



Bureau of Justice Statistics

State Court Processing Statistics

Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2000

Arrest charges

Demographic characteristics

Criminal history

Pretrial release and detention

Adjudication

Sentencing

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Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2000

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Data presented in this report may be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. The report and data are available on the Internet at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>

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Highlights

State Court Processing Statistics

Every 2 years, as part of its State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) program, the Bureau of Justice Statistics tracks a sample of felony cases filed during the month of May in 40 of the Nation's 75 largest counties. The most recent SCPS study analyzed cases filed during May 2000.

Trends in processing of felony defendants, 1990-2000

Since 1990, the proportion of defendants charged with a violent offense has remained at about a fourth. From 1992 to 2000, the proportion of drug defendants increased from 30% to 37%. During this period, the percentage of defendants charged with a property crime decreased from 35% to 30%. The proportion of defendants charged with a public-order offense has remained under 1 in 10.

In 2000, the percentage of defendants age 40 or older was 21%, about twice the 10% found in the 1990 study. During the same time, the percentage of defendants under age 25 decreased from 41% to 34%.

The percentage of female defendants has increased from 14% in 1990 to 19% in 2000. In 2000, non-Hispanic blacks accounted for 45% of defendants, the same as in 1998, but a slightly smaller percentage than in prior years. Compared to 1998, the percentage of non-Hispanic whites increased slightly to 30%, while the percentage of Hispanic or Latino defendants decreased slightly to 23%.

Since 1990, approximately 3 in 8 defendants have had an active criminal justice status at the time of arrest, including 35% in the 2000 study. The percentage of defendants with a felony arrest record in 2000 (62%) was slightly higher than in 1998 (60%), and higher than in previous years when it averaged about 55%. The proportion of defendants with a felony conviction record in 2000 (40%), was down slightly from 1998 (42%), but still higher than the 36% recorded in 1996.

Since 1990 the percentage of felony defendants released prior to case

disposition has been fairly consistent, ranging from 62% to 65%, with 62% released in 2000. In 2000, the proportion of releases accounted for by surety bond (37%) was greater than that accounted for by release on personal recognizance (26%), a finding first observed in the 1998 study.

From 1990 to 2000, the proportion of released defendants charged with misconduct such as failure to appear in court or rearrest has remained at just under a third, including 32% in 2000. Failure-to-appear rates have held steady at about a fourth, including 22% in 2000.

After reaching a high of 61% in the 1994 study, the felony conviction rate fell to 55% in 1996 and 52% in both 1998 and 2000. This rate was still slightly higher than the 50% rate in the 1990 study. Sixty-four percent of defendants were convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor in 2000 the same as in 1990, but this continued a downward trend from a high of 72% in 1994.

For defendants convicted of a felony, sentences in 2000 (73%) were more likely to involve incarceration than in 1998 (70%) or 1996 (69%). In 2000, a felony conviction was more likely to result in a sentence to prison (40%) than jail (33%) in 2000 as was the case in 1990, 1992, and 1994. In 1996 and 1998, jail and prison sentences had almost equal frequencies. The use of probation as a sentence for felony convictions in 2000 (27%) was slightly less than in 1998 and 1996, but about the same as in prior years.

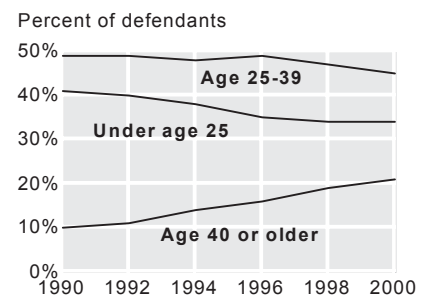
Felony defendants in large urban counties, 2000

Arrest charges

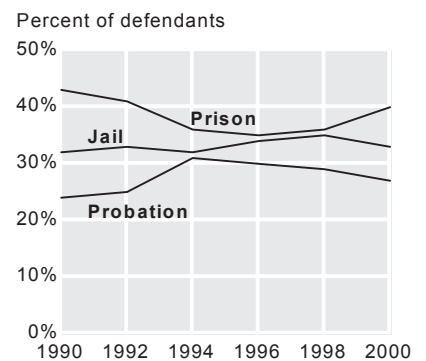
An estimated 54,590 felony cases were filed in the State courts of the Nation's 75 largest counties during May 2000. About a fourth of defendants were charged with a violent offense, usually assault (12.1%) or robbery (5.4%). About 1 in 40 defendants were charged with murder (0.9%) or rape (1.6%).

Two-thirds of defendants were charged with either a drug (37%) or

Age at arrest, felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000



Most severe sentence received by defendants convicted of a felony in the 75 largest counties, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000



property (30%) offense. Nearly half of drug defendants, 17% of defendants overall, were charged with drug trafficking. A majority of property defendants were charged with larceny/theft (8.2% of all defendants) or burglary (7.3%). About 9% of defendants were charged with a public-order offense. Often these charges were driving-related (3%) or weapons-related (2.6%).

Demographic characteristics

Eighty-one percent of defendants were male, including 90% or more of those charged with rape (99%), murder (96%), a weapons offense (93%), a driving-related offense (92%), or robbery (91%). Women accounted for more than half of the defendants charged with fraud (55%) and more than a third of those charged with forgery (37%).

Non-Hispanic blacks comprised at least half of the defendants charged with robbery (61%), a weapons offense (56%), drug trafficking (52%), or murder (50%). Non-Hispanic whites accounted for about half of those charged with a driving-related felony (48%).

Half of defendants were under age 30. Eighteen percent were under age 21, including 38% of those charged with robbery and 27% of those charged with murder. Three percent of defendants were under age 18, including 13% of robbery defendants and 10% of murder defendants.

Criminal history

At the time of arrest, 35% of defendants had an active criminal justice status such as probation (14%), release pending disposition of a prior case (13%), or parole (6%). Burglary defendants (44%) were the most likely to have had a criminal justice status when arrested, followed by drug trafficking, robbery, and motor vehicle theft defendants, at 39% each.

Seventy-four percent of all defendants had been arrested previously, with 45% having at least five prior arrest charges. Sixty-two percent of defendants had a felony arrest record. Fifty-eight percent of defendants had at least one prior conviction, including 40% with one or more felony convictions.

Pretrial release and detention

Thirty-eight percent of all defendants were detained until the court disposed of their case, including 7% who were denied bail. Half or more of defendants charged with murder (87%), robbery (56%), motor vehicle theft (54%), or burglary (51%) were detained until case disposition.

Defendants with an active criminal justice status (54%) were nearly twice as likely to be detained until case disposition as those without such a status (30%). Defendants on parole (77%) were the most likely to be detained.

Defendants were most likely to be released on commercial surety bond (37% of all releases), followed by release on personal recognizance (26%). The next most common types of pretrial release were conditional release (14%), deposit bond (10%), and unsecured bond (9%).

An estimated 32% of released defendants committed one or more types of pretrial misconduct while in a release status. Twenty-two percent failed to appear in court as scheduled. Sixteen percent were rearrested for a new offense, including 10% for a felony.

Adjudication

A fourth of defendants had their case adjudicated within 1 month of arrest, and half within 3 months. At the end of the 1-year study period, 86% of all cases had been adjudicated.

Sixty-four percent of the cases adjudicated within 1 year resulted in a conviction. Fifty-two percent of defendants were convicted of a felony, and 12% of a misdemeanor. Felony conviction rates were highest for those originally charged with a driving-related offense (70%), drug trafficking (67%), or murder (64%). Fraud (33%) and assault (35%) defendants had the lowest felony conviction rates.

Nearly all (95%) convictions obtained during the 1-year study period were the

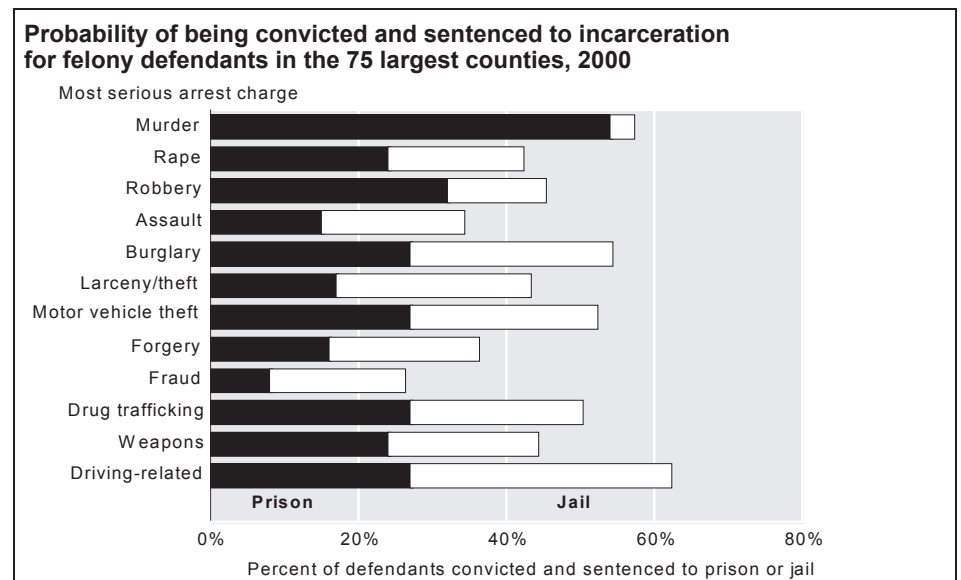
result of a guilty plea. About 4 in 5 guilty pleas were to a felony. Seventy-eight percent of trials resulted in a guilty verdict, including 81% of bench trials and 74% of jury trials.

Sentencing

About two-thirds of convicted defendants were sentenced within 1 day of adjudication. Nearly three-fourths of all sentences for felony convictions were either to prison (40%) or jail (33%). Ninety-six percent of those convicted of murder were sentenced to prison. A large majority of robbery (73%) and rape (56%) convictions also resulted in prison sentences. Nearly all convicted defendants who did not receive an incarceration sentence were placed on probation.

Sixty-two percent of those with multiple prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison following a felony conviction in the current case, compared to 24% of those with no prior felony convictions.

Excluding life sentences, the mean prison sentence for violent felony convictions was about 8 years, and the median was 5 years. For nonviolent felonies, the mean was about 3½ years and the median, 2 years. Murder (15 years) and rape (7 years) convictions carried the longest median prison sentences. About 1 in 3 convicted murderers received a life sentence.



Since 1988, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has sponsored a biennial data collection on the processing of felony defendants in the State courts of the Nation's 75 most populous counties. Previously known as the National Pretrial Reporting Program, this data collection series was renamed the State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) program in 1994 to better reflect the wide range of data elements collected.

The SCPS program collects data on the demographic characteristics, criminal history, pretrial processing, adjudication, and sentencing of felony defendants. The SCPS data do not include Federal defendants. The reader should refer to the annual BJS *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* for information on the processing of Federal defendants.

The 2000 SCPS collected data for 14,877 felony cases filed during May 2000 in 40 large counties. These cases, which were tracked for up to 1 year, were part of a 2-stage sample that was representative of the estimated 54,590 felony cases filed in the Nation's 75 most populous counties during that month. A small number of cases (162 weighted) were omitted from analysis as they could not be classified into 1 of the 4 major crime categories (violent, property, drug, and public-order offenses).

In 2000, the 75 largest counties accounted for 37% of the U.S. population. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports program for 2000, these jurisdictions accounted for 49% of all reported serious violent crimes in the United States, including 60% of robberies, 47% of murders and non-negligent manslaughters, 46% of aggravated assaults, and 37% of forcible rapes.

These counties accounted for 39% of all reported serious property crimes, including 55% of motor vehicle thefts, 37% of burglaries, and 37% of larceny/thefts.

Arrest charges

During May 2000, about a fourth of the felony defendants in the 75 largest counties were charged with a violent offense (24.9%) (table 1). About half of those charged with a violent felony, 12.1% of defendants overall, faced assault charges, and about a fifth, 5.4% of defendants overall, were charged with robbery. Murder defendants comprised 3.6% of the defendants charged with a violent felony, and 0.9% of all felony defendants. Rape defendants accounted for 6.5% of the defendants charged with a violent felony, and 1.6% of all felony defendants. (See *Methodology* for the specific crimes included in each offense category.)

For about 3 in 8 defendants, the most serious arrest charge was a drug offense (36.8%). Nearly half (47%) of drug defendants were charged with drug trafficking. Overall, defendants were more likely to be charged with drug trafficking (17.2%) or other drug offenses (19.6%) than any other type of offense (figure 1).

Table 1. Felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	54,428	100.0%
Violent offenses	13,546	24.9%
Murder	485	0.9
Rape	886	1.6
Robbery	2,930	5.4
Assault	6,607	12.1
Other violent	2,638	4.8
Property offenses	16,083	29.5%
Burglary	3,983	7.3
Larceny/theft	4,473	8.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,623	3.0
Forgery	1,819	3.3
Fraud	2,121	3.9
Other property	2,064	3.8
Drug offenses	20,038	36.8%
Trafficking	9,360	17.2
Other drug	10,678	19.6
Public-order offenses	4,761	8.7%
Weapons	1,418	2.6
Driving-related	1,617	3.0
Other public-order	1,726	3.2

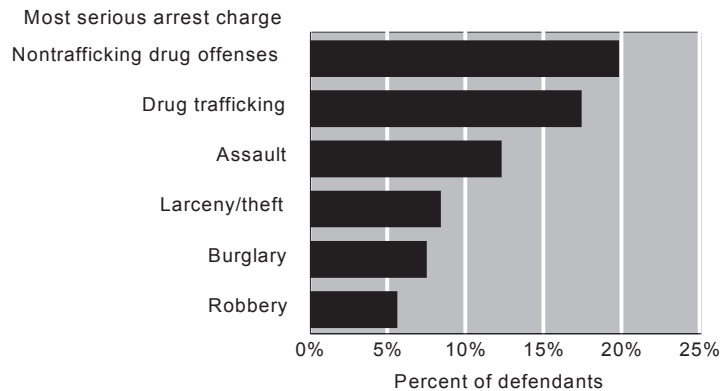
Note: Data for the specific arrest charge were available for all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

About 3 in 10 felony defendants were charged with a property offense (29.5%). More than a fourth of property defendants, 8.2% of defendants overall, were charged with larceny/theft offenses, and about a fourth, 7.3% overall, were charged with burglary.

Defendants charged with a public-order offense comprised 8.7% of all defendants. About 2 in 3 public-order defendants faced a weapons (2.6%) or driving-related (3.0%) charge.

The percentage of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties facing a drug-related charge (36.8%) was about the same as in 1998 (37.1%), but significantly higher than the low of 30% in 1992 (figure 2). The percentage of property defendants in 2000 (29.5%) ended a trend of small decreases that have occurred since a high of 34.9% in 1992. The percentage of defendants charged with a violent offense in 2000 (24.9%) was about the same as in 1998 (24.0%), and slightly lower than the high of 26.5% in 1992.

The most frequently charged offenses of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, 2000



See *Methodology* for specific crimes included in each offense category.

Figure 1

Most serious arrest charge of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, 1990 to 2000

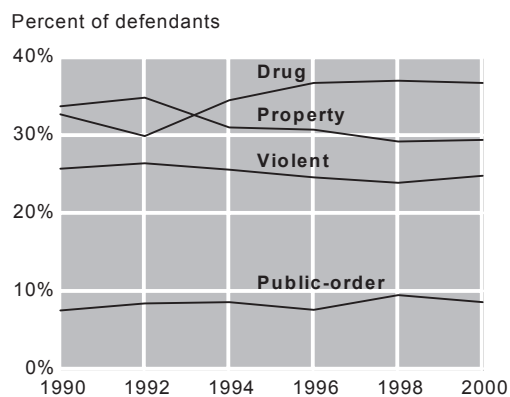


Figure 2

More than half of all felony defendants (56%) faced at least one additional charge, and 39% were charged with at least one additional felony (table 2). Defendants whose most serious charge was drug trafficking (70%) were the most likely to have been charged with one or more additional offenses. More than three-fifths of defendants whose most serious arrest charge was murder (64%), rape (64%), robbery (65%), or burglary (63%) were also charged with one or more additional offenses.

A majority of rape (60%), murder (59%), robbery (57%), and drug trafficking (56%) defendants faced at least one additional felony charge. About half of defendants charged with burglary (50%) or motor vehicle theft (49%) faced one or more additional felony charges. More than two-fifths of forgery (46%), fraud (43%), and weapons (42%) defendants faced multiple felony charges.

Table 2. Level of second most serious charge of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties				
		Total	No other charges	Most serious additional charge		
		Total		Total	Felony	Misde-meanor
All offenses	54,428	100%	44%	56%	39%	17%
Violent offenses	13,546	100%	39%	61%	46%	14%
Murder	485	100	36	64	59	5
Rape	886	100	36	64	60	4
Robbery	2,930	100	35	65	57	7
Assault	6,607	100	41	59	41	18
Other violent	2,638	100	40	60	40	20
Property offenses	16,083	100%	48%	52%	40%	12%
Burglary	3,983	100	37	63	50	13
Larceny/theft	4,473	100	58	42	29	13
Motor vehicle theft	1,623	100	39	61	49	12
Forgery	1,819	100	43	57	46	12
Fraud	2,121	100	50	50	43	7
Other property	2,064	100	56	44	28	16
Drug offenses	20,038	100%	44%	56%	34%	22%
Trafficking	9,360	100	30	70	56	14
Other drug	10,678	100	57	43	15	28
Public-order offenses	4,761	100%	48%	52%	30%	22%
Weapons	1,418	100	41	59	42	16
Driving-related	1,617	100	42	58	29	29
Other public-order	1,726	100	59	41	22	20

Note: Data for the most serious arrest charge and the next most serious arrest charge were available for all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Demographic characteristics

Forty-five percent of the felony defendants in the 75 largest counties were non-Hispanic blacks, 30% were non-Hispanic whites, 23% were Hispanics of any race, and 2% were non-Hispanic members of some other race (table 3).

