Paroled to Out-of-State Supervision, First Paroles 1946 - 1949	
	ત જે જે તે 	Offense and number of parole violators and nenviolators 38 Race and number of parole violators and nonviolators . 39 Prior commitment record and number of parole violators and nonviolators. Year of birth and number of parole violators are nonviolators.	തര ക

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TABLES—Continued

Table		Page
52	Institution from which released and number of parole violators and norviolators.	1 4
99	Type of violation and time served in prison before release	i 12
27	Type of violation and time served on parole to suspension.	04 =#
	Men Paroled to California Supervision, Reparoles	
90	Offense and number of parole viplators and nonviolators	£.
i &	Race and number of parole violators and nonviolators	-
A	Prior commitment record and number of parcie violators and nonviolators.	춘
젊	Year of birth and number of parole violators and	Q.
Q.	nonviolators	ģ.
,	violators and nonviolators	<u>t</u>
33	Type of violation and time served in prison perore release	47
杰	Type of violation and time served on parole to	9
	Buspenston	ģ

CALIFORNIA MALE PRISONERS RELEASED ON PAROLE

1946-1949

A Study of the Results of the Parole Experience of This Group, as of January 1, 1953

SUMMARY

Some of the more interesting and algnificant facts developed in this study of all men released on parole during the period 1946-1949 from institutions of the Department of Corrections are:

General

There were 8,954 men paroled during the four-year period 1946-1949. By January 1, 1953, 4,569, or 51 percent, had completed their parole period without violation and been discharged, with the exception of a small number, about 200 men, who were still in the community on parole,

While 49 percent had been declared violators up to January 1, 1953, only 20 percent had been convicted of a new felony.

The proportion of violators in each annual group of parolees decreased slightly for each of the four years covered

A majority (54.6 percent) of men released on parole for the first time completed their parole without a violation,

California First Paroles

The most successful paroless, contrary to common belief, were those received for commission of the more publicized
offense groups. The lowest violation rates occurred for paroless
originally committed for homicide, 17.3 percent; sex offenses,
32.9 percent; and assault, 34.7 percent. The protection of society is augmented by having had these individuals released on
parole as evidenced by the fact that only 2.5 percent, 6.2 percent, and 7.9 percent, respectively, were subsequently convicted
of another felony, not necessarily the same type of offense, the
policy of the Adult Authority is to give the serious and dangerous offenders more intensive supervision. Actually, by contrast,
those sent to prison for "annoying" but not dangerous offenses,
such as forgery, show about 65 percent violation.

There were no algnificant differences to be found in the violation rates among the different racial groups.

lower violation rate than parolees who had prior commitment records at the time they were received in prison. Parolees with no prior criminal records showed a much

This study again brought out the fact that there is positive relationship between age and rate of violation; the younger the parolee, the greater the violation rate.

Although the differences are very small, parolees who became violators served slightly longer periods of time in prison before release than did parolees who did not violate.

In all but 10 percent of the cases of violators, suspension of parole had occurred within an 18-month period following release. The median time on parole prior to suspension was 6,3 months.

Out-of-State First Paroles

The same general relationship in violation rates with respect to offense was observed among the out-of-state group as was found in the California group.

There was a difference in the violation rates of rasion groups in out-of-state paroles in that the white group showed 30.9 percent violators; the Negro, 26.5 percent; and Mexican, 15.4 percent.

Those parolees with no prior commitment records again showed much lower violation rates than did the parolees with prior commitment records.

The relationship of age to violation was similar in the out-of-state group to that found in the California group; relatively, the older paroless were more successful,

SUMMARY

California Reparoles

Similar differences in violation rates are found among the offense groups of reparoles as were found among first paroles, but the range of these differences is much narrower.

more quickly than did the first parole group. The median time interval for the suspended Galifornia reparoles from release to suspendin was 4.7 months. All but 10 percent of the violator group had had their parole suspended within a 15-month period. The reparole group who violated their paroles did

INTRODUCTION

from the nonviolators. Rather conclusive data as to the outcome on parole of this large group of cases are presented as actually all but 200 of the original group had either been discharged from parole or been declared violators. It is unlikely that more than a handful of this group will violate their parrole in the future after having already served a successful parrole in the future after having already served This study is undertaken to determine how many of the 8,954 men released on parole from the California prisons during the four calendar years 1946-1949 had become parole violators by January 1, 1953, and whether the violators differ in any way role period of from three to seven years. violators are defined in this study as men whose pa-roles were suspended by the Adult Authority and a warrant issued for their return to prison. Except for a few parolees (less than 20) whose paroles were suspended but who were restored to supervision without loss of time or credits in the recognition that no violation had in fact occurred, all men paroled during the four-year period whose paroles were suspended are classed as violators. All other parolees have been classed as nonvio-

of the total group of men paroled during the fourbeen classified as violators, and 4,369, or 51 percent, had violators. The status of the Violator group as of Jerusary 1, 1953, is shown in Table 1. Of the violator group as of Jerusary 1, four-filths, had been returned to a California prison. The number returned to prison amounted to 40 percent of all persons paroled during the four-year period. There were 803 other violators who had not been returned to a California prison-some of tors who had not been returned to a California prison-some of them being in other institutions or at large, while others had been reinstated on parole after having served terms of impris-orment or suffered other penalties for violation. A few had died or were discharged directly from their violator status.

In Table 1 is presented a breakdown of the 4,385 violations according to a classification of the general types of violation and also showing their status as to return to prison.

had setually been recommitted for new felony offenses. In addition, 340 violators had been charged with a new felony crime and had been convicted in the Superior Courts of California, or in equivalent courts in other states, but had received a Jail sentence for their new offense rather than a prison sentence. As will be seen from the table, 1,280 of the violators had been recommitted to California prisons for new offenses and 531 had received felony commitments to other prisons for new offenses, or in a few instances felony probation sentences. This means that 1,811, or 20.2 percent of the original group, Another 313 violators had committed new offenses but had not port indicated with certainty that the parolee had committed In all of these cases the violation rebeen reconvicted.

Table 1

TYPE OF VIOLATION AND STATUS OF VIOLATOR AS OF JANUARY 1, 1953 Men Released on Parole

2名:·3名1

				-8	Not returned to California prison	rned to	1 4
Type of violation	Total viola- tore	Percent Re- of turned total to Cal percles prison	Re- turned to Cal. prison	Totel	Sus- pended	Rein- stated	or or discb. while on susp.
Total	4,385	0'61	3,582	£0g	ह⊈4	296	55
Convicted of a new felony offense	1,811	83.53	1,500	ផ្ល	สี่	18	56
Committed to California prison Committed to other prison	88. 42.	14.3 5.9	1,280 220	ˈ <u>ਜ਼</u>	' 1 8	_	26
Not convicted of a new felony offense.	2,574	28.8	2,082	8⊀	248	215	62
Convicted Superior Court	o 1 €	8,6	273	ş	25	\$	۵.
Committee felony offense out convicted.	£88	3.5	%±£	72	88	4.2	ო≠
Charged with relony - not convicted.	523	2.6	179	ጽ	ત્ય	9	•
Charged with misdemeshor - not convicted,	27.5 27.5 27.5 27.5	0.00	25.85 27.85	18 256	8력.	~ ₆ ጀ י	3 17

such an offense. Thus, 653 more violatons, or 7.3 percent of the total number of parolees, had been guilty of new criminal offenses but had not been recommitted to prison for these offenses.

A total of 628 parolees had been convicted of new offenses of a misdemeanor nature; 501 had been arrested on criminal charges but had not been convicted nor was there sufficient information in the violation report to conclude that they had committed the offenses charged. The remaining 792 violators had not been charged with new criminal offenses; 516 of them had been violated for absconding, and 276 for disregarding certain technical conditions of their parole. To a large extent, this latter group is made up of alcoholics and psychopaths who although not committing new offenses could not get along in the free world.

Men who are released on parole fall lito two general classes—those who are released for the first time since their commitment to prison, and those who are reparoled, having already been previously released at least once on parole since their original commitment. Table 2 shows the violation rates for total paroles and for first paroles and reparoles, respectively, by year of parole and also by general type of violation. Two types of violatons are presented—those who were reconvicted of a new felony offense and those who violated but were not reconvicted of such an offense.

A substantial difference is to be found in the victation rates between the two groups of paroless. For the first paroles, 45.4 percent violated, and for the reparoles, 54.5 percent violated.