Non-Hispanic blacks comprised a majority of the defendants charged with robbery (61%), a weapons offense (56%), or drug trafficking (52%) (figure 3). The smallest percentage of black defendants was found among those charged with a driving-related offense (28%).

Non-Hispanic whites accounted for the largest percentage among defendants facing driving-related charges (48%). This was about 3 times the percentage accounted for by whites among defendants charged with robbery (14%) or a weapons offense (17%).

The largest percentage of Hispanics was found among defendants charged with motor vehicle theft (31%). The smallest percentages of Hispanics were found among defendants charged with fraud (13%), forgery (14%), or larceny/theft (15%).

Table 3. Race and Hispanic origin of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

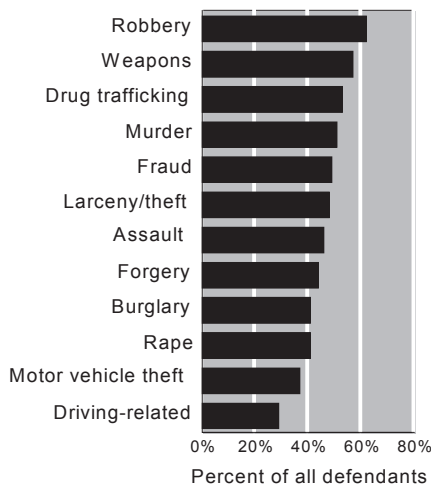
Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties				
		Total	Black non-Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Other non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race
All offenses	53,522	100%	45%	30%	2%	23%
Violent offenses	13,362	100%	46%	26%	2%	26%
Murder	478	100	50	21	2	27
Rape	886	100	40	32	3	25
Robbery	2,906	100	61	14	2	23
Assault	6,530	100	45	27	2	26
Other violent	2,563	100	33	35	3	29
Property offenses	15,557	100%	45%	34%	3%	18%
Burglary	3,951	100	40	34	3	23
Larceny/theft	4,425	100	47	35	3	15
Motor vehicle theft	1,604	100	36	27	5	31
Forgery	1,796	100	43	42	2	14
Fraud	1,753	100	48	36	3	13
Other property	2,029	100	52	33	2	13
Drug offenses	19,899	100%	47%	27%	2%	24%
Trafficking	9,299	100	52	21	2	25
Other drug	10,600	100	42	33	2	23
Public-order offenses	4,704	100%	40%	33%	3%	24%
Weapons	1,404	100	56	17	2	25
Driving-related	1,594	100	28	48	3	21
Other public-order	1,706	100	39	32	2	27

Note: Data on both race and Hispanic origin of defendants were available for 98% of all cases. According to the U.S. Census Bureau data for 2000, the overall percentage of the population of the 75 largest counties was 58% white non-Hispanic, 14% black non-Hispanic, 9% other race non-Hispanic, and 19% Hispanics of any race. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Most serious arrest charge of felony defendants, by race and Hispanic origin, 2000

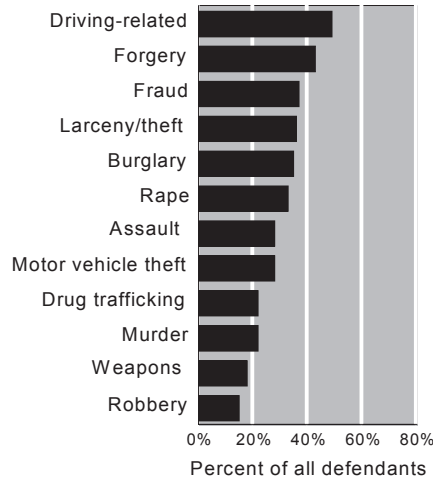
Black (non-Hispanic) defendants

Most serious arrest charge



White (non-Hispanic) defendants

Most serious arrest charge



Hispanic (any race) defendants

Most serious arrest charge

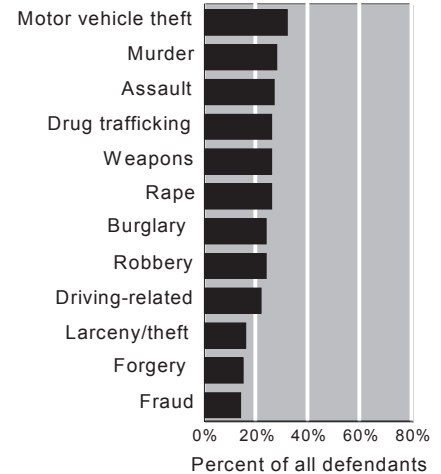


Figure 3

Overall, 81% of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties were male (table 4). Men comprised the largest percentages among defendants charged with rape (99%), murder (96%), weapons offenses (93%), driving-related offenses (92%), robbery (91%), burglary (88%), or motor vehicle theft (88%). Women accounted for 19% of defendants, including 55% of those charged with fraud and 37% of those charged with forgery.

The average age of defendants at the time of arrest was 31 years (table 5). By specific offense, the average age ranged from 26 years for robbery defendants to 36 for those charged with a driving-related offense.

About 1 in 8 robbery defendants and 1 in 10 murder defendants were under age 18. An estimated 21% of defendants were 40 or older, including about a third of those charged with a driving-related offense (32%). Defendants charged with robbery (10%), motor vehicle theft (11%), a weapons offense (12%), or murder (13%) were the least likely to be 40 or older.

Table 4. Gender of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties		
		Total	Male	Female
All offenses	54,337	100%	81%	19%
Violent offenses	13,518	100%	85%	15%
Murder	485	100	96	4
Rape	886	100	99	1
Robbery	2,930	100	91	9
Assault	6,590	100	81	19
Other violent	2,627	100	82	18
Property offenses	16,052	100%	75%	25%
Burglary	3,979	100	88	12
Larceny/theft	4,463	100	74	26
Motor vehicle theft	1,623	100	88	12
Forgery	1,819	100	63	37
Fraud	2,108	100	45	55
Other property	2,060	100	83	17
Drug offenses	20,022	100%	81%	19%
Trafficking	9,350	100	83	17
Other drug	10,672	100	79	21
Public-order offenses	4,745	100%	90%	10%
Weapons	1,410	100	93	7
Driving-related	1,613	100	92	8
Other public-order	1,722	100	85	15

Note: Data on gender of defendants were available for 99.8% of all cases.

Table 5. Age at arrest of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties								Average age at arrest
		Total	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or older	
All offenses	54,249	100%	3%	15%	16%	16%	15%	14%	21%	31 yrs.
Violent offenses	13,487	100%	5%	16%	18%	16%	13%	13%	19%	30 yrs.
Murder	485	100	10	17	18	20	13	10	13	28
Rape	886	100	1	18	16	15	15	14	21	31
Robbery	2,927	100	13	25	18	14	11	9	10	26
Assault	6,578	100	3	13	18	16	14	14	21	31
Other violent	2,612	100	1	12	16	17	13	16	26	33
Property offenses	16,038	100%	3%	17%	15%	17%	15%	14%	19%	30 yrs.
Burglary	3,973	100	4	22	16	15	13	13	17	29
Larceny/theft	4,466	100	2	17	14	14	14	15	24	32
Motor vehicle theft	1,619	100	3	21	20	19	14	13	11	28
Forgery	1,812	100	2	14	16	19	18	15	17	31
Fraud	2,113	100	1	5	11	21	21	16	25	33
Other property	2,055	100	4	21	15	17	13	12	18	29
Drug offenses	19,977	100%	2%	14%	15%	16%	15%	15%	22%	31 yrs.
Trafficking	9,316	100	3	17	17	17	15	13	18	30
Other drug	10,661	100	1	10	13	15	16	17	26	33
Public-order offenses	4,747	100%	2%	10%	16%	17%	13%	17%	25%	33 yrs.
Weapons	1,411	100	5	20	22	19	11	11	12	28
Driving-related	1,613	100	--	4	10	17	14	23	32	36
Other public-order	1,724	100	1	8	15	16	14	15	30	34

Note: Data on age of defendants were available for 99.6% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

--Less than .5%.

Overall, 32% of defendants were under age 25 (figure 4). More than half of robbery defendants (56%) were under age 25, as were more than two-fifths of defendants charged with a weapons offense (47%), murder (44%), vehicle theft (43%), or burglary (42%). Defendants charged with a driving-related offense (14%) or fraud (17%) were the least likely to be under age 25.

About 18% of defendants were under the age of 21 at the time of arrest. About 3 in 8 robbery defendants (38%) were under age 21, as were more than a fifth of those charged with murder (27%), burglary (26%), a weapons offense (25%), or vehicle theft (24%). Defendants charged with a driving-related offense (4%) or fraud (6%) were the least likely to be this young.

Males formed a higher percentage of defendants under age 18 (91%) than of other age groups. The largest percentage of female defendants was in the 35 to 39 age group (24%). A majority of the defendants under age 18 were black (54%), compared to less than half in each of the other age groups (table 6).

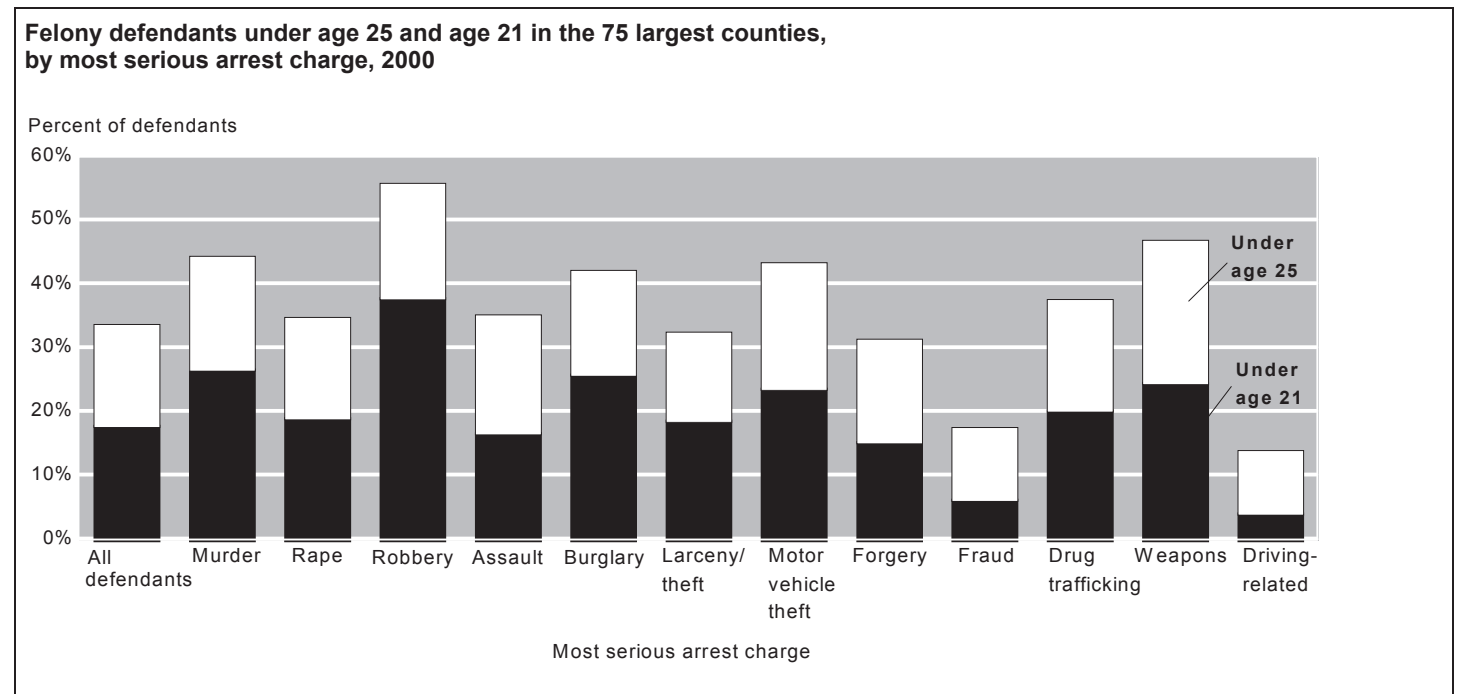


Figure 4

Table 6. Gender and race/ethnicity of felony defendants, by age at arrest, 2000

Age at arrest	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties			Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties				
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Black, non-Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race
All ages	54,334	100%	81%	19%	53,570	100%	45%	30%	2%	23%
Under 18	1,599	100%	91%	9%	1,574	100%	54%	20%	1%	26%
18-20	8,153	100	88	12	8,089	100	48	25	2	24
21-24	8,611	100	84	16	8,486	100	46	24	3	28
25-29	8,882	100	78	22	8,801	100	43	27	3	27
30-34	7,920	100	78	22	7,799	100	44	33	2	21
35-39	7,813	100	76	24	7,696	100	44	34	2	20
40 or older	11,356	100	80	20	11,124	100	46	35	3	17

Note: Data on defendant age and gender were available for 99.8% of all cases. Data on defendant age and race/ethnicity were available for 98% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Black males comprised the largest proportion of defendants in each age group (figure 5). This effect was most pronounced in the under-age-18 category in which black males (48%) accounted for nearly 3 times the percentage of white males (18%), and nearly twice the percentage of Hispanic males (25%). It was least pronounced in the age 25 to 39 categories, where black males accounted for a proportion of defendants closer to that accounted for by Hispanic and white males.

Hispanic females comprised the smallest proportion of defendants in each age group. Black females constituted a slightly higher percentage than white females in all age categories, but for no more than 12% of the defendants in any single age category.

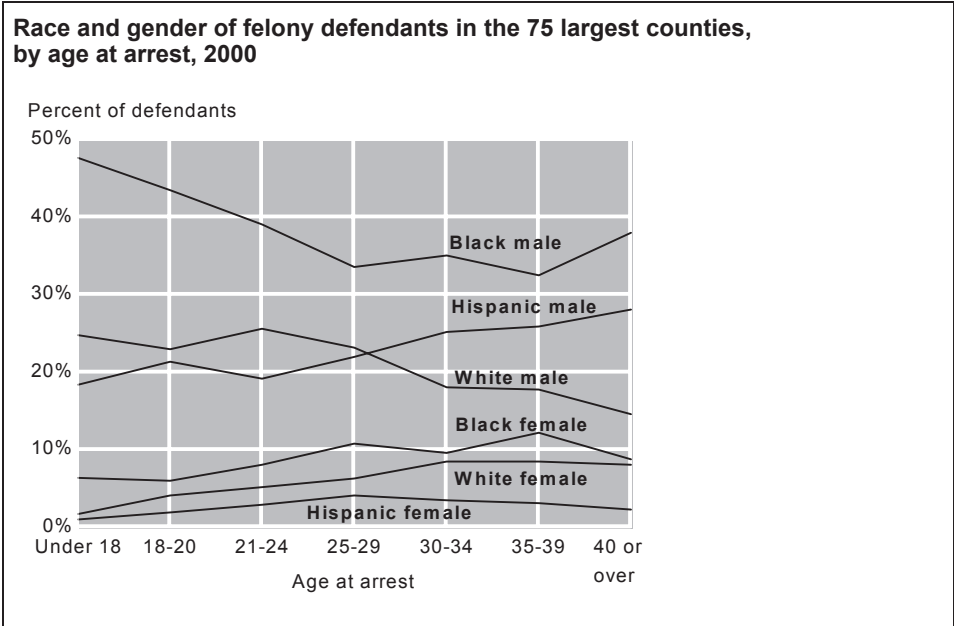


Figure 5

Criminal history

Criminal justice status at time of arrest

Thirty-five percent of felony defendants had an active criminal justice status at the time of their arrest on the current felony charge (table 7). Among defendants charged with a violent offense, 31% had an active criminal justice status, ranging from 39% of robbery defendants to 25% of rape defendants.

Thirty-six percent of property defendants had a criminal justice status, including 44% of defendants charged with burglary and 39% of those charged with motor vehicle theft. Among property defendants, those charged with fraud (21%) were the least likely to have had an active criminal justice status at the time of arrest.

Among drug defendants, 36% had a criminal justice status overall. Those charged with drug trafficking (39%) were more likely to have a criminal justice status than those charged with other drug offenses (34%).

Forty percent of public-order defendants had an active criminal justice status at the time of the current arrest. This included 32% of those charged with a weapons or driving-related offense, and 53% of those charged with other public-order offenses.

Some defendants with a criminal justice status had more than one type of status. When just the most serious criminal justice status is considered, 14% of defendants were on probation, 13% had been released pending disposition of a previous case, and 6% were on parole at the time of the current arrest. Allowing for multiple types of criminal justice status, 6% of defendants were on parole, 15% were on probation, and 15% had been released pending case disposition.

Table 7. Criminal justice status of felony defendants at time of arrest, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties with an active criminal justice status at the time of arrest					
		Total	Probation	Pretrial release*	Parole	In custody	Other
All offenses	51,366	35%	14%	13%	6%	1%	1%
Violent offenses	12,794	31%	12%	12%	4%	2%	1%
Murder	466	30	10	8	6	3	3
Rape	848	25	8	11	4	2	--
Robbery	2,776	39	11	18	8	1	1
Assault	6,227	29	12	10	4	2	1
Other violent	2,478	26	12	10	2	1	2
Property offenses	15,050	36%	15%	12%	6%	2%	1%
Burglary	3,822	44	19	14	7	2	2
Larceny/theft	4,232	36	15	13	6	2	1
Motor vehicle theft	1,560	39	21	8	8	2	1
Forgery	1,669	35	12	15	3	2	1
Fraud	1,891	21	9	7	2	1	1
Other property	1,876	32	14	13	5	--	1
Drug offenses	19,150	36%	15%	13%	6%	1%	1%
Trafficking	8,924	39	14	17	6	1	1
Other drug	10,226	34	17	9	7	1	2
Public-order offenses	4,372	40%	14%	15%	5%	4%	2%
Weapons	1,316	32	11	12	7	1	1
Driving-related	1,482	32	15	12	4	1	2
Other public-order	1,574	53	15	20	5	11	3

Note: Data on criminal justice status at time of arrest were available for 94% of all cases. Some defendants with a criminal justice status had more than 1 type of status. For those cases, the status indicated is the most serious. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. --Less than 0.5%.

The percentage of defendants on parole at the time of their current felony arrest ranged from 8% of those charged robbery or motor vehicle theft, to 2% of those charged with fraud (figure 6). Other offenses with at least 5% of the defendants on parole at the time of arrest included burglary (7%), weapons offenses (7%), murder (6%), drug trafficking (6%), and larceny/theft (6%).

The highest percentages of defendants on probation at the time of arrest were among those charged with motor vehicle theft (22%) or burglary (19%). Defendants charged with rape (8%) or fraud (9%) were less likely to have been on probation at the time of arrest.

Twenty percent of defendants charged with robbery or drug trafficking had been released pending disposition of a prior case when they were arrested on the current felony charge. These defendants were more than twice as likely as those charged with fraud (8%) to have had such a status at the time of the current arrest.

Criminal justice status of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, 2000

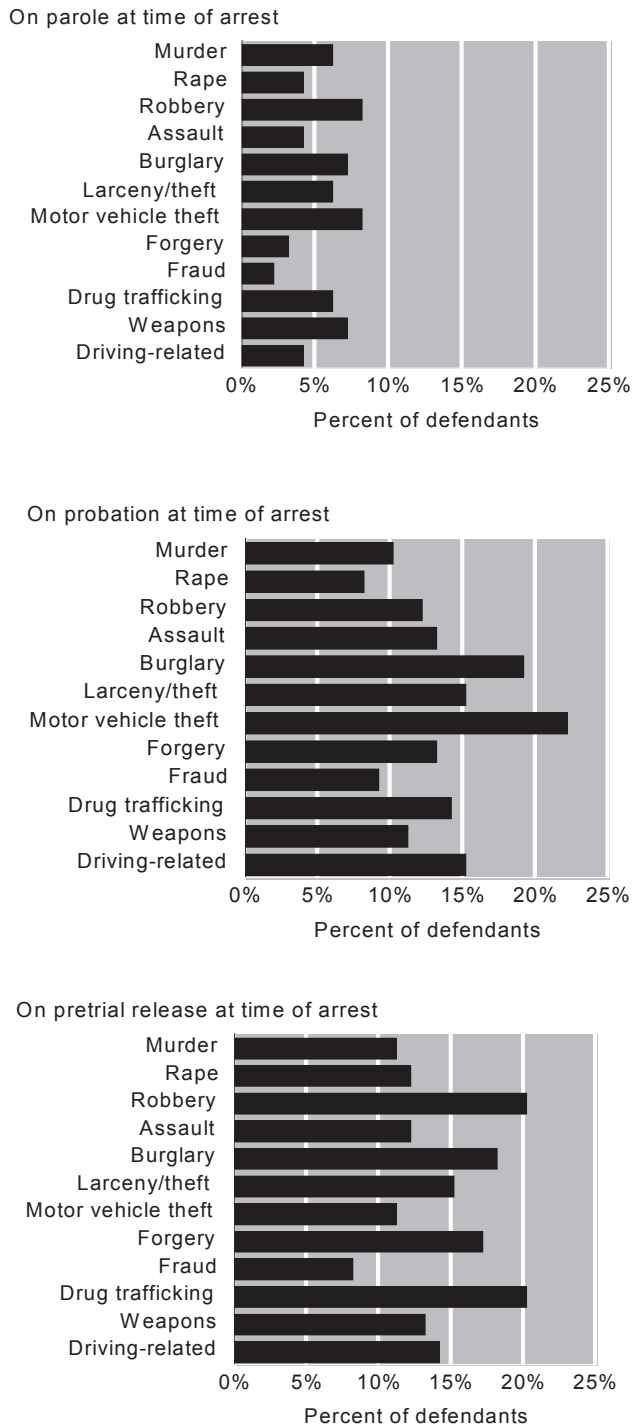


Figure 6

Prior arrests

Seventy-four percent of all defendants had at least one prior felony or misdemeanor arrest (table 8). Defendants whose most serious current arrest charge was for a public-order (80%) or drug (78%) offense were more likely to have been previously arrested than those charged with a property (72%) or violent (69%) offense.

Among defendants charged with a violent offense, robbery (73%) and assault (72%) defendants were more likely to have an arrest record than those charged with murder (67%) or rape (58%).

Among property defendants, those charged with burglary (82%) or motor vehicle theft (78%) were the most likely to have been arrested previously, followed by those charged with larceny/theft (72%) or forgery (69%). Defendants charged with fraud (50%) were the least likely, among property defendants, to have one or more prior arrests.

Among public-order defendants, defendants charged with a driving-related felony (85%) were more likely to have an arrest record than those facing weapon charges (72%).

Among defendants with an arrest record, about 7 in 8 had more than one prior arrest charge, and a majority had at least five. Overall, 65% of defendants had two or more prior arrest charges, and 45% had five or more. Defendants charged with burglary (52%), a driving-related offense (51%), or motor vehicle theft (51%) were the most likely to have 5 or more prior arrest charges, and those charged with fraud (21%) the least likely.

An estimated 26% of defendants had 10 or more prior arrest charges. This included 33% of defendants charged with a driving-related offense, 32% of burglary defendants, and 30% of robbery defendants.

Table 8. Number of prior arrest charges of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 2000

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties						
		Total	Without prior arrest	With prior arrest				
				Total	Number of prior arrest charges			
					1	2-4	5-9	10 or more
All offenses	52,799	100%	26%	74%	9%	20%	19%	26%
Violent offenses	12,932	100%	31%	69%	9%	20%	17%	22%
Murder	468	100	33	67	7	26	16	18
Rape	832	100	42	58	11	19	16	13
Robbery	2,459	100	27	73	8	18	16	30
Assault	6,058	100	28	72	11	21	18	22
Other violent	2,451	100	38	62	8	19	18	17
Property offenses	15,904	100%	28%	72%	11%	18%	17%	26%
Burglary	3,722	100	18	82	10	20	20	32
Larceny/theft	4,214	100	28	72	11	18	16	27
Motor vehicle theft	1,565	100	22	78	11	17	21	30
Forgery	1,711	100	31	69	11	18	18	23
Fraud	1,879	100	50	50	12	17	10	11
Other property	1,878	100	30	70	9	15	19	27
Drug offenses	19,466	100%	22%	78%	9%	21%	21%	27%
Trafficking	8,126	100	23	77	9	20	21	27
Other drug	10,100	100	21	79	9	22	21	27
Public-order offenses	4,498	100%	20%	80%	9%	22%	18%	31%
Weapons	1,178	100	28	72	10	18	17	27
Driving-related	1,524	100	15	85	8	25	18	33
Other public-order	1,503	100	19	81	9	21	19	31

Note: Data on whether a defendant had any prior arrests were available for 98% of all cases. Data on the number of prior arrest charges were available for 91% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Three-fourths of the defendants under age 18 had no previous arrests (figure 7). This proportion dropped to about two-fifths among defendants age 18 to 20, about a fourth among those aged 21 to 29, and about a fifth among those age 30 to 49. About 3 in 10 defendants age 50 or older had no arrest record.

Approximately a fifth of the defendants age 18 to 20 had five or more prior arrests. This proportion rose to nearly two-fifths in the 21-to-24 age range, nearly half in the 25-to-29 age range, and more than half in the 30-to-49 age range. In the latter age range, defendants were nearly 3 times as likely to have five or more prior arrests as no prior arrests.

Among defendants with an arrest record, about 4 in 5 had been arrested at least once for a felony. Overall, three-fifths of defendants had a felony arrest record (table 9). Nearly half of all defendants had multiple prior felony arrest charges, including 25% with five or more.

Number of prior arrest charges of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, by age of arrest, 2000

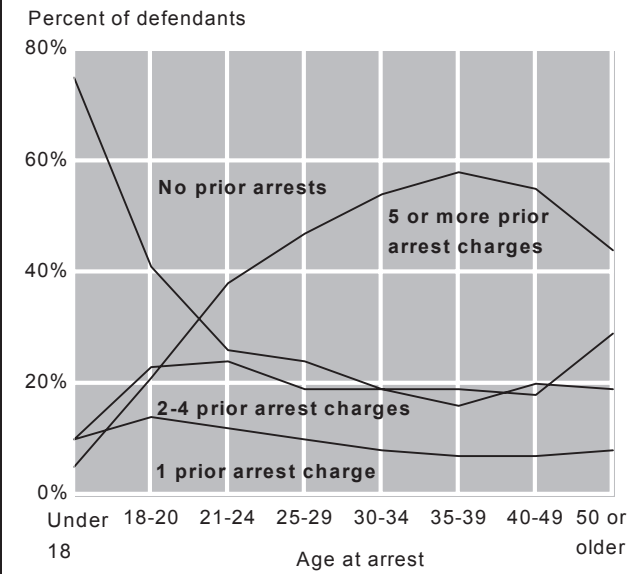


Figure 7

Table 9. Number of prior felony arrest charges of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 2000

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties									
		Total	Without prior felony arrest			With prior felony arrest					
			Total	Non-felony arrests	No prior arrests	Total	Number of prior felony charges				
						1	2-4	5-9	10 or more		
All offenses	52,789	100%	38%	12%	26%	62%	14%	22%	14%	11%	
Violent offenses	12,914	100%	44%	13%	31%	56%	13%	21%	13%	10%	
Murder	470	100	40	7	33	60	17	27	6	11	
Rape	828	100	57	15	42	43	14	11	10	8	
Robbery	2,623	100	36	9	27	64	11	22	15	16	
Assault	6,412	100	43	15	28	57	14	21	12	9	
Other violent	2,582	100	51	13	38	49	11	21	12	5	
Property offenses	15,900	100%	40%	12%	28%	60%	13%	21%	14%	12%	
Burglary	3,993	100	30	12	18	70	14	22	18	15	
Larceny/theft	4,467	100	42	14	28	58	13	20	14	12	
Motor vehicle theft	1,677	100	31	9	22	69	14	23	18	14	
Forgery	1,813	100	42	11	31	58	13	23	13	9	
Fraud	1,957	100	59	9	50	41	11	16	6	7	
Other property	1,994	100	41	11	30	59	14	20	14	12	
Drug offenses	19,479	100%	34%	12%	22%	66%	15%	24%	15%	12%	
Trafficking	8,692	100	33	10	23	67	13	25	16	12	
Other drug	10,787	100	35	14	21	65	16	24	14	11	
Public-order offenses	4,496	100%	33%	13%	20%	67%	15%	25%	17%	10%	
Weapons	1,253	100	39	11	28	61	11	22	17	10	
Driving-related	1,629	100	34	19	15	66	17	25	16	9	
Other public-order	1,614	100	29	10	19	71	15	26	17	12	

Note: Data on whether a defendant had any prior felony arrests were available for 98% of all cases.

Note: Data on the number of prior felony arrest charges were available for 91% of all cases.

Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

More than half of the defendants facing a current charge for a violent felony had been previously arrested for a felony, including 64% of robbery defendants and 60% of murder defendants. Thirty-one percent of robbery defendants had 5 or more prior felony arrest charges, including 16% with 10 or more.

Sixty percent of property defendants had one or more prior felony arrests. More than two-thirds of those currently charged with burglary (70%) or motor vehicle theft (69%) had a prior felony arrest record. Fifteen percent of burglary defendants and 14% of motor vehicle theft defendants had 10 or more prior felony arrest charges.

Sixty-six percent of drug defendants had at least one prior felony arrest charge, and 27% had five or more.

Sixty-seven percent of public-order defendants had been previously arrested for a felony, including 27% with five or more prior felony charges.

Prior convictions

Fifty-eight percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties had at least one prior conviction for a misdemeanor or a felony (table 10). More than three-fourths of those with a conviction record, accounting for 45% of defendants overall, had more than one prior conviction. Twenty-two percent of all defendants had five or more prior convictions.

Among defendants charged with a violent offense, 52% had at least one prior conviction. Assault (54%) and robbery (53%) defendants were more likely to have a conviction record than other defendants charged with a violent offense (47%).

Fifty-five percent of property defendants had been convicted previously, including 65% of burglary defendants. Fifty percent of burglary defendants had multiple prior convictions, including 30% with five or more.

Sixty-two percent of drug defendants had at least one prior conviction. About half (48%) had two or more, and about a fourth (23%) had at least five.

Among public-order defendants, 67% had a conviction record, and 26% had five or more. About three-fourths of the defendants facing driving-related charges (77%) had at least one prior conviction of some type, and three-fifths had multiple prior convictions.

Table 10. Number of prior convictions of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 2000

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties						
		Total	Without prior conviction	With prior conviction				
				Total	Number of prior convictions			
					1	2-4	5-9	10 or more
All offenses	52,498	100%	42%	58%	13%	23%	14%	8%
Violent offenses	13,117	100%	48%	52%	13%	22%	12%	5%
Murder	476	100	53	47	13	22	9	2
Rape	865	100	53	47	18	18	6	4
Robbery	2,857	100	47	53	10	21	14	8
Assault	6,411	100	46	54	14	23	12	6
Other violent	2,507	100	53	47	12	22	10	3
Property offenses	15,342	100%	45%	55%	13%	19%	15%	8%
Burglary	3,851	100	35	65	15	20	19	11
Larceny/theft	4,367	100	45	55	12	19	15	9
Motor vehicle theft	1,562	100	37	63	12	25	16	10
Forgery	1,746	100	49	51	13	19	13	7
Fraud	1,891	100	65	35	13	14	6	2
Other property	1,925	100	45	55	14	18	16	7
Drug offenses	19,441	100%	38%	62%	14%	25%	15%	8%
Trafficking	9,116	100	39	61	14	24	15	8
Other drug	10,325	100	36	64	13	27	15	8
Public-order offenses	4,599	100%	33%	67%	15%	26%	17%	9%
Weapons	1,364	100	44	56	15	22	15	5
Driving-related	1,580	100	23	77	17	30	16	13
Other public-order	1,655	100	34	66	13	25	20	8

Note: Data on number of prior convictions were available for 97% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

More than two-thirds of the defendants with a conviction record, 40% of defendants overall, had at least one prior conviction for a felony (table 11).

Thirty-three percent of defendants whose current charge was for a violent felony had previously been convicted of a felony. Among these defendants, the percentage with a prior felony conviction ranged from 40% among those charged with robbery to 26% of those charged with rape.

Thirty-nine percent of property defendants had a felony conviction record, including nearly half of those charged with motor vehicle theft (48%) or burglary (47%). Defendants charged with fraud (21%) were the least likely to have a prior felony conviction.

Forty-four percent of the defendants whose most serious current arrest charge was for a drug offense had been previously convicted of a felony. There was no variation by type of drug offense.

A majority of the defendants with a felony conviction record, 25% of defendants overall, had multiple prior felony convictions. Six percent of all defendants had five or more prior felony convictions.

By specific offense, defendants charged with burglary (30%) or motor vehicle theft (29%) were the most likely to have multiple prior felony convictions. Eleven percent of burglary defendants had five or more such convictions. Defendants charged with fraud (11%) were the least likely to have more than one prior felony conviction.