There apparently has been a slight decrease in the year's paroles. The total violations for the 1946 paroles has amounted to nearly 51 percent; for 1947, 50 percent; for 1948, 46,4 percent, Because, as has already been suggested, relatively few additional violations out of this group will nearly the rate of violation shown for each successive year will not change to any observable extent.

The rate of violation for those who are convicted of a new felony offense has not decreased from year to year but has actually increased. It is only in the group of violators who were not convicted of a felony that the decrease in violation for each successive year of parole has occurred.

A second general classification needs to be made in leased to supervision within the State of California should be distinguished from those paroled to supervision within the State of California should be distinguished from those paroled to supervision outside of the State. In the first group, all persons are supervised by some 47 or more parole administration. In the latter group, the men are supervised by some 47 or more parole administrations. Also a higher degree of selectivity is exercised in many cases released out of state in order to secure acceptance for supervision on the part of parole departments of other states. Such acceptance indicates the parolee has relatives and possibly close friends that are capable of furnishing an adequate home

INTRODUCTION

Table 2

YEAR OF PAROLE Men Released on Parole

		1			Violators	tors		
Year of percle	Total	viola- tore	Total	Tak	Convic	Convicted of a felony	Not car	convicted a felony
			Number	Number Percent Number Percent	Number	Percent	_	Number Percent
All paroles .	8,954	695'1	≤gε'η	0.64	τι8'τ	80.2	2,574	8.8
1946.	2,017	86.5	1,025	8.8	376	18.6	676	8.5
15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5	200 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1,153	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2868 2388 2388 2388 2388 2388 2388 2388	884 300	38°	% 68 % V 1-1-1
First peroles	7,285	3,977	3,308	4,54	1,371	13.8	1,937	26.6
1946	1,600	955 4	7. 245		275	17.2	174 184	4.6%
1959.	486	1,000	25.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	45.5	553	19.6	388	. 84
Reparoles	1,669	58	Lc'τ	64.5	011	56.4	637	38.1
1946	117 101	138	279 269	6.99 66.1	101	28.5 28.3	<u>159</u>	37.8
1948 1949	34.5	169 147	98.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	63.1 62.0	12.2	24.2	P N	සු ස දුන්

2

They have also demonstrated their real interest

ervironment,

In the parolee by having Becured satisfactory employment for him. In comparison, however, it must be noted that employment for about one-half of the parolees released to supervision in California has been secured by the Division of Adult Paroles because of the inability of family or friends to provide such

The rate of violation for those under California su-

assistance.

INTRODUCTION.

Table 3

Men Released on Parole

1946 - 1949

		No.			Violators	tairs		
Location of Supervision	Total	Total viola-	Totel	Lak	Convic a fe	Convicted of a felony	Not convicted of a felony	wicted
			Tanger	Sumber Percent Number Percent	Number	Percent	States.	Stuber Percent
				!				
All paroles	8,954	4,569	8,954 4,569 4,385 49.0	0,64	1,81,1	20.2	2,574	28.8
California Out of State	7,167 1,787	5,28 1,28 1,28 1,28 1,28 1,28 1,28 1,28 1	3,878 702	21.3 28.4	1,550 261	21.6 14.6	2,328 246	报 13.8
First parales	7,285	3,977	3,977 3,308 45.4	†·5†	1,371	18.8	1,937	9.6.6
California Out of State	5,670 1,615	2,805 1,172	2,865 ₩3	3.25	1,142	85 14 64 64	1,723	30.1 13.5
Reparotes	1,669	84	592 1,0TT 64.5	64.5	04 140	26.4	637	38.1
California Out of State	1,498 171	485 107	1,013 67.6	67.6 37.4	සී ස	27.2	25 84	40.4 18.7

pervision is almost twice that of those under out-of-state supervision. This relationship holds for both the first parole and reperole groups. Obviously, in any analysis of parole violation, each of these four groups should be examined separately. The largest group is that of California first paroles with 5,670 cases. The next larger groups are the out-of-state first paroles with 1,915 cases and California reparoles which number of 1,498 cases. The out-of-state reparole group (171 cases) is so small in number that any comparisons by means of further breakment.oned, separate analyses will be presented and because of the greater size of the California first-parole group it will be subjected to the most detailed examination.

LOCALTON OF SUPERVICTOR

		No.			Violators	tars		
Location of Supervision	Total	Total viola-	Totel	la'	Convic a fe	Convicted of a felony	Not convicted of a felony	convicted a felony
			Tumber	Sumber Percent Number Percent Sumber Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All paroles	8,954	4.569	8,954 4,569	0		0 00		g.
		2	Ì	2	1	٠.٠٠ د٠.٠٠	41012	50.07
California Out of State	7,167 1,787	3,289 1,280	3,878 502	51.3 28.4	1,550	21.6 14.6	2,328 246	32.5 13.8
First paroles	7,285	3,977	7,285 3,977 3,308	†••5†	1,371	18.8	1,937	36.6
California	5,670	2.805			1.142	8	1,723	, a
Out of State	1,615	1,172	£	27.4	83	- d:	214	13.5
Reparotes	1,669	84	592 1,0TT	64.5	9	26.4	637	38.1
California	364,1	6 9	1,013 67.6	67.6	9	27.2	603	4. Of
Out of State	11.1	JOL		37.4	24	16.7	ቋ	18.7

Offense

groups for those paroled for the first time to Cailfornia su-Table 4 shows the number of violations by offerse pervision.

est rates usually appear for the offenses of forgery, muto theft, and burgiary. One other offense that shows a high rate in Callfornia is that of escape with a violation rate of 67 percent. In California a person who escapes from a jail or road camp has committed a felory and four-fifths of the cases appearing in this classification were of that type while the other fifth was made up of parolees charged with the offense of escaping from The lowest violation rates are invariably found among those charged with homicide, sex offenses and assault, while the high-Solo percent, the rates of violation for the individual ordense groups varied greatly. Petty theft with a prior was the offense showing the highest violation rate, 69.6 percent, and murder first degree was the lowest with 10.0 percent. This table reveals the same general relationships among offenses as nearly always have been found in studies of parole violation. Although the violation rate for the total group was The violation rates for noth types were identical. priser.

It is of interest to note that narcotic offenders and those charged with receiving stolen property were below the over-all rate in percent of violations. The offenses of robmate the over-all rate,

nies, the rate for the homicide cases was less than one-minth of the rate of all cases. Likewise, in sex offerses, excepting An examination of the rates of violation by offense groups in the first subgrouping of violators—those newly convicted of a felony—reveals the same general relationships as were noted for the total violators. However, for the total group, howicide showed a rate of violation of about one-third of the rate for all offenses; but for those convicted of felorape, the rates for the total violators were about two-thinds of the over-all rate but in the auggroup under discussion they were less than one-third the over-all rate.

In Table 5 are shown the violation rates for the cases involved in this study by racial groups. There is little difference to be noted in the over-all violation rates of the three major racial groups. The rate for whites was one percent higher than the over-all rate; the Negro rate was the same as the general rate; and the Mexican was one

CALLFORNIA FIRST PAROLES

Pable 4

OFFERER AND NUMBER OF PAROLE PIOLATORS AND HOMVIOLATORS Men Paroled to California Supervision

PIRST PAROLES

		Now			Violetors	tors		
Offense	Total	viole-	Potel	lå L	Convic	Convicted of	Not cor	convicted a felony
		5	Number	Number Percent	Number	Number Percent		Number Percent
Total	5,670	2,805	2,865	9.07	1,142	8.3	1,723	30.4
Homicite	358 100 156 17	% 3884	9325c	17.3 16.0 16.0	೧ ៧ઋ៩ •	0.014.4 vor.00.1	\$7.70°	4444 8,0,0,0,1
Robbery lat. Robbery Pad.	8380	がなる。 となるま	454 217 212 212 25	8488 8488 8486	ឌីឧឌដ	80.89 81.12 17.5 17.5	267 121 132 14	29.7 33.4 22.2
Assault. Hith deadly weapon . Other assault.	క్టర్లిఫ్తి	क्षेत्र अ	경화되	¥88 ⊬666	表많이	0.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00 4.00	18 27 9	26.8 27.7 20.9
Burglary	1,024 589.5 21.5	35.55	%%2 2	2,00,75 0,00 to	8 7. 8	25.6 26.7 25.3	25,887	8.5.5 6.5.5 7.
Theft, except sure Grand theft		270 217 24 29	333 17 17	53.1 51.8 69.6 37.0	56.73	17.4 17.4 20.3 13.1	855 155 11	35.7 34.4 29.9 23.9
Auto theft	373	33	243	5,2	317	31.1	2टर	34.1
Forgery	919	330	\$	64.1	277	3.0°	332	33.9
Sex offenses Rape	35.00 E	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	 전 교 교 교 교 교 교 교 교 교 교 교 교 교	కొర్తుల్ల ఈటేస్తేం	€25.0.4	88.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	<u>ដី</u> ឌន្ននន	88888 6888 6888 7
Narcotice	172	ま	£6⊤	4.54	29	6.91	₫	83.5
Deadly weapons act	33	13	†	42.5	9	18.2	8	24.3
Квсаре , , , , , ,	212	2	컈	67.0	\$	29.3	8	37.7
Habitual oriminal	82	Ж	£+3	54.5	16	8	27	34.2
All other.	155	80	57	36.8	19	12.3	φ.	24.5

percent under. The rate of violation for those shown as other racial groups was considerably lower, amounting to 30.4 percent. This was the smallest group of cases and is made up chiefly of Indians, Filipinos, and a very few Orientals.