Table 11. Number of prior felony convictions of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 2000

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties								
		Total	Without prior felony conviction			With prior felony conviction				
			Total	Nonfelony only	No prior convictions	Total	Number of prior felony convictions			
						1	2-4	5-9	10 or more	
All offenses	52,178	100%	60%	18%	42%	40%	15%	18%	5%	1%
Violent offenses	13,049	100%	67%	19%	48%	33%	13%	15%	4%	1%
Murder	473	100	66	13	53	34	16	15	3	0
Rape	861	100	74	21	53	26	13	8	4	1
Robbery	2,841	100	60	13	47	40	14	19	6	2
Assault	6,375	100	67	21	46	33	14	15	4	1
Other violent	2,499	100	73	20	53	27	12	14	2	0
Property offenses	15,240	100%	61%	16%	45%	39%	15%	16%	6%	1%
Burglary	3,816	100	53	18	35	47	17	19	9	2
Larceny/theft	4,342	100	62	17	45	38	14	17	5	1
Motor vehicle theft	1,551	100	52	15	37	48	18	20	8	1
Forgery	1,737	100	66	17	49	34	13	14	5	1
Fraud	1,884	100	79	14	65	21	10	8	2	1
Other property	1,910	100	63	18	45	37	14	15	5	2
Drug offenses	19,315	100%	56%	18%	38%	44%	16%	21%	6%	1%
Trafficking	9,061	100	56	17	39	44	16	21	5	1
Other drug	10,254	100	56	20	36	44	17	20	6	1
Public-order offenses	4,574	100%	54%	21%	33%	46%	17%	23%	5%	1%
Weapons	1,358	100	57	13	44	43	15	23	5	0
Driving-related	1,568	100	56	33	23	44	16	22	5	1
Other public-order	1,649	100	50	16	34	50	19	24	6	1

Note: Data on number of prior felony convictions were available for 96% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Eighty-nine percent of defendants under age 18 at the time of the current arrest had no prior adult convictions (figure 8). Six percent of these defendants had been previously convicted of at least one felony. In the 18-to-20 age range, 67% of defendants had no prior convictions, while 18% had at least one prior felony conviction.

A majority of the defendants age 21 or older had a conviction record, and defendants ages 25 to 49 were more likely to have a felony conviction record than no prior convictions. About half of defendants age 30 to 49 had a felony conviction record.

For nearly a fourth of the defendants with a prior felony conviction, 10% of defendants overall, their criminal history included at least one conviction for a violent felony (table 12). Thirteen percent of the defendants currently charged with a violent offense had a prior conviction for a violent felony.

Most serious prior conviction of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, by age at arrest, 2000

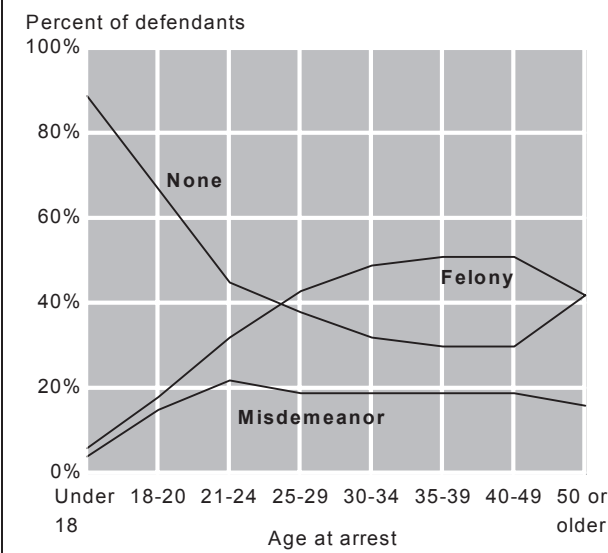


Figure 8

Table 12. Most serious prior conviction of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 2000

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties						
		Total	Without prior conviction	Most serious prior conviction				
				Total	Felony		Misdemeanor	
				Total	Violent	Nonviolent		
All offenses	52,396	100%	42%	58%	40%	10%	30%	18%
Violent offenses	13,077	100%	48%	52%	33%	13%	20%	19%
Murder	473	100	53	47	34	8	27	13
Rape	867	100	53	47	26	10	16	21
Robbery	2,841	100	47	53	40	16	24	12
Assault	6,396	100	46	54	33	13	20	21
Other violent	2,499	100	53	47	27	10	18	20
Property offenses	15,366	100%	45%	55%	39%	8%	30%	17%
Burglary	3,863	100	35	65	47	11	36	18
Larceny/theft	4,346	100	45	55	38	8	30	17
Motor vehicle theft	1,551	100	37	63	48	10	38	15
Forgery	1,750	100	49	51	34	6	28	17
Fraud	1,892	100	65	35	21	4	17	14
Other property	1,962	100	45	55	37	9	27	19
Drug offenses	19,361	100%	38%	62%	44%	8%	36%	18%
Trafficking	9,065	100	39	61	44	8	36	17
Other drug	10,296	100	36	64	44	8	36	20
Public-order offenses	4,592	100%	33%	67%	46%	15%	31%	21%
Weapons	1,363	100	44	56	43	13	30	14
Driving-related	1,568	100	23	77	44	9	34	33
Other public-order	1,662	100	34	66	50	22	28	16

Note: Data on most serious prior conviction were available for 96% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

By specific arrest charge, the percentage of defendants previously convicted of a violent felony was highest among those charged with robbery (16%), a weapons offense (13%), or assault (13%) (figure 9). Defendants charged with fraud (4%) or forgery (6%) were the least likely to have a prior conviction for a violent felony.

For 38% of motor vehicle theft defendants, the most serious prior conviction was a nonviolent felony. This was also the case for 36% of defendants charged with burglary or drug trafficking, and 34% of those charged with a driving-related offense.

Defendants charged with a driving-related offense (33%) were much more likely than other defendants to have a conviction record that consisted only of misdemeanors. The next most likely were defendants charged with rape (21%) or assault (21%).

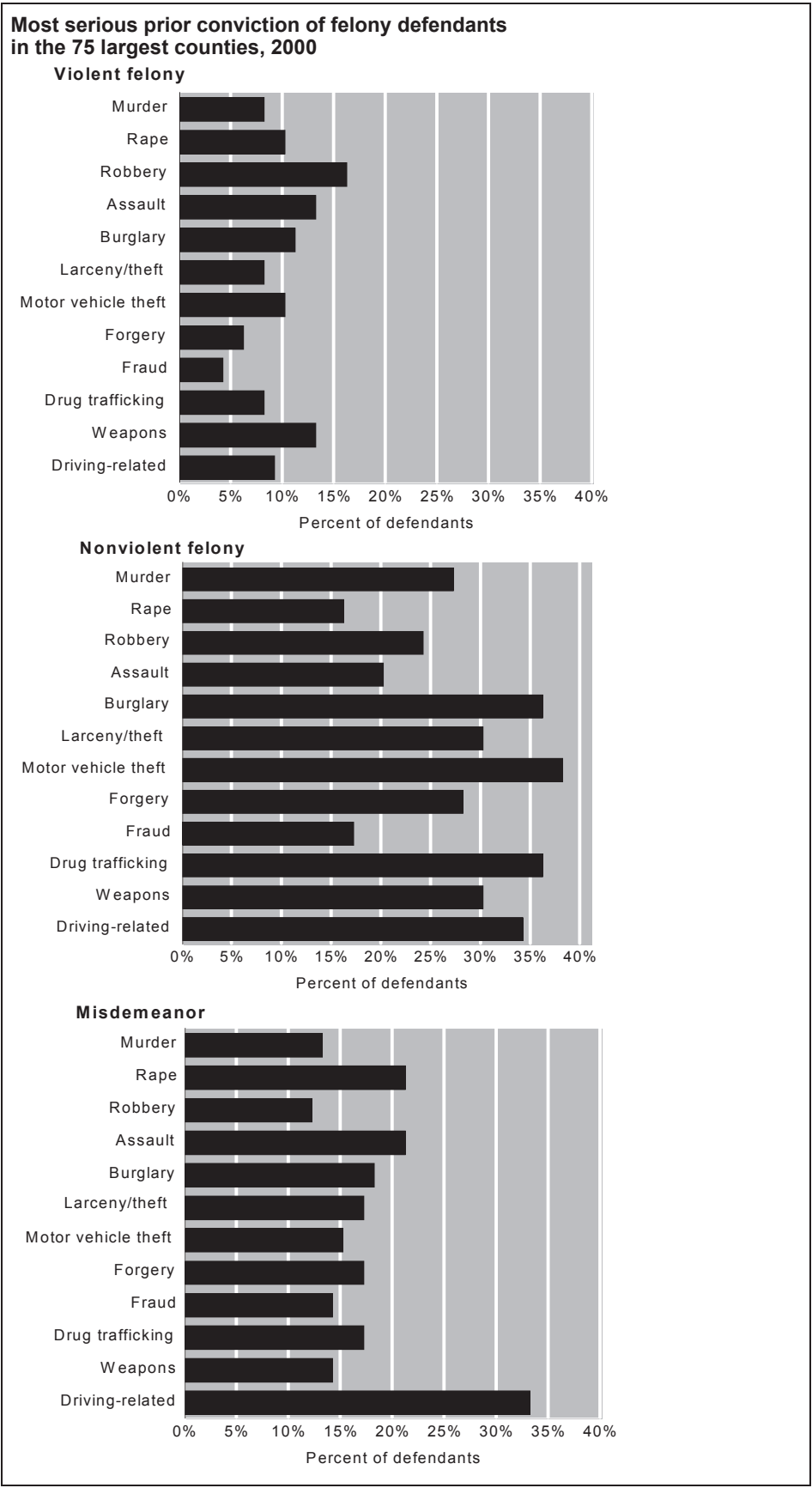


Figure 9

Pretrial release and detention

Rates of release and detention

An estimated 62% of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties were released prior to the final disposition of their case (table 13). By general offense category, defendants charged with a violent offense (56%) were less likely to be released than those whose most serious arrest charge was a public-order (66%), drug (64%), or property (64%) offense.

Within the violent offense category, release rates varied greatly. Just 13% of murder defendants were released compared to 61% of those charged with assault. Fifty-six percent of rape defendants and 44% of robbery defendants were released before the court disposed of their case.

Among defendants charged with a property offense, just under half of those charged with burglary (49%) or motor vehicle theft (46%) were released prior to case disposition. Higher proportions of those charged with fraud (85%), forgery (72%), or larceny/theft (68%) were released.

Among drug defendants, those charged with drug trafficking (62%) were slightly less likely to be released than those charged with other drug offenses (66%). Among public-order defendants, those charged with a driving-related (75%) or weapons (70%) offense were more likely to be released than those charged with other public-order offenses.

Among the 38% of defendants who were detained in jail until case disposition, about 5 in 6 had a bail amount set but did not post the money required to secure release. Detained murder defendants were the exception to this rule; a majority of them, 46% of murder defendants overall, were ordered held without bail (figure 10). Overall, 7% of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties were denied bail.

Table 13. Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of defendants in the 75 largest counties		
		Total	Released before case disposition	Detained until case disposition
All offenses	52,448	100%	62%	38%
Violent offenses	13,054	100%	56%	44%
Murder	474	100	13	87
Rape	852	100	56	44
Robbery	2,863	100	44	56
Assault	6,333	100	61	39
Other violent	2,533	100	65	35
Property offenses	15,368	100%	64%	36%
Burglary	3,885	100	49	51
Larceny/theft	4,300	100	68	32
Motor vehicle theft	1,598	100	46	54
Forgery	1,714	100	72	28
Fraud	1,956	100	85	15
Other property	1,915	100	71	29
Drug offenses	19,467	100%	64%	36%
Trafficking	9,104	100	62	38
Other drug	10,363	100	66	34
Public-order offenses	4,559	100%	66%	34%
Weapons	1,356	100	70	30
Driving-related	1,577	100	75	25
Other public-order	1,626	100	54	46

Note: Data on detention/release outcome were available for 96% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Pretrial detention of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

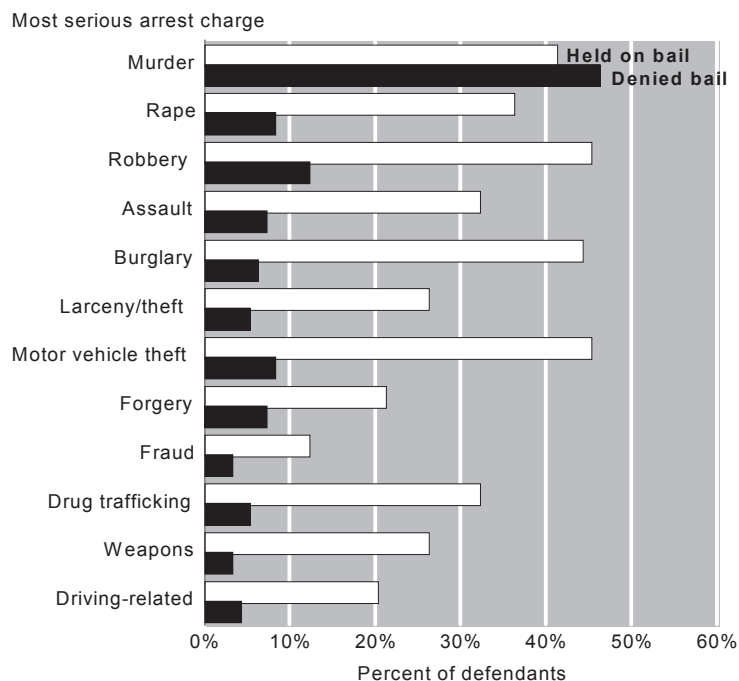


Figure 10

A slight majority of the defendants released prior to case disposition, 32% of defendants overall, were released under financial conditions that required the posting of bail (see *Methodology* for definitions related to pretrial release) (table 14). The most common type of financial release was surety bond (24% of all defendants and 37% of released defendants), which involves the services of a commercial bail bond agent (figure 11).

Other types of financial release were deposit bond (6% of all defendants and 10% of released defendants), full cash bond (2%), and property bond (less than 1%). All of these types of bonds are posted directly with the court without the use of a bail bond agent.

Just under half of released defendants, 30% of defendants overall, were released under nonfinancial conditions not requiring the posting of bail (table 14).

Release on personal recognizance (16% of all defendants and 26% of released defendants), was the type of nonfinancial release used most. Other nonfinancial types of release included conditional release (8% of all defendants and 14% of released defendants), and release on unsecured bond (6% and 9%).

A small number of defendants were released prior to case disposition as the result of an emergency release used to relieve jail crowding. Such releases did not involve the use of any of the release types mentioned above.

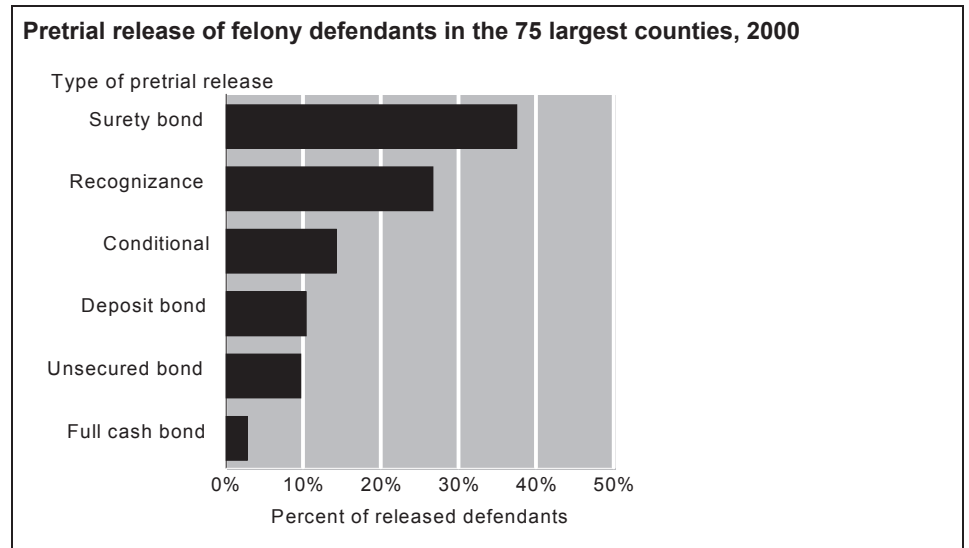


Figure 11

Table 14. Type of pretrial release or detention of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties										Detained until case disposition	
	Released before case disposition											
	Financial release					Nonfinancial release					Emergency release	Held on bail
Total financial	Surety bond	Deposit bond	Full cash bond	Property bond	Total non-financial	Recognizance	Con- ditional	Un- secured				
All offenses	32%	24%	6%	2%	--%	30%	16%	8%	6%	--%	31%	7%
Violent offenses	36%	25%	8%	2%	--%	19%	12%	6%	2%	0	35%	9%
Murder	8	5	2	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	41	46
Rape	39	26	7	3	--	17	6	5	7	0	36	8
Robbery	27	14	8	2	1	16	12	4	1	0	45	12
Assault	40	29	9	2	--	20	11	6	2	0	32	7
Other violent	39	32	4	4	0	26	15	8	1	0	30	5
Property offenses	29%	24%	5%	1%	--%	34%	18%	8%	8%	1%	30%	5%
Burglary	27	21	6	1	--	22	12	5	4	--	44	7
Larceny/theft	32	28	4	1	1	36	19	11	6	--	27	5
Motor vehicle theft	22	20	2	1	0	24	12	9	3	1	45	8
Forgery	35	30	4	2	--	36	17	11	7	--	22	7
Fraud	25	22	4	1	--	58	28	6	24	1	12	3
Other property	31	21	7	2	--	39	25	7	7	2	25	3
Drug offenses	31%	22%	7%	1%	--%	33%	16%	11%	7%	--%	30%	5%
Trafficking	36	24	10	1	1	26	14	8	4	--	33	5
Other drug	26	21	4	1	--	40	18	13	9	--	29	5
Public-order offenses	38%	26%	8%	2%	--%	28%	18%	7%	4%	1%	26%	8%
Weapons	44	19	18	2	0	25	17	5	6	1	27	3
Driving-related	45	39	5	1	0	31	18	8	4	1	20	4
Other public-order	25	19	3	2	--	27	19	7	2	--	31	16

Note: Data on specific type of pretrial release or detention were available for 87% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. --Less than 0.5%.

Bail amounts

Overall, 63% of felony defendants had a bail amount set by the court, and were required to post all or part of that amount to secure release while their case was pending. The remainder were granted nonfinancial release (30%), ordered held without bail (7%), or were part of an emergency release (less than 0.5%). More than half of those with a bail amount had it set at \$10,000 or more, and a fifth had it set at \$50,000 or more (table 15).

Among defendants with a bail amount set, those charged with a violent offense (31%) were about twice as likely as other defendants to have it set at \$50,000 or more. About 7 in 8 murder defendants (88%) with a bail amount had it set at \$50,000 or more, as did about a third of robbery (36%) and rape (33%) defendants.

Among property defendants with a bail amount set, those charged with burglary (19%) were the most likely to have bail set at \$50,000 or more. Defendants charged with drug trafficking (22%) were twice as likely to have bail set at \$50,000 or more as other drug defendants (11%). Among public-order defendants, those charged with a weapons offense (18%) were nearly twice as likely as those charged with a driving-related offense (10%) to have bail set this high.

Overall, defendants who were detained until case disposition had a median bail amount 5 times that of defendants who secured release (\$25,000 versus \$5,000) (table 16). The mean bail amount for detained defendants (\$76,200) was about 6 times that of defendants who secured release (\$12,800).

Detained murder defendants had the highest median (\$500,000) and mean (\$692,800) bail amounts. Overall, the median bail amount for murder defendants was \$250,000 and the mean was \$587,800.

Table 15. Bail amount set for felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties with a bail amount of —				
		Under \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$49,999	\$50,000 or more
All offenses	31,304	26%	19%	22%	13%	20%
Violent offenses	8,860	19%	17%	19%	14%	31%
Murder	221	2	2	3	5	88
Rape	611	8	13	27	19	33
Robbery	1,951	14	16	16	19	36
Assault	4,416	22	20	20	12	26
Other violent	1,660	21	15	19	12	32
Property offenses	8,562	31%	20%	23%	12%	14%
Burglary	2,562	19	19	26	17	19
Larceny/theft	2,398	37	19	22	8	13
Motor vehicle theft	1,013	27	22	25	14	13
Forgery	912	44	24	20	5	7
Fraud	683	37	19	23	16	5
Other property	994	41	18	15	9	17
Drug offenses	11,162	25%	19%	26%	13%	17%
Trafficking	5,887	21	19	24	14	22
Other drug	5,275	30	20	28	11	11
Public-order offenses	2,720	34%	20%	20%	10%	16%
Weapons	917	35	16	20	10	18
Driving-related	959	39	21	22	8	10
Other public-order	844	28	22	19	11	20

Note: Data on bail amount were available for 97.6% of all defendants for whom a bail amount was set. Table excludes defendants given nonfinancial release.

Table 16. Median and mean bail amounts set for felony defendants, by pretrial release/detention outcome and most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties					
	Median bail amount			Mean bail amount		
	Total	Released	Detained	Total	Released	Detained
All offenses	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$25,000	\$43,800	\$12,800	\$76,200
Violent offenses	\$15,000	\$7,500	\$50,000	\$69,100	\$17,700	\$122,600
Murder	250,000	100,000	500,000	587,800	110,500	692,800
Rape	25,000	10,000	45,000	49,600	24,600	77,000
Robbery	25,000	10,000	50,000	69,500	20,800	99,700
Assault	10,000	7,000	35,000	52,900	14,000	102,200
Other violent	15,000	7,500	50,000	49,500	18,500	90,400
Property offenses	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$25,700	\$9,400	\$41,600
Burglary	15,000	5,000	20,000	34,500	11,600	48,700
Larceny/theft	5,000	3,500	15,000	24,900	9,000	44,700
Motor vehicle theft	10,000	5,000	15,000	20,900	6,500	27,900
Forgery	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,300	6,700	29,600
Fraud	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	12,100	21,100
Other property	5,000	2,700	15,000	27,000	8,900	48,900
Drug offenses	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$40,100	\$12,400	\$68,400
Trafficking	10,000	7,500	25,000	58,200	15,700	106,400
Other drug	10,000	5,000	10,000	19,900	8,400	30,400
Public-order offenses	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$20,300	\$33,500	\$9,500	\$68,800
Weapons	7,500	4,000	25,000	34,200	8,600	77,700
Driving-related	5,000	5,000	20,000	15,800	7,800	34,100
Other public-order	10,000	5,000	10,000	52,900	14,100	84,100

Note: Data on bail amount were available for 98% of all defendants for whom a bail amount was set. Bail amounts have been rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Table excludes defendants given nonfinancial release.

Overall, about half (51%) of defendants who were required to post bail to secure release did so. About three-fourths of defendants with a bail set at under \$5,000 (76%) posted the amount needed for release, as did nearly two-thirds of those with a bail amount of \$5,000 to \$9,999 (64%) (figure 12). In contrast, about 1 in 6 defendants with bail set at \$50,000 or more (17%), and just over 1 in 3 defendants with a bail amount of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (36%) met the financial conditions required for release.

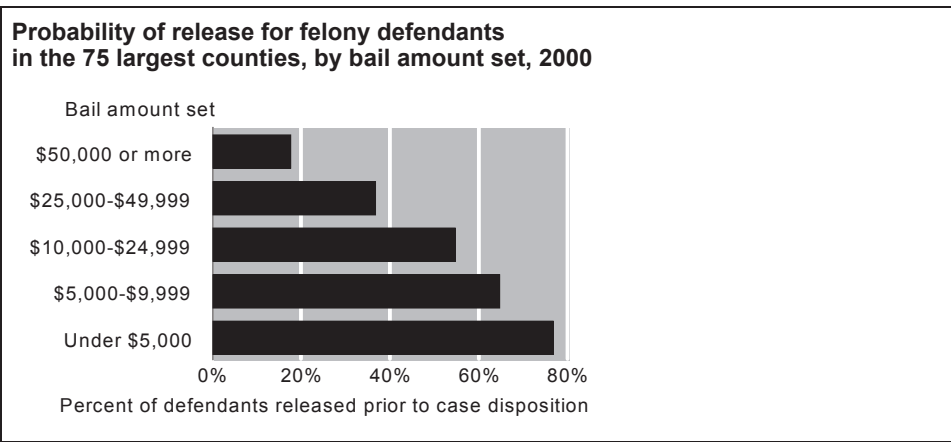


Figure 12

Defendants released on full cash bond posted a median of \$1,000 and a mean of \$4,100 to secure release. Among defendants given financial release, the median and mean bail amounts were slightly higher for those released on surety bond (\$7,500, \$13,800) than for those released on deposit bond (\$5,000, \$12,600).

Type of release bond	Bail amount	
	Median	Mean
Surety	\$7,500	\$13,800
Deposit	5,000	12,600
Full cash	1,000	4,100
Property	6,000	18,300

Unsecured \$5,000 \$8,000

Unlike those released on full cash bond, defendants released on deposit bond generally posted 10% of the full bail amount with the court to secure release. However, they remained liable to the court for the full bail amount if they violated the terms of release.

Those released on surety bond paid a similar fee to a bail bond agent, who assumed liability to the court for the full bail amount if the defendant violated the terms of release.

Defendants released on an unsecured bond had a median bail amount of \$5,000 and a mean bail amount of \$8,000. These defendants did not have to post any of this amount, but like those on financial release, they were liable for the full bail amount if they violated the terms of release.

Time from arrest to release

Among defendants released prior to case disposition, 50% were released within 1 day of arrest, and 78% within 1 week (table 17). Nearly all releases during the 1-year study occurred within a month of arrest (93%).

By general offense category, less than half of the defendants charged with a violent (42%) or drug (47%) offense were released within 1 day of arrest. A majority of those charged with a

public-order (55%) or property (57%) offense were released this quickly.

By specific offense, murder defendants typically waited the longest to be released, and those charged with fraud had the shortest wait. Thirteen percent of released murder defendants were released within 1 day of arrest, compared to 75% of those charged with fraud. After 1 month, 47% of murder defendant releases had occurred, compared to nearly all of the releases of other defendants.

Most serious arrest charge	Released felony defendants in the 75 largest counties			
	Number of defendants	Percent who were released within —		
		1 day	1 week	1 month
All offenses	31,206	50%	78%	93%
Violent offenses	6,949	42%	72%	90%
Murder	57	13	19	47
Rape	444	40	65	84
Robbery	1,170	36	63	85
Assault	3,711	44	76	92
Other violent	1,567	44	73	93
Property offenses	9,382	57%	82%	94%
Burglary	1,814	40	72	89
Larceny/theft	2,842	62	87	95
Motor vehicle theft	709	51	76	94
Forgery	1,144	57	79	94
Fraud	1,583	75	90	99
Other property	1,291	52	80	94
Drug offenses	12,026	47%	76%	93%
Trafficking	5,440	45	73	92
Other drug	6,586	49	80	95
Public-order offenses	2,849	55%	81%	93%
Weapons	920	52	82	92
Driving-related	1,133	57	81	95
Other public-order	796	57	81	91

Note: Data on time from arrest to release were available for 95% of all cases. Release data were collected for 1 year.

When differences among offense types are held constant, defendants released under financial terms generally took longer to secure their release than those who were released under nonfinancial conditions. Among defendants who were released under financial conditions, the amount of time from arrest to pretrial release tended to increase as the bail amount did.

Criminal history and probability of release

Court decisions about bail and pretrial release are primarily based on the judgment of whether a defendant will appear in court as scheduled and whether there is potential danger to the community from crimes that a defendant may commit if released. Many States have established specific criteria to be considered by the courts when setting release conditions.

The SCPS data illustrate how release rates vary with some of these factors. For example, 70% of the defendants without an active criminal justice status when arrested for the current offense were released prior to case disposition, compared to 46% of those with such a status (table 18). Defendants on parole (23%) or probation (41%) at the time of arrest were the least likely to be released. This compared with 60% of those released pending disposition of a prior case.

Seventy-nine percent of the defendants with no prior arrests were released, compared to 56% of those who had been previously arrested. Among defendants with an arrest record, those who had never missed a court appearance (60%) had a higher probability of being released than those who had failed to appear at least once during a previous case (50%).

About three-fourths of defendants without a prior conviction (77%) were released prior to disposition of the current case, compared to about half of those with a conviction record (51%). Among defendants with a conviction record, release rates ranged from 63% for those with a single prior conviction to 42% for those with five or more.

Less than half of the defendants with one or more prior felony convictions (45%) were released prior to disposition of the current case, compared to about two-thirds of those whose prior convictions involved only misdemeanors (65%). Those with a prior conviction for a violent felony (42%) had a slightly lower release rate than those whose most serious prior conviction was for a nonviolent felony (46%).

Table 18. Percent of felony defendants who were released prior to case disposition, by criminal history, 2000

Criminal history	Number of defendants	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties					
		Released prior to case disposition			Detained until case disposition		
		Total released	Financial release	Non-financial release	Total	Held on bail	Denied bail
Criminal justice status							
Any type	17,592	46%	26%	20%	54%	41%	13%
On parole	2,273	23	15	8	77	60	17
On probation	6,600	41	23	18	59	47	11
On pretrial release*	7,372	60	34	26	40	30	10
None	32,386	70	35	35	30	26	3
Court appearance history							
With prior arrest(s)	37,908	56%	31%	25%	44%	36%	8%
With prior failure to appear	15,789	50	27	24	50	41	8
Made all prior appearances	20,887	60	33	27	40	32	7
No prior arrests	13,152	79	37	42	21	17	3
Number of prior convictions							
With prior conviction(s)	29,389	51%	29%	22%	49%	40%	9%
5 or more	11,135	42	25	17	58	47	11
2-4	11,462	54	31	23	46	37	8
1	6,792	63	33	29	37	31	6
None	21,055	77	37	41	23	19	4
Most serious prior conviction							
Any type of felony	20,281	45%	27%	19%	55%	44%	10%
Violent felony	4,977	42	26	16	58	46	13
Nonviolent felony	15,304	46	27	20	54	44	9
Misdemeanor	9,355	65	35	30	35	30	4

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

*Includes all defendants who were released prior to case disposition and did not have an open bench warrant for failure-to-appear.

Conduct of released defendants

Among defendants who were released prior to case disposition, 32% committed some type of misconduct while in a release status (table 19). This may have been in the form of a failure to appear in court, an arrest for a new offense, or some other violation of release conditions that resulted in the revocation of that release by the court.

By original offense category, the proportion of defendants charged with pretrial misconduct was highest for drug defendants (38%) and lowest for those released after being charged with a violent offense (24%). Thirty percent of defendants charged with a property or public-order offense committed some type of pretrial misconduct.

By specific arrest offense, rates of pretrial misconduct were lowest among defendants released after being charged with murder (12%), rape (12%), or fraud (18%).

Failure to appear in court

Seventy-eight percent of the defendants who were released prior to case disposition made all scheduled court appearances. Bench warrants for failing to appear in court were issued for the remaining 22% (table 20).

Released drug defendants (27%) had the highest failure-to-appear rate followed by property (21%) and public-order (20%) defendants. Thirteen percent of defendants charged with a violent offense failed to appear in court

as scheduled, ranging from 17% of robbery defendants to less than 10% of murder (6%) and rape (8%) defendants.

Nearly a fourth of the defendants who failed to appear in court, 6% of all defendants, were still fugitives at the end of the 1-year study period. The remainder were returned to the court (either voluntarily or not) before the end of the study.

Defendants released after being charged with a drug offense (7%) were more likely to be a fugitive after 1 year than defendants released after being charged with a violent (4%) or public-order (4%) offense. Six percent of released murder defendants were in a fugitive status at the end of the 1-year study period.

Table 19. Released felony defendants committing misconduct, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Released felony defendants in the 75 largest counties	
	Number	Percent with misconduct
All offenses	32,606	32%
Violent offenses	7,313	24%
Murder	61	12
Rape	481	12
Robbery	1,256	33
Assault	3,856	23
Other violent	1,659	23
Property offenses	9,820	30%
Burglary	1,914	32
Larceny/theft	2,935	31
Motor vehicle theft	731	31
Forgery	1,230	33
Fraud	1,659	18
Other property	1,351	37
Drug offenses	12,463	38%
Trafficking	5,612	38
Other drug	6,851	38
Public-order offenses	3,010	30%
Weapons	946	29
Driving-related	1,185	31
Other public-order	879	31

Note: Types of misconduct included failure to appear in court, rearrest for a new offense, or a technical violation of release conditions that resulted in the revocation of pretrial release. Data were collected for up to 1 year.

Table 20. Released felony defendants who failed to make a scheduled court appearance, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of released felony defendants in the 75 largest counties who —	Failed to appear in court		
			Made all court appearances	Failed to appear in court	
				Total	Returned to court
All offenses	32,386	78%	22%	16%	6%
Violent offenses	7,246	87%	13%	9%	4%
Murder	61	94	6	0	6
Rape	477	92	8	7	2
Robbery	1,248	83	17	10	7
Assault	3,812	87	13	10	4
Other violent	1,649	88	12	8	4
Property offenses	9,766	79%	21%	15%	6%
Burglary	1,909	79	21	16	5
Larceny/theft	2,922	77	23	16	7
Motor vehicle theft	727	79	21	16	5
Forgery	1,217	78	22	17	4
Fraud	1,654	85	15	11	5
Other property	1,337	75	25	16	9
Drug offenses	12,388	73%	27%	20%	7%
Trafficking	5,589	74	26	19	7
Other drug	6,798	72	28	21	7
Public-order offenses	2,985	80%	20%	15%	4%
Weapons	940	80	20	15	5
Driving-related	1,180	81	19	14	5
Other public-order	865	80	20	16	4

Note: Data on the court appearance record for the current case were available for 99% of cases involving a defendant released prior to case disposition. All defendants who failed to appear in court and were not returned to the court during the 1-year study period are counted as fugitives. Some of these defendants may have been returned to the court at a later date. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Rearrest for a new offense

Overall, 16% of released defendants were rearrested for a new offense allegedly committed while they awaited disposition of their original case (table 21). About three-fifths of these defendants, 10% of all released defendants, were charged with a new felony.

By specific original arrest charge, released drug trafficking (21%) and robbery (21%) defendants had the highest pretrial rearrest rate. Defendants originally charged with rape (4%), murder (6%), or fraud (6%) had the lowest.

About 1 in 7 defendants released after originally being charged with drug trafficking (15%) or robbery (14%) were rearrested for a new felony while in a release status (figure 13).