Prior Commitment Record

A classification of prior criminal record is carefulton nade on each prisoner committed to the California prison system in terms of the number of prior commitments which have been served after conviction for a crime. Such information is obtained in each case from the identification reports received from the Rederal Bureau of Investigation, from the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, from information furnished in the probation officer's report, and from an interview with the offender at the time of his arrival in the Reception-buildance Center. Undoubtedly, the information developed on prior criminal record understates to some extent past criminal experience, but with the improved identification procedures now in effect throughout the country and the additional sources of data available in California, it would seem that in the California cases a fairly accurate and reliable summary of past criminal commitments is obtained.

Table 6 shows the rate of parcle violation by prior criminal record of the California first-parole group. As might be expected, some rather marked differences are observed in violation rates between those who have no prior record of commitment for a triminal offense and those with such a record. Only whereas from 55 to 59 percent of those with such a record. Only one or two misdemeanor commitments showed a violation rate of 54.9 percent; those with a prior record of only one or two misdemeanor commitments showed a violation rate of 54.9 percent; those with two prior prison commitments showed a rate of 63.0 percent; those that had a record of three or more misdemeanor commitments, 66.8 percent; and those with three or more misdemeanor commitments, 66.8 percent; and those with three or more misdemeanor commitments, a rate of 69.7 percent. It appears that those persons with a larger number of past commitments show an increasingly higher parcle violation rate.

In view of the observation just made, it would seem appropriate to regroup the cases relating to prior record and present them as is shown in the second part of Table 6, in three classes: first, those that have a least prior commitment record, including persons with only one or two prior misdemeanor commitments and those with only one prior prison commitment; and those having a greater number of prior commitment; and cluding those that have three or more prior ocumitment; in-ments and those that have two or three or more past prison commitments. The result of this combination shows that the second group with a lesser record had a violation rate of 54.1 percent, and the group with the greater record had a violation rate of 64.2 percent. In subsequent consideration of prior criminal record in this study, the three classes just presented will be used and will be designated respectively: Class I - None; Class II - Lesser; and Class III - Greater.

Table

RACE AND MUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND NONVIOLATORS Man Faroled to California Supervision

PURST PAROLES

1946 - 1949

		Дов			Violators	tors		
Race	Total	viola- tors	Total	4	Convicted s felony	Convicted of s felony	Not convicte of a felony	Not convicted of a felony
			Rumber	Percent	Munber	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.	5,670	2,805	2,865	8,6	1,142	8 oi	1,723	30.4
White	3,741	1,814	1,927	5.1.5	8 2	21.1	1,139	
Wexten	710	ž,	352	19.6	##	16.1	33	
Negro	1,071	99	7.	Š	219	8	Я	8
Other	148	E01	÷	<u>ተ</u>	ដ	7.3	24	

Table 6

FRICH COMMINGER RECORD AND NUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND WORVIOLATORS Men Paroled to California Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

		104		!	Violators	tore		
Prior commitment record	Total	Total viola-	Total	7	Convio	Convicted of B felong	Not col	Not convicted of a felony
			Humber	Humber Percent		Number Percent		Number Percent
Totel	5,670	2,805	598'8	30.6	1,142	20.2	1,723	30.4
None	1,538	1,126	412	26.8	33	8.6	262	17.0
Misdemennor,	2,228 1,656 1,556	28. 138.	4 8 8 8 8	87.47.8 0 0,00	138.85	22.5 21.9 24.1	££3	35.5 33.0 42.7
1 prison	1,092	465	627	57.14	287	26.3	340	31.1
2 or more prisons 2 prisons 3 or more prisons	812 459 353	271 170 701	2835	65.9 63.0 69.7	君書名	25.55	331 175 156	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Class I - None Class II - Lesser Class III - Greater	1,538 1,995 2,137	1,126 2,12 745	1,080	8.¥.\$ 6.∟.ú	አ _ኞ ይ	9,9,8 0,0,5 9,5,0	354 818	17.0 32.1 36.3

48e

S

be determined from grouping the cases by year of birth. These data are presented in Table 7. There is some positive relationship between age and the rate of violation; the younger the group, the greater the violation rate. The differences between those born in the years since 1900 showed a decreasing rate for each five-year grouping, except that the 1900-1904 group actually showed a higher rate tran the 1905-1909 group. For the convicted of a felony. The youngest group, those born during the period 1925-1929, showed 30.8 percent violations, and each successively older group showed a decreasing percentage of violations, with the one exception already noted, down to 8.1 percent for the oldest group. In the other subdivision of violaolder group, those born before 1900, the rate dropped sharply to 30.5 percent. This general trend is even more pronounced when the column of the table is examined relating to persons general age distribution of those on parole can tors, the tendency for the younger group to have the higher rates disappears. The

Institution From Which Released

during the four-year period, 1945-1949, covered by this These were the California Institution for Men at Chino, parole viciators, did not release a large number of persons There were four institutions from Which parolees were The Soledad institu-Polace, San Quentin, and Soledad prisons. The Soledad institu-tion came into existence only in 1947 on a temporary basis and there were relatively few paroles from that institution during on first parole. Consequently, the two institutions which rethis period. Folsom prison, which to a large extent is used for prisoners with a relatively high degree of recidivism and leased the bulk of first paroles, as shown in Table 8, are Quentin and the California Institution for Men, released during gol

cidivists to Folsom than are kept in the other institutions. At a later point in this study a further analysis will be made of these institutional rates, taking into account some of the the lowest violation rate with 43.5 percent; Soledad was next with 45.5 percent; and Folsom with 63.9 percent; and Folsom with 63.9 percent. These differences are probably to be expected based on the type of selection that is made of the men sent to the various institutions. Note first effenders are transferred to the California Institution for Men and more re-The California Institution for Men at Chino showed other factors already indicated.

Military Record

est evidenced in the number of prisoners who may have had mill-tary records as compared with those who do not, and the kind of adjustment that persons with military experience made while in prison and on parole. Information relating to military record is usually obtained at the time of admission to the Reception-dudance Center and certified with the Department of Defense. Since World War II there has been considerable inter-In Table 9 are presented the data relating to violation rates and military record,

Table 7

YEAR OF BIRTH AND MUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND NONVIOLATORS Men Paroled to California Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

1946 - 1949

*		-ccN			Viclators	tors		
rear or parth	Totel	viola- tors	Total	3	Convito	Convicted of a felony	Not convicted of a felony	nvicted felony
			Number	Number Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,670	2,805	2,865	9.05	1,142	20.2	1,723	30.4
• .	657	288	369.5	56.2	302	8. 8.	167	25.4
1920 - 1924 1915 - 1919	1,426 176	\$ 1	\$ 83	55.¥ 6.4.	43.E	24.8 21.3	6 ⁴ 22 22	30.2 33.1
1910 - 1914	789 611	391	308	8 ₹	3,8	86.5	238	30.8 33.8
1 1	\$ ⁴ 5	235 497	198	848 66.	8.7	16,1	191 178	36.5 24.8

Table 8

NUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND NONVIOLATORS Men Peroled to California Supervision INSTITUTION FROM WHICH RELEASED AND

FIRST PAROLES

		Non			Violators	tors		
Institution	Total	viola-	Totel	[8]	Convio	Convicted of Not convicted a felony of a felony	Not convicted of a falony	wicted
			Number	Number Percent		Number Percent Number Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,670	\$08,5	2,865	50.6	2,1,1	20.2	1,723	
• •	2,596	1,195	1,401, 366.	5±00 63:0	573 133	23.52 23.52	828 233	31.9 40.7
for Men	28,2 28,2	1,246 157	959 137	1.3.5 1.6.6	88	17.4 17.7	576 85	26.1 28.9
Intitution .	ĸ	•	cu	•	1	•	1	٠

Table 9 indicates that those who did not have a military record showed a slightly less violation rate than those who did. However, taking into account persons who had a military record, those whose record occurred in World War II showed a slightly less rate of violation than those having military records chiefly before World War II. Persons who were honorably discharged had a lower violation rate than those given less than honorable discharges. Other factors, notably age, probably have some bearing on the difference between honorable and less than honorable discharges, the difference between honorable and and probably are of very little consequence.