Table 21. Released felony defendants who were rearrested prior to case disposition, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

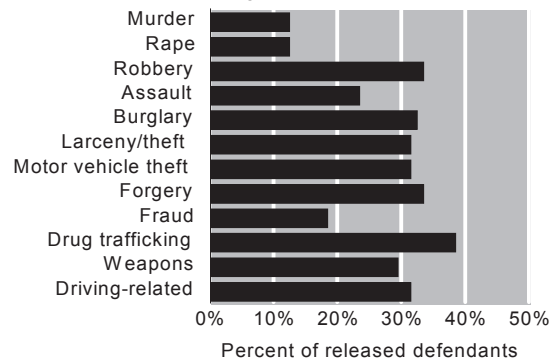
Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of released felony defendants in the 75 largest counties				
		Total	Not rearrested	Rearrested		
				Total	Felony	Misde-meanor
All offenses	31,609	100%	84%	16%	10%	6%
Violent offenses	7,140	100%	86%	14%	7%	7%
Murder	61	100	94	6	6	0
Rape	473	100	96	4	1	3
Robbery	1,230	100	79	21	14	7
Assault	3,778	100	87	13	6	7
Other violent	1,597	100	86	14	6	8
Property offenses	9,443	100%	85%	15%	10%	5%
Burglary	1,895	100	84	16	11	6
Larceny/theft	2,860	100	85	15	10	4
Motor vehicle theft	711	100	85	15	12	3
Forgery	1,200	100	83	17	9	7
Fraud	1,472	100	94	6	3	3
Other property	1,304	100	78	22	16	6
Drug offenses	12,116	100%	81%	19%	12%	7%
Trafficking	5,457	100	79	21	15	6
Other drug	6,659	100	83	17	10	7
Public-order offenses	2,908	100%	84%	16%	9%	7%
Weapons	909	100	86	14	8	6
Driving-related	1,144	100	84	16	9	7
Other public-order	855	100	82	18	9	9

Note: Rearrest data were available for 97% of released defendants. Rearrest data were collected for 1 year. Rearrests occurring after the end of this 1-year study period are not included in the table. Information on rearrests occurring in jurisdictions other than the one granting the pretrial release was not always available. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Misconduct prior to case disposition by released felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, 2000

Committing any type of misconduct

Most serious arrest charge



Rearrested for a new felony

Most serious arrest charge

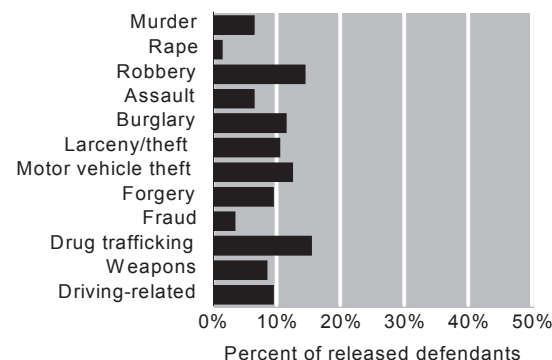


Figure 13

Adjudication

Time from arrest to adjudication

For 50% of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, adjudication of their case occurred within 3 months of arrest, and 70% of cases were adjudicated within 6 months of arrest (table 22). By the end of the 1-year study period, 86% of all cases had been adjudicated.

While the overall median time from arrest to adjudication was 92 days, it was about twice this long for rape defendants (187 days), and was more than a year for murder defendants. Defendants charged with motor vehicle theft had the shortest median time from arrest to adjudication (48 days).

At the end of the 1-year study period, 50% of murder defendants were awaiting adjudication of their case, compared to 25% of rape defendants, and no more than 18% of the defendants in any other offense category.

For each offense other than murder (for which medians could not be calculated), the median time from arrest to adjudication was shorter for detained defendants than for those released pending case disposition (figure 14).

For most charged offenses, the median time from arrest to adjudication was about 2 months longer for defendants released after being charged than for those detained. The difference was about 1½ months for weapons defendants, and about 1 month for robbery defendants. Overall, the median time from arrest to adjudication was 105 days for released defendants compared to 40 days for those detained.

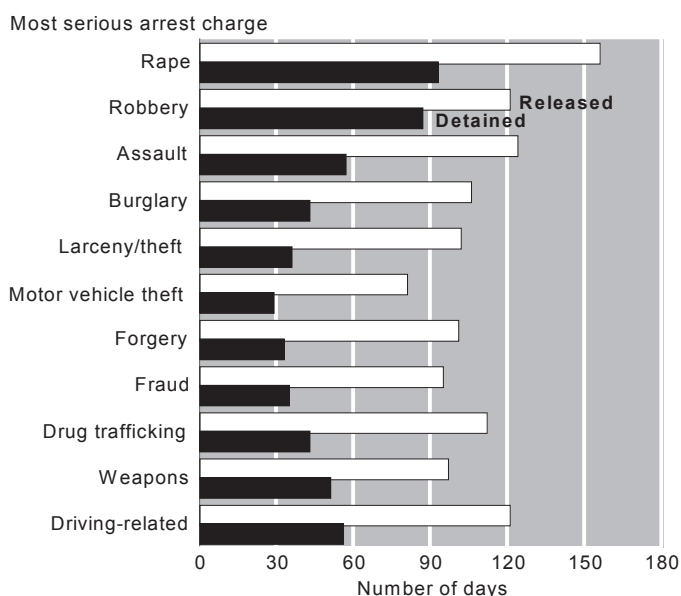
Excluding murder, the longest median time from arrest to adjudication among released defendants was for those charged with rape (155 days), followed by those charged with assault (123 days), robbery (120 days), or a driving-related offense (120 days). Detained defendants charged with motor vehicle theft (28 days) had the shortest adjudication time.

Table 22. Time from arrest to adjudication for felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Median time	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties				
			Cumulative percent of cases adjudicated within —				
			1 week	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
All offenses	51,533	92 days	6%	25%	50%	70%	86%
Violent offenses	13,222	128 days	3%	18%	40%	61%	83%
Murder	483	--	1	5	11	22	50
Rape	865	187	3	10	30	49	75
Robbery	2,860	120	4	18	40	64	84
Assault	6,437	120	4	23	45	65	85
Other violent	2,577	115	3	17	42	63	85
Property offenses	15,210	82 days	6%	26%	54%	74%	89%
Burglary	3,940	75	5	30	57	78	93
Larceny/theft	4,336	89	5	22	51	70	85
Motor vehicle theft	1,612	48	8	39	68	85	94
Forgery	1,707	88	4	22	51	70	88
Fraud	1,651	98	9	21	48	68	82
Other property	1,964	105	7	21	46	68	88
Drug offenses	18,497	82 days	8%	29%	53%	71%	86%
Trafficking	9,070	106	8	26	47	66	84
Other drug	9,427	64	7	32	58	74	89
Public-order offenses	4,603	92 days	5%	20%	49%	71%	89%
Weapons	1,380	93	5	20	49	69	89
Driving-related	1,590	107	2	13	43	68	88
Other public-order	1,634	77	6	25	53	74	90

Note: Data on time from arrest to adjudication were available for 94% of all cases. The median time from arrest to adjudication includes cases still pending at the end of the study. Knowing the exact times for these cases would not change the medians reported. --The median time from arrest to adjudication for murder defendants extended beyond the 1-year study period and could not be calculated.

Figure 14. Median time from arrest to adjudication for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, by pretrial detention-release outcome, 2000



Note: Murder defendants are excluded because their median time from arrest to adjudication exceeded the 1-year study period, and could not be calculated.

Table 23. Adjudication outcome for felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties										
		Convicted						Not convicted			Other outcome*	
		Total convicted	Felony			Misdemeanor			Total	Dis-missed		Ac- quitted
Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Dis-missed	Ac- quitted	
All offenses	47,290	64%	52%	49%	3%	12%	12%	--%	27%	26%	1%	9%
Violent offenses	11,288	56%	42%	38%	4%	14%	13%	--%	39%	37%	2%	6%
Murder	256	66	64	31	33	2	2	0	30	28	2	5
Rape	675	60	50	47	2	11	10	--	35	33	2	5
Robbery	2,486	58	50	44	6	8	8	--	38	35	3	4
Assault	5,635	52	35	32	3	16	16	1	42	40	2	6
Other violent	2,237	62	46	43	3	16	16	--	32	31	1	6
Property offenses	14,299	66%	50%	48%	2%	15%	15%	--%	25%	24%	--%	10%
Burglary	3,721	72	59	56	2	13	13	--	23	23	--	5
Larceny/theft	3,839	66	49	46	3	17	16	1	24	23	--	10
Motor vehicle theft	1,540	65	56	55	1	9	9	--	29	27	1	6
Forgery	1,604	68	53	52	2	15	15	--	24	24	--	8
Fraud	1,797	52	33	33	--	20	19	--	18	18	0	30
Other property	1,798	62	45	43	2	17	17	--	34	33	1	4
Drug offenses	17,473	65%	58%	56%	2%	7%	7%	--%	23%	23%	--%	11%
Trafficking	7,902	74	67	63	4	7	7	--	21	20	--	6
Other drug	9,571	58	50	49	1	8	8	--	26	25	--	16
Public-order offenses	4,229	72%	56%	53%	2%	17%	17%	--%	22%	21%	1%	5%
Weapons	1,276	69	56	53	3	13	13	0	27	24	3	4
Driving-related	1,434	86	70	68	2	16	16	--	10	10	--	4
Other public-order	1,519	63	42	40	2	21	20	--	30	29	1	7

Note: Twelve percent of all cases were still pending adjudication at the end of the 1-year study period, and are excluded from the table. Data on adjudication outcome were available for 99% of those cases that had been adjudicated. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. --Less than 0.5%. *Includes diversion and deferred adjudication.

Adjudication outcome

Sixty-four percent of the defendants whose cases were adjudicated within 1 year of arrest were convicted (table 23). A majority of these convictions were for a felony, with 52% of defendants eventually convicted of a felony.

Defendants originally charged with a violent offense (56%) were less likely to eventually be convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor, than those originally charged with a drug (65%), property (66%), or public-order (72%) offense. By specific type of arrest offense, the proportion of defendants convicted ranged from 86% of those charged with a driving-related felony to 52% of those charged with fraud or assault.

The probability of being convicted of a felony was highest for defendants whose most serious arrest charge was a driving-related offense (70%), drug trafficking (67%), or murder (64%). A majority of defendants charged with burglary (59%), a weapons offense

(56%), motor vehicle theft (56%), or forgery (53%) were also convicted of a felony. The lowest felony conviction rates were for fraud (33%) and assault (35%) defendants.

In most cases where the defendant was not convicted, it was because the charges against the defendant were dismissed. An estimated 26% of all cases ended in this way. Defendants charged with assault (40%) were the most likely to have their case dismissed, and those charged with a driving-related offense (10%) the least likely.

About 9% of cases had other outcomes such as diversion or deferred adjudication. Defendants charged with fraud (30%) were the most likely to have had their case handled in this manner.

Seventy-seven percent of the defendants who were detained until case disposition were eventually convicted of some offense, compared to 55% of those released pending disposition (table 24). Approximately two-thirds of

detained defendants (68%) were convicted of a felony, compared to about two-fifths of released defendants (42%).

Adjudication outcome was related to some extent to the number and type

Table 24. Adjudication outcome for felony defendants, by detention-release outcome and most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of de-fendants	Convicted	
		Total	Felony
Released defendants			
All offenses	26,898	55%	42%
Violent offenses	5,832	45%	30%
Property offenses	8,266	57	40
Drug offenses	10,232	55	47
Public-order offenses	2,567	69	50
Detained defendants			
All offenses	18,832	77%	68%
Violent offenses	5,048	69%	58%
Property offenses	5,432	79	69
Drug offenses	6,852	80	74
Public-order offenses	1,500	80	67

of the original arrest charges filed. Seventy-two percent of defendants who were originally charged with more than 1 felony were eventually convicted of some offense, compared to 59% of the defendants who had no additional felony charges (table 25).

Sixty-three percent of defendants whose original arrest charges included more than one felony were eventually convicted of a felony compared to 45% of those with no additional felony charges. Among the defendants who had no additional felony charges, those who were charged with one or more misdemeanors (41%), were less likely to be convicted of a felony than those who had no additional charges of any type (46%).

Defendants with only one felony charge, but one or more additional misdemeanor charges, were more likely than other defendants to eventually be convicted of a misdemeanor (21%). This almost always was the result of their pleading guilty to a misdemeanor charge instead of the original felony charge.

Overall, about three-fifths of defendants entered a guilty plea at some point, with 49% pleading guilty to a felony, and 12% to a misdemeanor.

Defendants charged with a driving-related offense had the highest overall plea rate (84%) and the highest felony plea rate (68%) (figure 15). A majority of the defendants in each offense category except murder (33%) and

assault (48%) eventually pleaded guilty to either a felony or a misdemeanor.

A majority of the defendants charged with drug trafficking (63%), burglary (56%), motor vehicle theft (55%), a weapons offense (53%), or forgery (52%) pleaded guilty to a felony. Murder (31%) and assault (32%) defendants had the lowest felony plea rates.

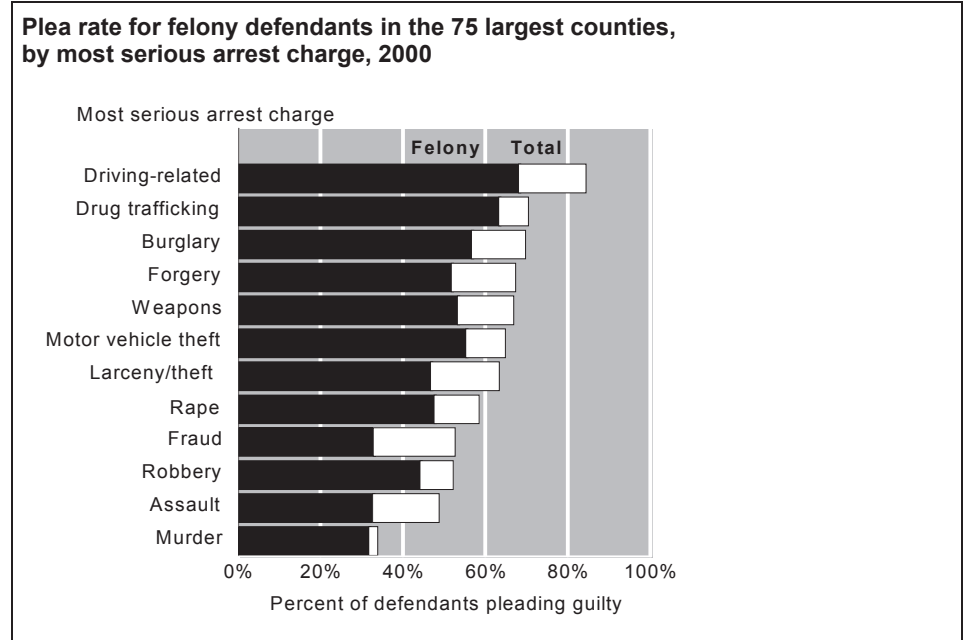


Figure 15

Table 25. Adjudication outcome for felony defendants, by number and type of arrest charges, 2000

Additional charges filed	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties										
		Total convicted	Convicted						Not convicted			Other outcome*
			Total	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	Dis-missed	Acquitted		
Additional felony	17,961	71%	63%	Plea 59%	Trial 4%	Total 9%	Plea 8%	Trial --%	Total 23%	Dis-missed 23%	Acquitted 1%	Other outcome* 5%
No additional felony	29,460	59	45	43	2	14	14	--	30	29	1	11
Misdemeanor(s) only	8,247	63	41	40	2	21	20	1	28	28	1	9
No additional charges	21,213	58	46	44	2	12	11	--	30	29	1	12

Note: Twelve percent of all cases were still pending adjudication at the end of the 1-year study period.

Data on adjudication outcome were available for 99% of those cases that had been adjudicated.

--Less than 0.5%.

*Includes diversion and deferred adjudication.

An estimated 4% of the cases adjudicated within 1 year went to trial. Fifty-seven percent of these trials were bench trials, decided by a judge, and 43% were jury trials. An estimated 78% of all trials ended with a guilty verdict, and 22% with an acquittal. Bench trials (81%) were more likely to result in a conviction than jury trials (74%). Sixty-nine percent of both bench and jury trials resulted in a felony conviction.

Type of trial	Percent of trials resulting in a conviction		
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor
Total	78%	69%	9%
Bench	81	69	12
Jury	74	69	5

Thirty-four percent of defendants facing murder charges went to trial, compared to no more than 10% of defendants charged with other offenses (figure 16).

Regardless of adjudication method, a majority of convicted defendants were convicted of the same felony offense as the original arrest charge. Among defendants arrested for murder and

later convicted, 84% were convicted of murder (table 26). The corresponding percentages for other violent offenses were as follows: robbery (66%), assault (59%), and rape (56%).

Trial rates for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

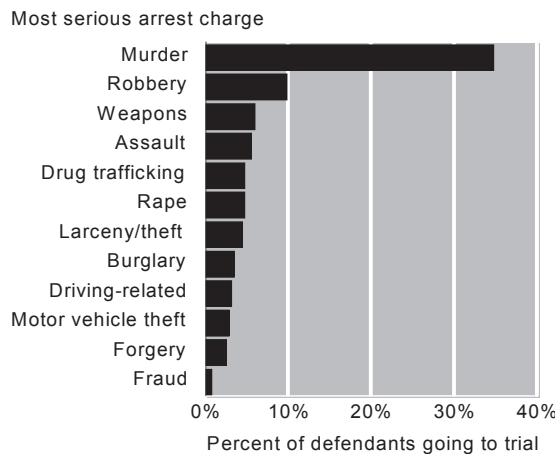


Figure 16

Table 26. Conviction offense of defendants arrested for a violent offense and subsequently convicted, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties convicted of —									
		Total	Total felony	Violent felony						Non-violent felony	Misdemeanor
				Total violent	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Other		
Murder	168	100%	98%	98%	84%	0%	0%	5%	9%	0%	2%
Rape	408	100	82	79	0	56	0	6	17	3	18
Robbery	1,441	100	87	71	0	0	66	4	1	16	13
Assault	2,908	100	68	63	--	0	--	59	4	6	32

Note: Data on conviction offense were available for 100% of cases involving defendants who had been convicted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. --Less than 0.5%.

Table 27. Conviction offense of defendants arrested for a nonviolent offense and subsequently convicted, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties convicted of —												
		Total felony	Total non-violent	Nonviolent felony								Violent felony	Misdemeanor	
				Burglary	Larceny/theft	Motor vehicle theft	Forgery	Fraud	Drug trafficking	Weapons	Driving-related			Other
Burglary	2,665	82%	82%	63%	9%	--%	2%	--%	--%	--%	0%	6%	--%	18%
Larceny/theft	2,549	74	74	1	66	1	1	1	0	--	0	3	--	26
Motor vehicle theft	1,005	86	86	--	3	69	--	2	0	1	0	10	0	14
Forgery	1,098	78	78	--	2	--	70	3	0	0	--	2	0	22
Fraud	939	63	63	--	4	0	3	54	--	0	0	1	0	37
Drug trafficking	5,813	91	90	0	0	--	--	0	76	--	0	14	--	9
Weapons	882	81	81	0	0	0	--	0	1	76	1	2	0	19
Driving-related	1,233	81	80	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	79	0	1	19

Note: Data on conviction offense were available for 100% of cases involving defendants who had been convicted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. --Less than 0.5%.

Among defendants originally charged with a property offense and later convicted, the percentages whose conviction offense corresponded with their most serious arrest charge were as follows: forgery (70%), motor vehicle theft (69%), larceny/theft (66%), burglary (63%), and fraud (54%) (table 27).

The conviction offense corresponded with the most serious arrest charge for 79% of defendants convicted after being charged with a driving-related offense, and for 76% of drug trafficking and weapons defendants (table 27).

For most offenses a smaller percentage of defendants were in each felony conviction category than were in the original distribution by arrest charge (tables 1 and 28). The biggest drop was in the violent felony category, which accounted for about 25% of all defendants by arrest charge, but just 14% of them by conviction charge.

Much of this change can be accounted for by the fact that about 12% of all defendants were originally facing felony assault charges, but just 6% of all convictions were for such an offense. Overall, 19% of convicted defendants were convicted at the misdemeanor level.

A majority of the defendants whose most serious arrest charge was for drug trafficking (56%), murder (55%), a weapons offense (53%), or a driving-related offense (68%) were eventually convicted of that same offense (figure 17). This was true for slightly less than half of the defendants originally charged with forgery (48%), motor vehicle theft (45%), burglary (45%), or larceny/theft (44%). Thirty percent of defendants originally facing felony assault charges were eventually convicted of such an offense.

Table 28. Felony defendants, by conviction offense, 2000

Most serious conviction offense	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	30,138	100.0%
All felonies	24,398	81.0%
Violent offenses	4,298	14.3%
Murder	150	0.5
Rape	234	0.8
Robbery	956	3.2
Assault	1,863	6.2
Other violent	1,095	3.6
Property offenses	7,361	24.4%
Burglary	1,787	5.9
Larceny/theft	2,171	7.2
Motor vehicle theft	774	2.6
Forgery	911	3.0
Fraud	603	2.0
Other property	1,117	3.7
Drug offenses	10,118	33.6%
Trafficking	4,481	14.8
Other drug	5,637	18.7
Public-order offenses	2,529	8.4%
Weapons	789	2.6
Driving-related	1,054	3.5
Other public-order	686	2.3
Other felonies	91	0.3%
Misdemeanors	5,740	19.0%

Note: Data on conviction offense were available for 100% of cases involving defendants who had been convicted.

Conviction probabilities for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, by most serious arrest charge, 2000

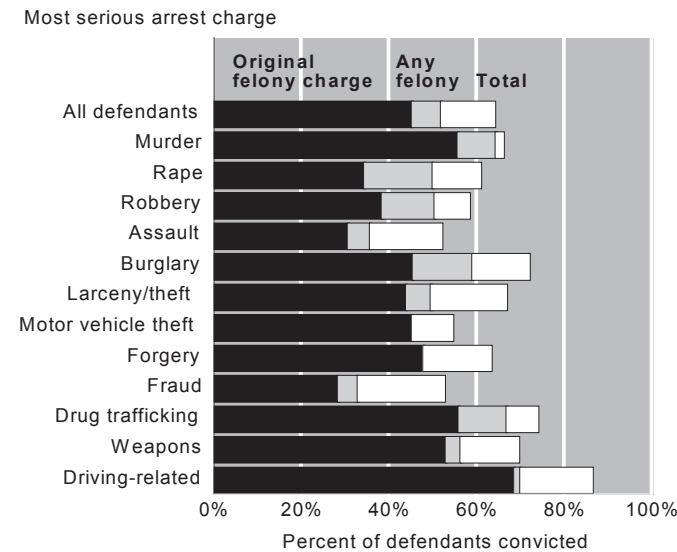


Figure 17

Case processing statistics

Among the approximately 47,000 cases with a known adjudication outcome that occurred within 1 year of arrest, about 29,000 were disposed by a guilty plea (figure 18). Based on the 94% of cases for which the adjudication date was known, about a fourth of pleas occurred within 1 month of arrest and about three-fifths within 3 months of arrest.

The next most common type of adjudication, dismissal of the charges against the defendant, occurred in about 12,500 cases. About two-fifths (39%) of all dismissals occurred within the first month after arrest and 66% within 3 months.

Trials occurred in about 1,800 cases. About 3% of trials were completed within a month of arrest and about 1 in 7 within 3 months of arrest.

Guilty pleas accounted for 95% of the estimated 30,138 convictions obtained within 1 year of arrest (figure 19). This included about 23,200 felony pleas and about 5,600 misdemeanor pleas. Twenty-six percent of the felony pleas occurred within 1 month of arrest, and 57% were obtained within 3 months of arrest. Thirty percent of the misdemeanor pleas were obtained within 1 month of arrest, and 61% within 3 months.

Of the approximately 1,400 trial convictions obtained within 1 year, nearly all were for a felony, with an estimated 155 trials resulting in a misdemeanor conviction. About a sixth of all trial convictions occurred within 3 months of arrest, and slightly less than half within 6 months of arrest.

Method of adjudication of felony cases filed in May 2000 and disposed within 1 year in the 75 largest counties

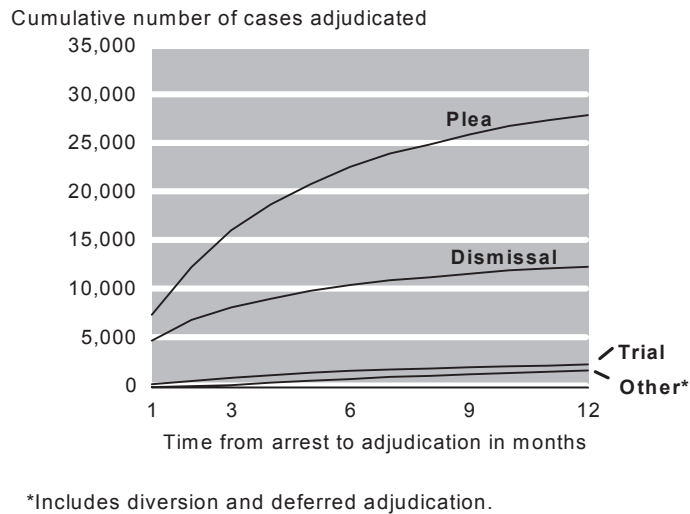


Figure 18

Method of conviction of felony cases filed in May 2000 and disposed within 1 year in the 75 largest counties

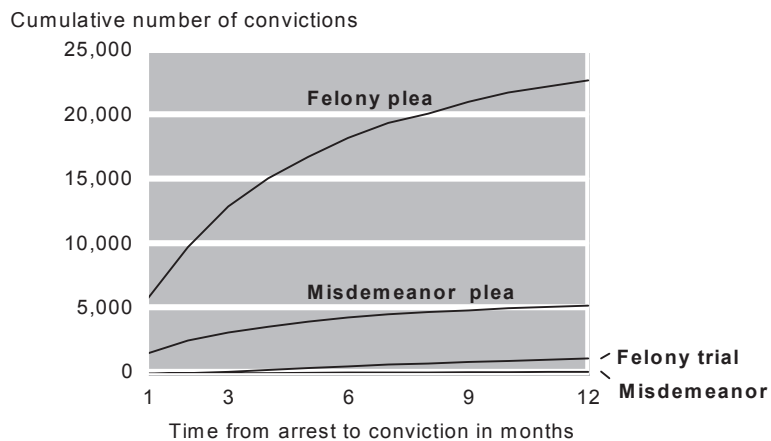


Figure 19

Sentencing

Time from conviction to sentencing

About 2 in 3 convicted defendants were sentenced within 1 day of adjudication (table 29). Defendants convicted of a misdemeanor (83%) were more likely to be sentenced this quickly than those convicted of a felony (64%).

Sentencing after a felony conviction was most likely to occur within 1 day if the conviction was for a drug (67%), property (65%), or public-order (63%) offense. Fifty-five percent of defendants convicted of a violent offense were sentenced this quickly.

Within the violent offense category, the proportion of convicted defendants sentenced within 1 day ranged from less than half of those convicted of rape (42%) or murder (46%) to about three-fifths of those convicted of robbery (61%). A majority of the defendants in all other offense categories were sentenced within a day of conviction.

Seventy-nine percent of defendants convicted of a felony received their sentence within 30 days, compared to 88% of those convicted of a misdemeanor. Ninety-one percent of defendants convicted of a felony and 95% of those convicted of a misdemeanor were sentenced within 60 days.

Table 29. Time from conviction to sentencing for convicted defendants, by most serious conviction offense, 2000

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants	Total	Percent of convicted defendants in the 75 largest counties who were sentenced within —			
			0-1 day	2-30 days	31-60 days	61 days or more
All offenses	28,634	100%	67%	12%	12%	9%
All felonies	23,231	100%	64%	14%	13%	9%
Violent offenses	3,994	100%	55%	16%	16%	13%
Murder	114	100	46	26	22	7
Rape	217	100	42	16	21	20
Robbery	854	100	61	16	11	12
Assault	1,771	100	56	18	16	9
Other violent	1,038	100	51	13	18	18
Property offenses	7,085	100%	65%	13%	14%	8%
Burglary	1,716	100	65	13	15	7
Larceny/theft	2,098	100	68	14	10	8
Motor vehicle theft	760	100	66	16	14	4
Forgery	883	100	63	10	17	11
Fraud	577	100	53	12	19	15
Other property	1,050	100	65	14	14	7
Drug offenses	9,610	100%	67%	13%	11%	9%
Trafficking	4,140	100	59	16	13	12
Other drug	5,469	100	74	10	9	7
Public-order offenses	2,423	100%	63%	13%	15%	9%
Weapons	750	100	55	17	16	13
Driving-related	1,021	100	64	11	17	8
Other public-order	652	100	71	12	11	6
Misdemeanors	5,402	100%	83%	4%	7%	5%

Note: Data on time from conviction to sentencing were available for 95% of convicted defendants. Total for all felonies includes cases that could not be classified into 1 of the 4 major offense categories. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Type and length of sentence

Sixty-nine percent of convicted defendants were sentenced to incarceration in a State prison or local jail (table 30). Seventy-three percent of defendants convicted of a felony were sentenced to incarceration, compared to 53% of those convicted of a misdemeanor. A majority of incarceration sentences following a felony conviction, 40% of felony sentences overall, were to State prison.

Nearly all convictions for murder (96%) resulted in a prison sentence, as did a majority of robbery (73%), and rape (56%) convictions. About half of defendants convicted of motor vehicle theft (51%) or burglary (49%) were sentenced to prison.

Although less than half of defendants convicted of a weapons offense (44%), drug trafficking (42%), or a driving-related offense (40%) were sentenced to prison, a prison term was still more likely for these felonies than jail, probation, or a fine.

Nearly all incarceration sentences for misdemeanor convictions, 53% of all misdemeanor sentences, were to jail.

Among defendants who were convicted but not sentenced to incarceration, 99% of those convicted of a felony and 88% of those convicted of a misdemeanor received a probation term. Probation sentences may have included a fine, restitution, community service, treatment, or other conditions.

Overall, 30% of convicted defendants received a sentence to probation without any incarceration. This included 27% of those convicted of a felony and 41% of those convicted of a misdemeanor. Defendants convicted of forgery (40%) or fraud (35%) were the most likely to be sentenced to probation.

Overall, 1% of convicted defendants were fined but were not sentenced to a term of incarceration or probation. This included 6% of those convicted of a misdemeanor. Fines may have been in addition to other court-ordered conditions.

Table 30. Most severe type of sentence received by convicted defendants, by most serious conviction offense, 2000

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants	Percent of convicted defendants in the 75 largest counties sentenced to —						
		Total	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
			Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Fine
All offenses	28,810	100%	69%	33%	36%	31%	30%	1%
All felonies	23,385	100%	73%	40%	33%	27%	27%	--%
Violent offenses	4,042	100%	79%	49%	30%	21%	21%	--%
Murder	117	100	96	96	0	4	4	0
Rape	222	100	75	56	19	25	25	0
Robbery	874	100	86	73	12	14	14	1
Assault	1,781	100	78	42	36	22	22	--
Other violent	1,048	100	72	33	39	28	28	0
Property offenses	7,129	100%	71%	39%	33%	29%	28%	--%
Burglary	1,737	100	78	49	29	22	22	0
Larceny/theft	2,107	100	69	33	36	31	31	--
Motor vehicle theft	760	100	84	51	33	16	16	0
Forgery	886	100	59	31	28	41	40	--
Fraud	577	100	65	27	38	35	35	0
Other property	1,062	100	70	37	33	30	29	1
Drug offenses	9,661	100%	71%	36%	34%	29%	29%	--%
Trafficking	4,177	100	72	42	30	28	28	--
Other drug	5,483	100	70	32	38	30	29	1
Public-order offenses	2,433	100%	74%	44%	30%	26%	26%	--%
Weapons	754	100	72	44	28	28	28	0
Driving-related	1,020	100	76	40	36	24	24	0
Other public-order	659	100	73	48	25	27	27	1
Misdemeanors	5,425	100%	53%	1%	53%	47%	41%	6%

Note: Data on type of sentence were available for 93% of convicted defendants. Sentences to incarceration that were wholly suspended are included under probation. Twelve percent of prison sentences and 67% of jail sentences included a probation term. Sentences to incarceration or probation may have included a fine, restitution, community service, treatment, or other court-ordered conditions. Total for all felonies includes cases that could not be classified into 1 of the 4 major offense categories. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. --Less than 0.5%.

Among persons arrested and charged with a felony by the prosecutor, murder defendants had the highest probability of eventually being convicted and sentenced to prison (54%) (figure 20). The next highest probability of an eventual prison sentence was for defendants charged with robbery (32%). Twenty-seven percent of defendants originally charged with burglary, motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, or a driving-related offense were eventually convicted and sentenced to prison. Defendants originally charged with fraud (8%) were the least likely to eventually be sentenced to prison.

Defendants originally charged with a driving-related offense (35%) were the most likely to be eventually convicted and receive a jail sentence.

A majority of defendants originally charged with a driving-related offense (62%), murder (57%), burglary (54%), or motor vehicle theft (53%) were eventually convicted and sentenced to either prison or jail. This was the case for half of drug trafficking defendants.

Defendants originally charged with assault (34%) or forgery (36%) were the least likely to eventually be convicted and sentenced to incarceration.