Table 9

MILTRARY RECORD AND RUNEER OF PARCIE VIOLATORS AND MONVIOLATORS MEA Paroled to California Supervision

PIRST PAROLES

641 - 961

		1			Violators	tors		
Military record and type of discharge	Total	Total viola-	Total	7	Convic	Convicted of Not convicted a felony of a felony	Not comulcte of a felony	wicted
		447	Mumber	Number Percent Number Fercent Number Fercenc	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	_				i			
Totel	5,670	5,670 2,805	2,865	8.	1,142	8	1,723	30.05
No military record	3,66	1,961	1,803	5.64	683	18.7	०दा'र	8.5
Military record	2,006	₹	1,062	53.0	4 59	22.9	603	30.1
World War II record Honorable	1,1 2,0 3,0 3,0 3,0 3,0 3,0 3,0 3,0 3,0 3,0 3	83387	25 8 8 5	55.53 5.05.53	\$255°	4. 2.6% 0. 6. 6. 6.	52 158 31	28.28 2.44 29.44 29.44
Other record	& K & & &	8 55 E	1 5 5 8	¥448 ~000	អ៊ូនងស	83.15. 63.15. 63.15. 63.15.	32 E E E	38.45

Intelligence

Every prisoner committed to prison and admitted to the Reception-Guidance Centers for study is given certain standard intelligence tests. Over 4,000 of the 5,670 first parciees to California supervision had been tested and rated. The distribution of violation rates according to intelligence groupings is shown in Table 10. While there has been some variation in the tests used over the period of years during which these men were admitted, it would appear that the testing has been sufficiently uniform to classify prisoners according to their general ratings.

Although the group of prisoners rated superior showed the lowest violation rate, 44.4 percent, there seems to be little indication from the data shown in Table 10 that there is a positive relationship between intelligence rating and success on parole.

Table 10

DITELLIGENCE RATING AND NAMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND NORFIGLATORS Men Paroled to California Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

Intelligence rating Total violations Total Tot	viola- tors	Percent 50.6	Convio a fe Number	a felony umber Percent	Mot convicte of a felony Number Ferce 1,723 30.4	ricte bloop Perce 30.4
5,670 2,805 726 726 727 4,172 970 970 293 163	2,805	ber Percent 365 50.6	Уытрег 1.142	Percent	Number 1,723	Perce 30.4
5,670 2,805 1,496 726 1,4172 2,079	2,805 2,	50.6	3,1,1		1,723	30 .4
1,496 726 61,4172 2,079 293 293 203	·			2		
1,498 726 2,079 2,079 2,079 2,000 2,000	1	_				
4,172 2,079 293 163	720	772 51.6	277	18.5	495	33.1
293 163	9.070	500.5	598	8	1,228	29.4
633	163	17.73	2.5	19.5	Ţ3	6.48
-	309	324 53.2	133	<u>'</u> 'त	45	29.5
1,752	전 전 전 전 전		88	0.13	25	29.2
1	8	_	163	37.4	219	8,8
hT2	526		8K	19.5	3	33
	621	_	\$	18.5	ည	31.9

County or Area From Which Countities

that the county or area of the State from which conmitted would have much bearing on a parchee's success or failure on parole, nevertheless it is of interest to examine the violation rates of the California parolees with respect to the county or area from which committed. Table II presents these data. While there would seem to be little reason to expect

showed rates slightly higher than the general state average, while those from the other parts of the State showed slightly lower rates. The differences are too small, however, to be of any real significance. ation among the area groups in violation rates. Those counties ed from Los Angeles County and the San Joaquin Valley counties As will be seen, there is not a great deal of vari-

Time Served in Prison Sefore Release

release on parole have any relationship to the outcome of his parole experience? Table 12 shows the median time served for Does the time a parolee serves in pulson before his the 5,570 first parolees released to California supervision,

violator group and the nonviolator group in median time served nor does there seem to be any significant difference in median time served between the two violator subgroupings. The fact that the time served in prison depends to a large extent upon the offense for which a person is committed and also to some degree upon prior criminal experience must be taken into com-sideration in any analysis of data relating to time served. Actually there is almost no difference between the

Table 13 is presented to show the relationship between nonviolators and violators in this served for those offenses involving 300 or more cases, and taking into account prior commit-ment record,

Table 13, the median time served in prison before release was longer for the violators than for the nonviolators although in some instances the differences were very smail. An examination of the cases on the basis of prior commitment record, as shown in the three subclasses in each offence group, indicates that the violators in 14 of the 18 subgroups served a longer period of time before release than did the nonviolators. While the differences observed are frequently very smail, the consistency of this relationship suggests that for some reason those persons who will become parole violators are kept in the institution for slightly longer periods of time before release than those who will succeed on parole,

NUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND NONVIOLATORS Men Paroled to California Supervision COUNTY OR AREA OF COMPILMENT AND

FIRST PAROLES

196 - 1949

		Топ-			Violators	tors		
County or area of countteent	Totel	Total viola-	Total	18	Convict a fa	Convicted of Not convicte a felony of a felony	Not convicte of a felony	wicte Telons
			Number	Number Percent	Number	Number Percent Number Perce	Rumbez	Perce
Total	5,670	2,805	2,865	9.0%	1,142	83	1,723	8
Southern California, , , Los Angeles 9 other counties	3,083 486,9 4959	2,579 878 102	1,1 4,88,3	52.74 47.86	835 435 835 835	888 6.65	92.6 661.2 257.2	¥.8% 4.0.a.
San Francisco Boy area. San Francisco Alemeda 7 other counties	25. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5	¥828	553 181 171 201	83.88 4.84.0	87.458 87.458	88 18.55 1.15 1.05 1.15 1.05	848g	30.5
Balance of State 10 Sacramento Valley . 7 San Joaquin Valley . 22 other countles	2,55 6±30 1128 8±30	部の数字	768 209 426 133	19.6 18.6 52.2 13.9	\$8 % 7	19.0 18.6 20.7 14.9	₹1 622 72,988	88.48 5.58 5.58

Table 12

TYPE OF VICLATION AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE RELEASE Wen Paroled to California Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

1956 - 1959

	Number	Time serv	Time served in months
Type of violation	of cases	Med1en	Range of middle 80% of cases
Totel	5,670	26.1	16.3 - 54.8
Nonviolators	2,805	55.9	15.3 - 59.2
Violetors	2,865	26.2	4.16 - 8.31
Convicted of a felony Not convicted of a felony	1,142 1,723	25.9	16.8 - 47.8 16.9 - 54.0

Table 13

CALIFORNIA MALE PRISONERS RELEASED ON PAROLE, 1946-1949

ARLECTED OFFERES, PAICH COMMETMENT RECORD AND TIDE SERVED IN PRISON REPORE RELEASE Men Paroled to California Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

1946 - 1949

Offense and perce		Nonvio	Monviolators	Viol	Violators
comitment record	Totel	Number	Medisn time	Number	Median time
Robbery lat	169 169 162 109	23 115 68 58	31.9 34.3 41.0	25.57 25.57	35.5 33.5 45.3
Hobbery End	85558 85558	ಫ್ಷೆ 8 ಭೆ 3	24.5 24.3 26.3	88 32 55 88	ଞ୍ଚ ଅଟ୍ଟେକ୍ ଫରିବି ବା ବା
Burglary 2nd	815 121 322 372	BR # # B	45 19 19 19 19 19 19	23.55 23.55	25.0 23.7 29.7
Grand theft	8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	227 29.5	23.1 1.6.9 26.13 26.13	동의유다	25.05.05 25.05.05 25.05.05
Auto theft	E284	청색속점	21.3 16.3 18.3	 왕왕왕	2,12 17 19 19 19 19 19
Porgery	919 179 406	88 <u>9</u> 4	21.2 16.5 1.65 1.65	8,55,98 9,00,00 9,00,00,00	23.8 19.53 26.57

Time Served on Parole Before Suspension

only measure, however, of time on parole which is available is the interval from parole to suspension. The data presented, therefore, indicate a time interval to some extent greater than that between parole and violation; but it is assumed that in most of the cases the variation is not great and that the observed differences in the time intervals presented for the variations groups of cases are an indication of the real differences that exist between them in the time that elapsed before violation. Table 14 shows the median time interval from parole to suspension of those violators who were first parolees in Galidate of actual violation. There were several instances observed in this study in which the violation, resulting in a conviction and sentence for a new offense, occurred as much as several months before the suspension order of the Adult Authority. The The time that elapses between date of parole and date role before violation. However, the suspension by the Adult Authority, an action taken after charges have been prepared by the supervising parole officer, occurs somewhat later than the of suspension presumably reflects the time a parolee is on parole before violation. However, the suspension by the Adult

For the total group the median time interval was 5.3 months. The range of the middle four-fifths of the cases was from 1.7 months to 18.5 months. There was practically no difference in time on parole between the two subgroupings.

In order to analyze more fully time on parole before suspension, comparisons will be made using flive other factors in the next five tables. These are, respectively: offense, race, prior commitment record; institution from which released; and type of suspension...

Table 14

TYPE OF VIOLATION AND TIME SZRVED ON PAROLE TO SUSPENSION Men Paroled to California Supervision

PIRST PAROLES

		Time serv	Time served in months
Type of violation	Tomber Jo Copes	Median	Range of middle Bos of cases
Total	2,865	6.3	1.7 - 18.5
Convicted of a felony. Not convicted of a felony.	2,1,2 1,773	4.6	1.8 - 17.6 1.6 - 18.8

õ

Offense--The relationship of offense to time served on parole before suspension is shown in Table 15. The offenses that show the shortest median time are theft, forgery, and autotheft, whereas those offenses showing the longest median time include sex offenses, carotics, and homicide. With the exception of the hardon group, these represent offenses which have the highest proportion of first offenders, and the time intervals of those having no prior record tend to be considerably longer than the Intervals of those having a record of prior commitment

Table 15

OFFENSE AND TIME SERVED ON PAROLE TO SUSPENSION Men Paroled to California Supervision

PIRST PAROLZS

1946 - 1949

	Number	Time Bery	Time served in months
Offense	Cases	Yedien	Runge of middle 90% of cases
Total	2,865	6.3	1.7 - 18.5
Romicide Robbery, Assault Burglary Theft, except auto	44.050 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	ere pare No ward	2.5 - 28.3 1.6 - 21.6 1.6 - 17.3 1.6 - 19.1 2.3 - 15.5
Auto theft. Forgery. Sex offenses. Narootic. All other.	2 - 2884 27-28 27-28-27	გ. სექ გ. ქ. დ. ბ. ბ.	2.4 - 13.0 2.2 - 2.5.7 2.1 - 2.5.4 2.1 - 15.9 1.8 - 80.3

Race-while it would not be expected that race would be a factor in the time served on parole before suspension, it is of interest at least to examine the data with respect to this litem. Table 10 shows the median time served on parole before suspension for each racial group.

The chief variation to be noted is that the white group showed a shorter median time than did any of the other three racial groups. The fact that a larger proportion of whites are to be found in the offense groups with shorter time intervals, shown in Table 15, may account for a good part of the difference chaerwed.

CALIFORNIA FIRST PAROLES

Table 16

RACE AND TIME SERVED ON PAROLE TO SUSPENSION Men Paroled to California Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

1946 - 1949

	_		
	,	Time serv	Time served in months
Sace	Number of cases	Median	Renge of middle 90% of cascs
Total	2,365	6.3	1.7 - 18.5
Watten	1,927 352 541 45	rer riving	1.6 - 18.0 1.9 - 18.2 2.4 - 90.6 1.9 - 17.0

before suspension with relation to prior commitment record is shown in Table 17. Persons with no record had the longest median interval, 7.3 months; those with a lesser record, 7.0 months; and those with a greater record, 5.5 months. Prior Commitment Record -- The time served on parale

Table 17

PATOR COMMATEMENT RECORD AND TIME SERVED ON PAROLE TO SUSPENSION Men Peroled to California Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

	Tadmill	Time serv	Time served in months
Prior compilment record	90000 00000	Median	Names of middle 80% of cases
Total	2,365	5.3	1.7 - 18.5
Class I - Mone	412 1,080 1,373	7.3	2.3 - 20.3 1.6 - 18.4 1.6 - 17.5

Institution From Which Released--The data on time interval between parole and the date of suspension are shown in Table 18 by institution of release. As might be expected, the greatest time interval is recorded for the California Institution for Men parolees at 7.4 months; for San Quertin parolees the median time was 5.8 months, and for Poison parolees, >.2 months. Inasmuch as the previous table indicated that the higher the degree of recidivism the shorter the interval, it would be expected that the California Institution for Men with the lowest degree of recidivism amont its releases would have the longest interval, while Poison with the highest degree of recidivism amonth the highest degree of recidivism with

rable 18

INSTITUTION FROM WHICK RELEASED AND TIME SERVED ON PAROLE TO SUSPENSION MEN Paroled to California Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

587 - 587

Time served to mosths	of Median middle 80% cases	2,865 6.3 1.7 - 18.5	1,401 5.8 1.6 - 17.8 366 5.2 1.4 - 17.3	959 7.4 2.2 - 19.6 137 6.0 1.8 - 16.0
	Institution	Total	Sen Quentin,	Mon Soledad

CALIFORNIA FIRST PAROLES

Type of Suspension--At the time of suspension a parolee is either under criminal charges, has absconded, or is charged with a technical violation of the condition of parole. A four-way grouping of the type of suspension is shown in Table 19 as related to the time on parole before suspension.

It is quite clear from the table that those who absconded had a much shorter time interval than those suspended for other reasons. The median for the FVAL group was 4.4 months. Technical violators were next in length of time on parcle with a median of 6.1 months. Those suspended because they were charged with misdemeanor offenses had a median interval of 7.2 months, while those charged with felony offenses showed a median interval of 9.2 months. The fact that frequently when a felony offense is charged the suspension of parole does not take place until after disposition of the charge by the court may lengthen to some extent the time interval for this group of cases.

Table 19

TYPE OF SUSPENSION AND TIME SERVED ON PAROLE TO SUSPENSION MAN Paroled to California Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

	a o dans	Time serv	Time served in months
Type of suspension	of cases	Median	Range of middle 804
Total	2,865	6.3	1.7 - 18.5
Technical	238	6.1	1,5 - 18.4
PVAL - abscorded	1,032	. +	
Misdemesmor	331	7.2	1.8 - 18.5
Felony	1,264	5.5	2.4 - 21.5

Interrelationships of Offense, Prior Record, and Institution

to this institution were selected not because they fit into the institutional program at the California Institution for Men but because they appeared to be good camp prospects. Consequently, the California Institution for Men peroless cannot as a whole be considered as a group solely selected on the basis of their trainability and fitness for the California Institution for Men program. Nevertheless, the great majority of California Institution for Men parolees were graduates of the institutional program and it is reasonable to expect a lower violation rate from the California Institution for Men parolees than from the San Quentin parolees. Such is indicated in a comparison of the percentage of violators among the parolees of the two institutions based on prior commitment record alone, shown as follows: been observed in the preceding material with respect to offense groups, prior commitment record, and institution from Which recamps, and some men who were released on parole after transfer leased. In order to determine what the combined effect of these three factors may be, it is necessary to examine them together. It has already been pointed out that the largest number of men on first parole were released from two prisons: San Quentin and the California Institution for Men at Chino. Further, that because of the greater selectivity of prisoners sent to the California Institution for Men, that some differentiation should be expected in parole violator rates between the California Institution for Nen and San Quentin parolees. The California Institution for Nen maintains several prison Considerable differentiation in violator rates has

San Institution entin for Men	24.0 43.3	8.6 5.9 51.8 61.9
9,09	۰.	 &∵.
	Total	Class I - None

tion for Men cases showed a slightly lower rate of violation for those who had no prior commitments. 5.8 percent, as compared with 5.3 percent for the San Quentin cases. However, for the group having a leaser prior record, the California Institution for Men violations were 28.6 percent while the San Quentin viorates of San Quentin and the California Institution for Men parolees by major offense groups in which there were a sufficient number of cases to offer a reasonable comparison by type of prior commitment record. The data in the table show that while the California Institution for Men parolees have a lower violation rate than San Quentin parolees in all offense groups, this difference is not consistent when the degree of prior record is taken into account. In homicide cases, the California institu-Table 20 is presented to show the relative violation ations were 28.2 percent.

CALIFORNIA FIRST PAROLES

From Sen Quentin and California Institution for Men MAGER OF FAROLE VIOLATORS AND NORVIOLATORS Men Peroled to California Supervision OFFENSE, PRIOR COMMUTIMENT RECORD AND

1946 - 1949

PIRST PAROLES

Offense and prior		3an (3an Quentin		Call	California for	Institution Hen	tton
	Total	Non- Viole-	Viols	Violatore	Total	Non-	Violators	tors
		tore	Number	Number Percent		ton	Number	Number Percent
Exercide	141 79 39 23	11 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	郑『김	28.4 6.3 5.85 -	7-18 g/m	¥2,5%	23	23.0 8.6 5.6
Robbery. Class I - None Class II - Lesser Class III - Greater	K 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 5 7 5 7 7 7 7	8488	3,25.8	24 28 28 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	\$ 8 8 5 G	<u>8</u> 244	ชี <i>చ</i> % జ	3822 6469
Assault with deadly weapon Class I - Rome Class II - Lesser Class III - Greater	ጽጽ¤‡	55 88 F	¥247	#8#8 1050	121 7-28 84	ఇజిళ్ళ	3 ev 8 ev	33.1 19.1 39.3
Burglary	57. 25. 25. 23. 23.5	춵ኍ잗쯂	58 8 5	82.00 0.40 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1	दे <i>श</i> कुं दू	52.52 St	825 E	3.3 8.8 5.555
Grand thoft	황유생동	ዀጜዼጜ	5,44,5	8534°C 6000 6000 6000	뛇늗댬용	김용황큐	83.17	3833.8 4.1. ₹ .6
Auto theft	2388	おっぱま	±3888	7.50 1.45 18.7	ឆ្នឹកខន	8 ដ%ឥ	ಡಿವಳ್ಳು	54.56.4 6.4.6.4 6.4.6.4
Forgery	格식설업	^አ ጜ <u>፠</u> ፚ	¥883	4.66.69 4.69.69	E&E&	ጜ፟፞፞፞ዻ፞፞፞፞፞ዼ፞	\$ 25 gg	87.25 44.00
Sex offenses	25.21.28	12 13 13 13		# 65 4 4 65 4 4 65 4	94 9 8 8 8 8 8 8	크ase.	8888	31.3 21.2 42.3
Nercotics	8∞ %5	ቆ _ጦ ልደ	g n Yp z	5.7 7.5.7 7.1.1	RKKE	15th P-9	2, 2,01	8.5.

92

Reubery cases showed a somewhat different relationable in that the difference was much more marked between the lwe institutions for those cases with no prior convictions. Here, 26.4 percent of the California Institution for Men cases had been violated, but 38.3 percent of the San Quentin cases. This pronounced difference, however, did not exist for those rases which had a lesser prior record. Here, the percentage was 57.3 percent of the California Institution for Nen cases and 60.2 percent for the San Quentin cases.

The burglary group showed even a different pattern, for those cases in which there had been no prior commitment, the San Quentin group actually showed a lower violation rate than the California Institution for Men, 40.4 percent as compared with 41.7 percent; and yet, for those cases which had either a low or a high degree of recidivism, the California Institution for Men violation rates were lower than the San Quentin.

Grand theft cases showed a very marked difference between the two institutions' rates in those that had no prior convictions; for the California Institution for Nen, 22.1 persent, and for San Quentin, 40.7 percent. Also for those cases with a lesser degree of recidivism, the California Institution for Men cases had a considerably lower violation rate.

For those persons who were involved in auto thaft, a sassy different pattern again is observed. In this class of cases, the most marked general difference between the two institutions was that the California Institution for Men showed much lower violation rates in each category of prior record.

Forgery cases showed that the California Institution for these had a higher rate than the San Quentin cases for those who had no prior record. For those that did have a prior record, the difference, in favor of the California Institution for Men, is very small. In the three remaining categories that are shown, assault with a deadly weapon, sex offenses, and narcotic offenses, there is relatively little difference to be observed between the violation rates of the California Institution for Men basis of recidition.

With such varied results as have been shown in the data of Table 20, it is difficult to reach any final conclusions as to the differences between San Quentin and the California Institutetor for Ner in violation for Ner in general, it can be said that the California Institution for Ner parolees who were first of fenders usually showed a lower violation rate than aid San Quentin parolees who were first of parolees who were first of severy offense group, Further, for those parolees who had the greater record of prior commitments, there was very little difference in violation rates as between the two institutions; while for those parolees having lesser commitment records, the California several offenses the differences between the two institutions and this area were negligible.

OUT-OF-STATE FIRST PAROLES

In the beginning of this report it was pointed out that men released on first parole to out-of-state supervision during the four-year period showed a violation rate of only 27.4 percent as compared with the rate of 50.6 percent for first paroless released to California supervision. Because of this great difference the out-of-state first paroles should be analyzed separately from the California cases. It should be pointly out that the out-of-state group is made up of all men released from prison who were sent out of the State, including those deported to other countries. Deports, however, are made up predominantly of Mexican nationals returned to their own country. Unless they return again to this country, little will ever be heard of them during their parole period.

Violator data for the out-of-state first parole group will be presented with respect to offense, race, prior criminal record, age, institution of release, time served in prison before release, and time served on parole before suspension.

Offense

The violation rates for out-of-state first paroles vary among offense groups in very much the same manner that they did for California first paroles, as shown in Table 21. The offense with the highest violation rate was escape with 43.6 percent violators; next, forgery with 36.1 percent; followed by auto theft and burglary. As usual that so offense groups showing the lowest rates were homicide, 10.3 percent; sex offenses, 10.6 percent; and felonious assault, 13 percent. Among the first subservought of violators-those convicted of a felony-forgery, escape, and burglary showed the highest percentages of violaticns.

Race

The distribution of out-of-state first parole violators according to race is shown in Table 22. Where there was little variation shown in violation rates by racial groups for California first paroless, considerable variation is found in the California first paroless. The violation rate for the White group is 30.9 percent; The violation rate for the White for the Negro group, 25.5 percent. It is possible that part of the reason for the higher rate of violators among the white group arises out of the fact that closer supervision is given to paroless in the north central and northeastern states than in the other parts of the country; and consequently, more instances of violation are discovered in these states than in the other areas.

Table 21

OPPENSE AND MUNICH OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND NONVIOLATORS Men Paroled to Out-of-State Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

1956 - 1950

		Won-			Violators	tors		
Offense	Total	viola-	Total	la.	Convic	Convicted of a felony	Not cor	convicted a felony
			Number	Percent	Number Percent Number Percent	Percent		Mumber Percent
Total	1,615	1,172	<u>-</u>	27.5	556	14.2	214	13.2
Homistate	116			5,01	N	1.7	9	9,6
Robbery	313	217	8	ж :-	\$	16.0	3	14.7
Аяввицт	81	87	13	13.0	9	6.0	-	7.0
Burglary	8	83	8	31.0	57	39.61	33	11,11
Theft, except auto	121	81.	뿄	25.8	‡	11.3	81	14.5
Auto theff	601	‡.	33	32.1	7.7	9.5τ	ध्य	16.5
Forgery	231	143	88	38.1	3,	21.2	8	9.91
Sex offenses	151	135	16	9.0t	宀	3.3	11	7.3
Escape	ま	53	41	43.6	13	83.2	ส	23.4
All other	87	67	8	23.0	я	n.5	or	11.5

Obviously paroless released to supervision in the north central and northeastern states are gredominantly white. A substantial number of Mexicans who are paroled are deported to Mexico, and, consequently, are under little if any supervision; a situation which lessens considerably the chances of their boing declared violators.

Prior Commitment Record

The distribution of violators among those paroled for the first time out of state is shown in Tacle 23 by prior som-mitment record. The variance in violation rates among the three prior record groups is very similar to the variance found for California first paroles. Those without a prior commitment rec-ord showed a rate of 15.5 percent; those with a lesser record,

DUT'-OF-STATE FIRST PAROLES

Table 22

TACE AND RUBBER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND BONVIOLATORS Men Paroled to Out-of-State Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

1946 1349

		g c g			Violators	tors		
Stace	Total	Total winle-	Total	18	Comvic	Convicted of Not convicted a felony of a felony	Not convicte of a felony	wicted Colony
			Number	Percent	11	Number Percent		Mumber Percent
Total	1,615	1,615 1,172	443	4-75	229	14.2	214	13.2
White	8,0,1 846,		Йs	85	99 7	15.9	159	5.0 5.7
Negro	828	8,8		99.94 14.64	K. O	, जुल र ज	% ¤	14.0 6.3

29.1 percent; while those with a greater record showed a percentage of 36.1. Apparently the general relationship between prior criminal experience and parole violation is the same whether or not a parolee is released to supervision in California or outside of the State.

Table 23

PRIOR COMPANIENT RECORD AND MINGER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND MONVIOLATORS MAIN PRIVILED to Out-of-State Supervision

PIPST PAROLES

		5			Violators	578		
Prior countiment record	Total.	Tola-	Total	3	Convicted a felona	a j	Not commicted of a felony	commicted a felony
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Runber	Percent
							•	
Total	1,615 1,172	1,172	[th3	4.75	229	14.2	214	13+5
Class I - Nors	3.2.E	393	<u>확</u> 현	15.5	% 86.4	9.55 6.66	\$9.4	6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
CIBCS III - Olester	ž	N N	ì	1	43	?	ţ	ł

?

Table 24 presents the data relating to violators among first paroless released to supervision outside of California by those form during 1900-1904. The those control was incorrect violations while the lowest violation showed 31.3 percent violations while the lowest violation rate was for the group born in 1900-1904 with 15.6 percent violators. As was found in the case of the California first-paroles, this trend of reduced violation rate for older groups holds true for the first subdivision of violators—those convicted of a new felony offense—cut does not for the second subdivision of violators age group shown in Table 24 from those born during 1920-1924 to those born during 1900-1904. The 1920-1924 group showed 31.3 The percentage of violators decreases with each those not convicted of a new felony offense. year of cirth.

YEAR OF BIRTH AND INVESTE OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND NONVIOLATORS Men Paroled to Out-of-State Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

6451 - 9461

	wicted	Mumber Percent Fumber Percent Mumber Fercent	2•€τ	. 6.41 15.1	ಬೆಟ್⊖ ಚ ಇರಪ್ಕ
	Mot convicte of a felony	zecum)	1 1.2	- 58 B	24 26 26
tore	Convicted of Mot convicted a felony	Percent	2,41	- 71 16.5 8.41	15.1 8.3 7.3
Violatore	Convic	Tumber	229	140 69 74	ዃፚፙ፟፞፞
	al	Percent	27.4	27.2 20.5 20.5	88.8 8.65.54 4.65.4
	Total	Member	<u></u>	67 169 85	8828
Non- viola- tors		1,615 1,178	173 175 199	분 % %합	
Total viola-		419'I	. ¥ 34%	£2500	
	Year of birth		Total	1925 - 1934	1910 - 1914

Institution From Which Released

The distribution of parole violators according to inviolation from which released is shown in Table 25. The dighest violation rate octured among paroless released from San Quentin with a percentage of 30.5. The Folsom releases showed 30.5 percent violators and the Callfornia Institution for Nen releases.

HILT OF-STATE FIRST PAROLES

Table 25

NUMBER OF PARCLE VICLATORS AND NONVIOLATORS Men Parcied to Out-of-State Supervision INSTITUTION FROM WHICH RELEASED AND

FIRST PAROLES

951 - 961

	wicted elony	Percent		13,2	4	o. -1./	· · · · ·	4.01	4 !	13:1	
	Not convicte of a felony	Num'oer		214		200	R N	877	? :	3 ¹	
tore	Convicted of Not convicted e felony of a felony	Number Percent Number Percent Number Percent		24.2	4	7. 2.	9	:	11.	5:3	
Violatore	Convic	Number		229		137	33		ζ.	±	
	TH3		Percent		27.14		8.0	œ,	5	0172	7.27
	Totel	Number		<u>+</u>		, Š.	B		131	- 1	
Moc- viola- sora			I	21,1 210,1		_	£	070	ĝ	양 	
Moc- Total viola-				1,615		867	8	Ş	i i	ا ا	
	Institution			Total	-	San Quentin	Folsom	California Insti-	tution for Men	Soledad	

Tine Served in Prison Before Release

The data on the amount of time served in prison before in Table 25. On the whole, there was very little difference between the information shown in this table and that shown in Table 12 for California first parcles. The median time for the formal out-of-state group was 25,4 nonths. The new for group had a median time served in crison of 25,0 months. While the viblature showed a median time of 20,0 months. A small difference exists between the median times is shown for the Lwo viblator such groupings. Those violators convicted of a new felony offense had a median time served of 20.3 months. While those not convicted of a new felony offense had a median inverval of 27.3 $\,$ While there are not sufficient cases involved in this record that was made in Table 1; for the California group, it should be pointed out that here again it appears that the Violations actually served a slightly greater time in prison before release than did the nonviolators

7

CALIFORNIA MIAIE PRISONARS RELEASED ON PAROLE, 1946 1949

TIPE OF VIOLATION AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE RELEASE Men Paroled to Out-of-State Supervision

FIRST PAROLES

1946 - 1949

		Time Ber	Time served in months
Type of violation	Number of cases	Median	Runge of middle 80%
Total	1,615	25.4	15.8 - 5.46
Nonviolators	1,172	55.0	15.4 . 56.3
Wiolators, , , , , , ,	£††	36.6	17.1 - 51.6
Convicted of a felony Not convicted of a felony	229	26.3 27.3	17.5 - 51.6 16.9 - 52.0

Time Served on Parole Before Suspension

and date of suspension is shown in Table 27 for the cut-of-state first parole violators by type of violator. More time elapses detween parole and suspension for the out-of-state group than did for the California supervised group. The median time, as shown in Table 27, is 8.0 months for the out-of-state group, while the median time for the California group, as shown in Table if, is 5. months. There is practically no difference to time served The amount of time that elapsed between date of parole shown for the two suggesting of violators,

Table 27

TYPE OF VIOLATION AND TIME SERVED ON PAHOLE TO SUBPENSION Men Paroled to Out.of.State Supervision

PITHET PAROLES

1946 - 1949

		Time ser	Time served in months
Type of violation	or or cases	Median	Range of middle 80% of eases
Total	£443	0.0	2.4 - 19.1
Convicted of a felony, , , ,	529	6.1	2.4 - 18.9
Not convicted of a felony.	214	9.0	2.4 - 19.5

CALIFORNIA REPAROLES

to be considerably higher than the rate for first paroles. As nearly 90 percent of the men on reparole in this study were released to California supervision, this group of cases will now be examined with relation to offense, race, prior record, age, institution of release, time served in institution before re-The violation rate for reparoles was shown in Table 3 tease, and time served on parole defore suspension.

Offense

hear as great. The entire range in rates for the reparble group was from 50.0 percent in homicide cases to 80.0 percent in escape tases. Forgery and auto theft showed high violation rates, and felonious assault, which for first parbles showed a relatively The distribution of California reparole nonviolators and violators by offense groups is shown in Table 28. While there is some similarity in the variance of violation rates observed among the offense groups of reparoles when compared with like data for first paroles, the differences are not anywhere low violation rate, in the reparale group showed a higher than average rate at 71.1 percent.

OFFERES AND NUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND NORMICLATORS Men Paroled to California Supervision

REPAROLES

		¥op.			Violatore	tore		
Offense	Totel	Total viola-	Total	in.	Convic	Convicted of a felony	Not convicted of a felony	wicted Selony
		į	Number	Number Percent		Mumber Percent	Number	Number Percent
Total	1,498	185	1,013	67.6	90 1	27.5	605	4,04
Homicide	337	122	215	8 Q 6 d	ოგ	25.2	81 65,1	42.53 33.6
Assault,	2 6 8 2 6 8	£1. 6 133	W88	4 3 33	7 ⁴ 78	5.55 6.45	ଅଞ୍ଚିତ	స్త్రికి స్ట్రాం
Auto theft	육설목공원		\$ 55 £ 18 5	<u>რ</u> ლ‡8ე ობიი	40104	33.50	解탕고류	₩383; 4646;
ALL OWNER'S	<u>u</u>	Ç	}	5	ì	3	,	1.01

Sace

rable 29 shows the violation rate of the California reparcies by race. The veriation in violation rates among the three major racial groups was not great; however, the Negro group with 61.2 percent violation was considerably under the Waite and lations groups, which showed 62; T percent and 69.3 percent violations, respectively. As all of these cases were released to supervision in California, there is not the same reason for variation that was suggested in the last section relating to cases released to supervision cutside of the State. It is of some litterest to note that there was a relatively higher proportion of whites and lower proportion of Mexicans and Negroes to be found in those violators convicted of a new felony offense, while just the reverse was true in the subgrouping of violators that were not convicted of a new felony offense.

Price Commitment Record

The prior pecond of the California reparole group is shown in Table 30 in terms of the number of prior commitments. As usual, those with no prior record showed the lowest violation rate and those with the greater record, the highest. However, the variation between the two groups was only the difference between 35.5 percent and 70.0 percent, or about 19 percent, whereds among California first paroles the range between these two classes was from 25.8 percent to 64.2 percent, or nearly 40

Among the subdivisions of the violators, it will be noted that those who were not convicted of a new felony offense and who had no prior record showed as high a rate of violation as did those with prior commitment records. It is undoubtedly

Table 29

RACE AND NUMBER OF PAROLE VICLATORS AND MONTOLATORS NOT Non-Peroled to Usilionia Supervision

REPAROLES

0.50 - 0.50

	Not convicted of a felony	Mumber Percent	†, O†	39.0	† †	12.7	33.3
	Not co of a	प्रभाषा प्र	509	F28	8	8	[~
COPE	Convicted of Not convicted a felony of a falony	Percent	27.2	29.7	21.9	18.5	2 8 .5
Violators	Convic a fe	Number	+08	326	37	Ŕ	·Ω
-	P1	l'ercent	67.6	89	6. 6.	51.2	61.9
Totel		Kurber	1,013	754	117	<u>a</u>	13
,	Total winds:		LB5	353		ത	œ
	Tobal		2,498	1,00%	169	211	<u>ਲ</u>
<u>-</u>	60 07 75 75		Total	White	Mextens.	Nettro.	Cather

true that a person who is reparoled but had no conmitment yecord prior to his initial commitment to prison is not as clearly a first offender as a person released on his first parole. The reparoled man has already been returned once to prison for at least a technical violation or else he would not be a reparoles.

Tuble 33

PRICE COMPUTATION NAMED AND MONIOLATURE OF PASOLE VIOLATORS AND NONVIOLATURE MAD PRICE to California Supervision

REPAROLES

1946 - 1949

		Nor			Wolstors	tors		
Prior commitment To	Cotal	Total violu-	Total		Convic	Convicted of Not convicted a felony	Not convicted of a felony	victed elony
			N-mber	unber Percent		Number Percent Number Percen	Number	Percent
	_							-
Total	98 ₇ (1	£	1,013	67.6	5	27.2 Gi	3	ξ J.
Class I - Mone	141	63	<u>72</u>	55.3	8	2.4	æ,	41.1
Class II - Lesser	7	747	28%	65.0	8	54.3	167	۲. چ
H	꽃	2/8	699	9,07	288	 	æ	a, 9

9 8 8

The violation rates according to year of birth group-ings for the California reparatees are presented in Table 51. On the whole, persons who are reparoted are an older group; To percent were born prior to 1920 as compared with 63 percent of the California first parotees. The relationship of high violation rates with younger age groups the relationship of high violating parote groups examined does not appear to exist among the reparotes. In fact, there is a suggestion of the opposite tendency as those born in the years 1920-24 showed a violation rate of 65.8 and each successive age group indicated a blightly increased rate until those born in the years 1900-04 showed a violation rate to rise with age is more pronounced in the second subfellowy of violators—those who were not convicted of a new felory offense.

1,4

PEAR OF BIRTH AND NUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND NONVIOLATORS Men Paroled to California Supervision

REPAROLES

6467 - 9461

		Mon			Violetors	ttors		
Year of birth	Total	Total viola-	Total	38.]	Convic	Convicted of Mot convicted a felony	Mat co	for convicted of u felony
				Humber Percent	Number	Number Percent.		Mumber Percent
								,
Total	1,498	£3	1,013	67.6	₽Ç¥	27.2	92	40.4
1930 - 1934	,	•	•		'	•		'
1925 - 1929	ħ	~	2	79.4	57	1,4	21	35.3
1980 - 1984.	35	=	214	65.8	8	29.5	8 118	36.3
7	393	133	560	2,98	=======================================	29.3	149	3.7.5
1	564	8	181	69.5	78	29.5	ē	39.0
1905 - 1909	ਲੋ	æ	141	69,1	4	ধ	*	47,1
•	135	8	83	33.5	33	† *₹	8	3. 6.
Prior to 1900	143	ß	16	63.5	ឧ	27.0	49	45.6

Institution From Which Released

Information showing violation rates according to the institution from which released is shown in Table 32 for the California reparoles. Polsom cases, as might be expected, showed the highest violation rate of 69.7 percent. However, the differences in rates among the institutions were much less than the differences observed with respect to first paroles. San quentin showed a rate of 66.8 percent and the California Institution for Men, 63.4 percent. It will be observed there were relatively few reparoles during the period covered by this study from the California Institution for Men and Soledad,

Time Served in Prison Before Release

Inasmuch as the majority of the persons released on reparole have been returned to prison for technical violations and not with new commitments, the average stay in prison from the time of return to reparole is shorter than it is for those who are released for the first time on parole. The data on time served from time of return to prison to reparole are shown for the California reparole group in Table 33.

INSTITUTION PROM WHICH RELEASED AND MUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATORS AND MONYIOLATORS Men Peroled to California Supervision

REPAROLES

1946 - 1949

					Violators	tore		
Institution	Total	Total viola-	Total	.B.I	Convic	Convicted of a felony	Not convicted of a felony	victed elony
			Rumber	Number Percent	Number	Number Percent Number Percent	Number	Percent
Total	364,1	485	1,013	67.6	3	27.2	8	4.04
San Quentin	<u>8</u>		18 ¹	66.8	3%	27.2	86,	39.6
Polecn	533	84	7	1.69	175	27.7	566	♀
California Insti- tution for Men	<u>;-</u>		54	63.4	. 23	24.0	88	39.4
Soledad.	;t	8 2	3	62.2	8	5.7.0	8	35.2

Table 33

TYPE OF VIOLATION AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON BEFORE RELEASE Men Paroled to California Supervision

REPAROLES

55T - 95T

	1	Time ser	Time served in months
Type of violation	of cases	Median	Range of middle 80% of cases
Total	1,498	19.9	11.9 - 43.7
NewtoLaters	185	20.7	11.9 - 47.1
Violators	1,013	19.8	12.0 - 42.3
Convicted of a felony Not convicted of a felony	408 605	23.8	12.3 - 45.8 11.8 - 39.3

Whereas the median time served before first parole approximated 2c months, the median time served before reparole was only 19.9 months. In the case of the reparoles, however, it was the nonviolator group who served a slightly longer time in prison before reparole rather than the violator group. The median time served for both groups was 20.7 and 19.8 months, respectively.

Those violators who were convicted of a new felony of-Tense served a longer time in prison before reparole than did those who were not so counted, 25.8 months as compared with 18.4 months.

Time Served On Parole Before Suspension

The time served after reparole to the point of suspension was considerably shorter for the California reparoles than for either group of first paroles as will be seen from the data presented in Table 34. The reparoles were suspended for violation after a median time of 4.7 months on parole and the range of the middle $\delta0$ percent of the cases was 1.2 months to 15.0 months. This was nearly two months shorter a median time than was found in the cases of California first paroles.

Table 34

TYPE OF VIOLATION AND TIME SERVED ON PAROLS TO SUSPENSION

Men Peroled to California Supervision

REPAROLES

		Time serv	ed in months
Type of violation	Number of cases	Med (un	Range of middle 80% of cases
Total	1,013	4.7	1.2 - 15.0
Convicted of a felony	1KOB	4.6	1.5 - 15.0
Not convicted of a felony	605	. 4.7	1.1 - 15.0