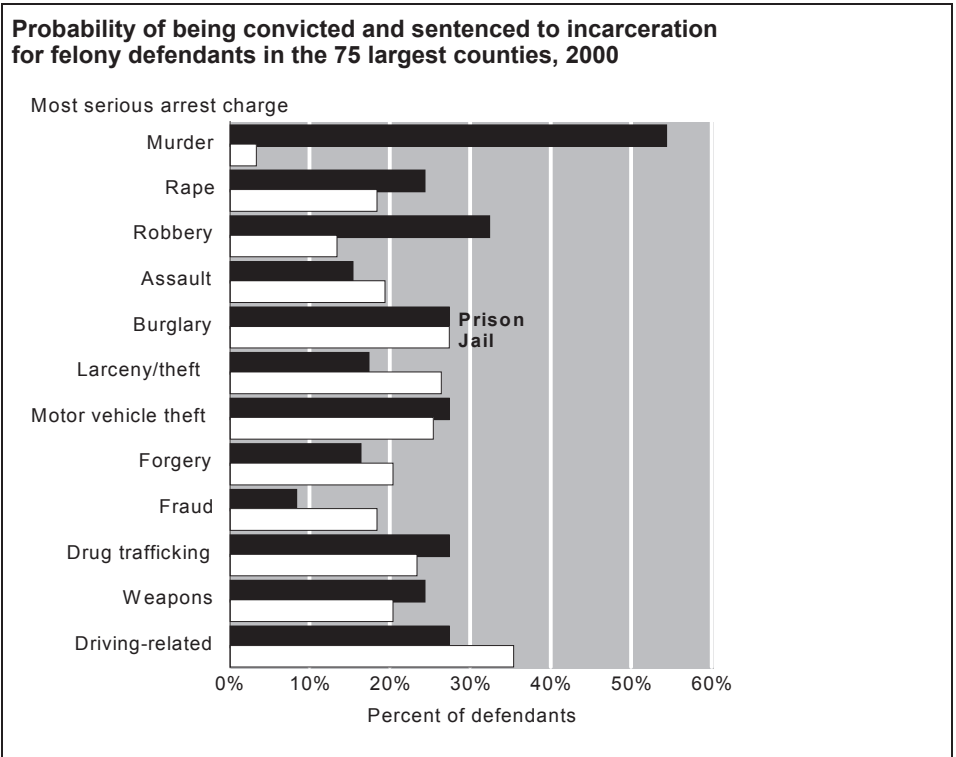
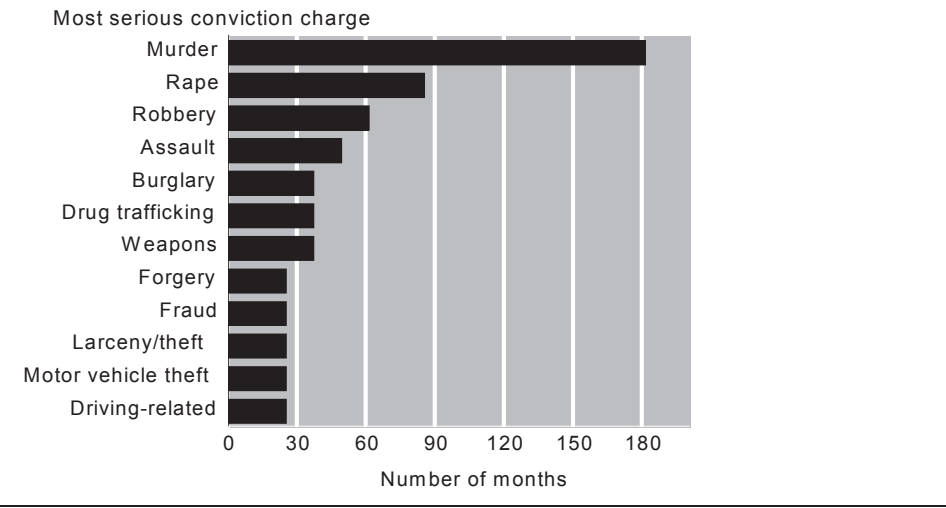


Figure 20

Median prison sentence received by defendants convicted of a felony in the 75 largest counties, 2000



Among defendants convicted of a felony and sentenced to prison, the mean sentence was 55 months and the median was 32 months (table 31). By general conviction offense category, defendants convicted of a violent felony received the longest prison sentences (a mean of 99 months and a median of 60 months), and those convicted of a public-order felony the shortest (a mean of 39 months and a median of 24 months).

By specific conviction offense, murderers received the longest prison terms, a mean of 282 months and a median of 180 months. Next were defendants convicted of rape with a mean prison sentence of 146 months, and a median of 84 months.

Median prison sentences for other felony convictions included 60 months for robbery, 48 months for assault, and 36 months for burglary, drug trafficking, or weapons offenses (figure 21).

Figure 21

Table 31. Length of prison sentence received by defendants convicted of a felony, by most serious conviction offense, 2000

Most serious felony conviction offense	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties convicted of a felony and sentenced to prison									
	Number of defendants	Number of months		Percent receiving a maximum sentence length in months of —						
		Mean	Median	Total	1-24	25-48	49-72	73-120	Over 120*	Life
All offenses	9,340	55 mo	32 mo	100%	46%	25%	13%	8%	6%	1%
Violent offenses	1,976	99 mo	60 mo	100%	22%	26%	17%	16%	16%	3%
Murder	113	282	180	100	0	3	6	24	35	32
Rape	125	146	84	100	9	29	9	23	28	4
Robbery	642	97	60	100	15	21	24	18	21	1
Assault	748	77	48	100	25	31	16	17	9	2
Other violent	348	74	36	100	39	27	14	7	12	2
Property offenses	2,761	41 mo	24 mo	100%	56%	24%	10%	6%	3%	--%
Burglary	851	56	36	100	42	28	13	10	6	1
Larceny/theft	696	32	24	100	64	22	8	4	2	0
Motor vehicle theft	386	26	24	100	71	19	7	2	0	0
Forgery	278	40	24	100	56	19	14	6	4	0
Fraud	155	37	24	100	60	24	12	0	4	0
Other property	394	38	24	100	56	25	8	9	2	0
Drug offenses	3,512	45 mo	29 mo	100%	50%	27%	14%	6%	4%	--%
Trafficking	1,771	61	36	100	32	32	20	10	6	--
Other drug	1,741	30	24	100	67	21	7	2	1	--
Public-order offenses	1,059	39 mo	24 mo	100%	54%	25%	13%	6%	2%	--%
Weapons	332	42	36	100	44	30	17	10	0	0
Driving-related	413	38	24	100	55	24	11	7	3	0
Other public-order	313	37	24	100	62	22	13	0	3	1

Note: Data on length of prison sentence were available for 100% of all cases in which a defendant received a prison sentence. Table excludes portions of sentences that were suspended. Twelve percent of prison sentences included a probation term and 16% included a fine. Total for all offenses includes cases that could not be classified into 1 of the 4 major offense categories. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 --Less than 0.5%. *Excludes life sentences.

Thirty-two percent of all murder convictions resulted in a life sentence, compared to 4% of rape defendants and a maximum of 2% of the defendants convicted of any other offense.

In addition to those receiving life sentences, 35% of the defendants convicted of murder were sentenced to more than 10 years in prison. Defendants convicted of rape (28%) or robbery (21%) were the next most likely to receive a prison term this long.

For defendants convicted of a felony and subsequently sentenced to jail, the mean jail term was 7 months and the median was 6 months (table 32). Misdemeanor convictions resulted in a mean jail term of 5 months and a median of 3 months.

Excluding murder and rape (for which few cases resulted in a jail sentence), defendants sentenced to jail for robbery received the longest average sentence (a mean of 10 months and a median of 12 months).

About three-fifths of all jail sentences were for a period of greater than 3 months. About 4 in 5 jail sentences following convictions for violent felonies were for more than 3 months compared to about 2 in 3 sentences for other types of felonies.

About 2 in 5 jail sentences following misdemeanor convictions were for more than 3 months.

Table 32. Length of jail sentence received by convicted defendants, by most serious conviction offense, 2000

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties sentenced to jail								
		Number of months		Percent receiving a maximum sentence in months of —						
		Mean	Median	Total	1 or less	2-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	Over 12
All offenses	10,001	7 mo	6 mo	100%	19%	20%	30%	9%	22%	--%
All felonies	7,462	7 mo	6 mo	100%	12%	19%	33%	11%	25%	--%
Violent offenses	1,178	7 mo	6 mo	100%	8%	12%	34%	11%	34%	--%
Robbery	105	10	12	100	0	7	22	11	58	2
Assault	626	7	6	100	10	13	39	12	26	--
Other violent	405	7	6	100	8	14	29	12	38	0
Property offenses	2,261	7 mo	6 mo	100%	10%	22%	36%	11%	21%	--%
Burglary	490	6	6	100	6	24	35	14	21	0
Larceny/theft	718	10	6	100	7	25	34	10	24	--
Motor vehicle theft	253	7	6	100	8	11	41	15	25	0
Forgery	243	6	6	100	6	22	39	14	19	1
Fraud	219	4	4	100	23	26	37	6	9	0
Other property	338	6	6	100	17	19	35	7	23	0
Drug offenses	3,246	7 mo	6 mo	100%	13%	20%	32%	13%	23%	--%
Trafficking	1,208	9	6	100	11	15	34	13	27	--
Other drug	2,039	6	6	100	14	22	31	12	20	0
Public-order offenses	733	6 mo	6 mo	100%	19%	18%	31%	6%	26%	0%
Weapons	203	7	6	100	11	16	33	3	36	0
Driving-related	363	6	5	100	27	15	25	8	24	0
Other public-order	167	6	6	100	10	26	40	6	18	0
Misdemeanors	2,539	5 mo	3 mo	100%	40%	22%	20%	4%	14%	--%

Note: Data on length of jail sentence were available for 100% of all cases in which a defendant received a jail sentence. Table excludes portions of sentences that were suspended. Sixty-seven percent of jail sentences included a probation term and 33% included a fine. Murder and rape have been excluded from the detail because few of murder and rape convictions resulted in a jail sentence. The total for violent offenses, however, does include these cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 --Less than 0.5%.

For defendants sentenced to probation without incarceration for a felony, the median sentence length was 36 months, compared to 24 months for a misdemeanor. Three percent of defendants convicted of a felony were given a probation term of greater than 5 years, including 8% of those sentenced for a violent felony.

Some probation sentences were supplemented by one or more special court-ordered conditions. For example, 18% of the defendants who received a probation sentence were required to perform a specified number of hours of community service work (table 34).

Fourteen percent of offenders sentenced to probation were required to pay restitution, including 33% of those convicted for a property-related felony. Twelve percent of probation sentences included a requirement that the defendant enter a treatment program.

Table 33. Length of probation sentence received by convicted defendants, by most serious conviction offense, 2000

Most serious conviction offense	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties sentenced to probation									
	Number of defendants	Number of months		Total	Percent receiving a sentence in months of —					
		Mean	Median		1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	Over 60
All offenses	8,568	37 mo	36 mo	100%	15%	29%	35%	3%	15%	3%
All felonies	6,340	41 mo	36 mo	100%	10%	30%	34%	4%	18%	4%
Violent offenses	856	48	36	100	5	19	36	6	26	8
Property offenses	2,028	36	36	100	11	31	33	4	18	3
Drug offenses	2,784	45	36	100	10	30	35	3	18	5
Public-order offenses	630	34	36	100	13	35	30	3	14	5
Misdemeanors	2,228	25 mo	24 mo	100%	30%	29%	39%	--%	2%	0%

Note: Data on length of probation sentence were available for 99% of all cases in which the most severe type of sentence a defendant received was probation. Thirty-two percent of those sentenced to probation also received a fine. Total for felonies includes cases that could not be classified into 1 of the 4 felony offense categories. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5%.

Table 34. Conditions of probation sentence received most often by convicted defendants, by most serious conviction offense, 2000

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties sentenced to probation		
		Percent whose sentence to probation included:		
		Community service	Restitution	Treatment
All offenses	8,568	18%	14%	12%
All felonies	6,340	19%	15%	12%
Violent offenses	856	18	14	16
Property offenses	2,028	20	33	10
Drug offenses	2,784	19	4	13
Public-order offenses	630	18	7	9
Misdemeanors	2,228	16%	11%	11%

Note: Total for felonies includes cases that could not be classified into 1 of the 4 felony offense categories. A defendant may have received more than one type of probation condition. Not all defendants sentenced to probation received probation conditions. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5%.

Prior record and felony sentencing

For defendants convicted of a felony on their current charge, the probability of receiving a sentence to incarceration was highest if they had multiple prior felony convictions (86%) (table 35). Seventy-nine percent of defendants with just one prior felony conviction, and 68% of those with only prior misdemeanor convictions were also sentenced to incarceration following a felony conviction in the current case. Defendants with no prior convictions of any type (58%) were the least likely to receive a sentence to incarceration for a felony conviction.

Defendants with no prior convictions and whose current conviction was for a property or drug offense were the least likely of all defendants convicted of a felony to be sentenced to incarceration (53%).

Sixty-two percent of the defendants with more than one prior felony conviction were sentenced to prison for a new felony conviction. This included 75% of those whose current conviction was for a violent offense.

Forty-six percent of the defendants with a single prior felony conviction were sentenced to prison following a felony conviction in the current case, including a majority of those convicted of a violent (55%) or public-order (53%) felony.

Overall, about a fourth of defendants without a prior felony conviction received a prison sentence for a felony conviction in the current case. However, about two-fifths of such defendants received a prison sentence when the current conviction was for a violent felony.

Defendants with a prior conviction record consisting solely of misdemeanors were more likely than other defendants to receive a jail sentence (44%).

Defendants with no prior convictions of any kind whose current conviction was for a property (47%) or drug (46%) offense were the most likely to receive a probation sentence.

Table 35. Most severe type of sentence received by defendants convicted of a felony, by prior conviction record, 2000

Prior conviction record and most serious current felony conviction	Number of defendants	Percent of defendants in the 75 largest counties convicted of a felony and sentenced to —						
		Total	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
			Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Fine
More than 1 prior felony conviction								
All offenses	7,144	100%	86%	62%	23%	14%	14%	--%
Violent offenses	883	100	89	75	14	11	11	--
Property offenses	2,171	100	87	65	23	13	13	0
Drug offenses	3,201	100	84	57	27	16	16	--
Public-order offenses	883	100	87	63	24	13	13	--
1 prior felony conviction								
All offenses	4,121	100%	79%	46%	33%	21%	21%	--%
Violent offenses	592	100	80	55	25	20	20	0
Property offenses	1,339	100	80	44	36	20	20	0
Drug offenses	1,751	100	78	43	35	22	22	1
Public-order offenses	422	100	77	53	25	23	23	0
Prior misdemeanor convictions only								
All offenses	4,106	100%	68%	24%	44%	32%	32%	--%
Violent offenses	824	100	77	36	41	23	23	0
Property offenses	1,172	100	66	22	44	34	33	--
Drug offenses	1,573	100	66	18	48	34	34	--
Public-order offenses	510	100	66	27	39	34	34	0
No prior convictions								
All offenses	7,182	100%	58%	24%	34%	42%	42%	1%
Violent offenses	1,589	100	72	40	32	28	27	1
Property offenses	2,152	100	53	19	34	47	47	1
Drug offenses	2,841	100	53	19	35	47	46	1
Public-order offenses	540	100	59	20	39	41	41	0

Note: Data on prior conviction record and type of sentence were available for 90% of all convicted defendants. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term. Sentences to incarceration or probation, may have included a fine, restitution, community service, treatment, or other court-ordered conditions. Fines may have included restitution or community service. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

--Less than 0.5%.

Defendants convicted of a violent felony were much more likely to be sentenced to prison than jail or probation if they had at least one prior felony conviction (figure 22). Incarceration was also likely for those without prior felony convictions, with jail and prison having similar probabilities.

Among defendants convicted of a nonviolent felony, a prison sentence was only slightly more likely than a jail sentence for those with one prior felony conviction, but much more likely if they had multiple prior felony convictions. For those with a prior conviction record that consisted of only misdemeanors, jail was the most probable sentence. Probation was the most likely sentence if they had no conviction record at all.

Type of sentence received for a felony conviction in the 75 largest counties, by prior conviction record, 2000

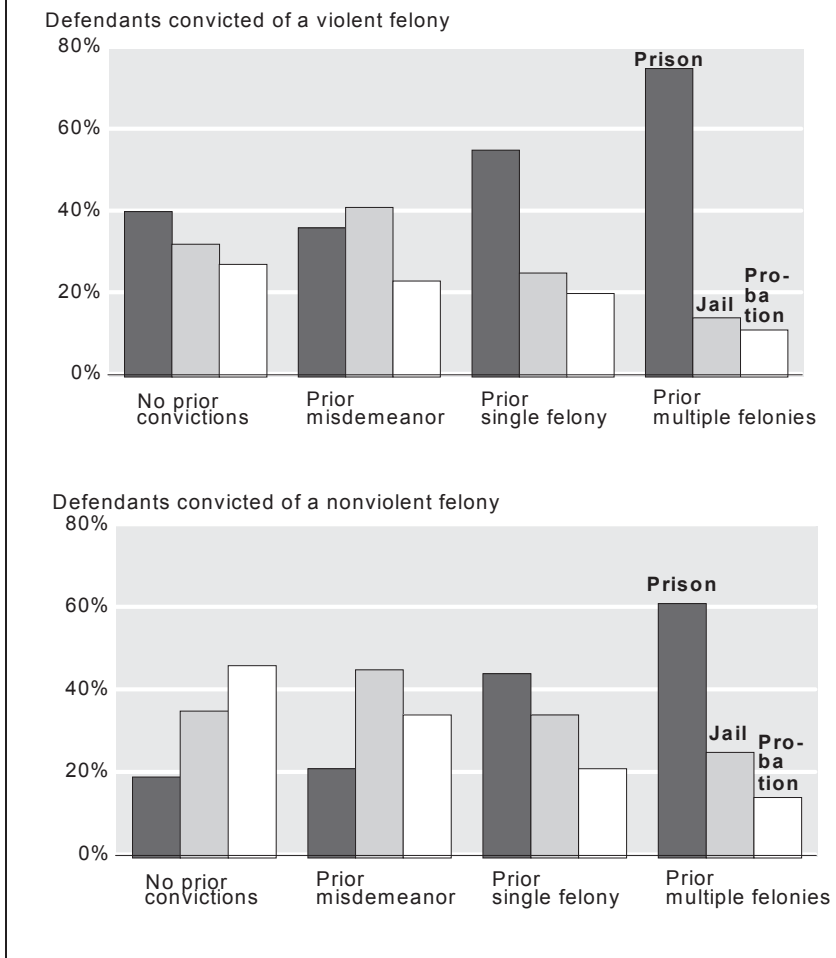


Figure 22

Methodology

The SCPS sample was designed and selected by U.S. Census Bureau staff. It is a 2-stage stratified sample, with 40 of the 75 most populous counties selected at stage one and a systematic sample of State court felony filings (defendants) within each county selected at stage two. The 40 counties were divided into 4 first-stage strata based on court filing information. Ten counties were included in the sample with certainty because of their large number of court filings. The remaining counties were allocated to the three noncertainty strata based on the variance of felony court dispositions.

SCPS first-stage design

Stratum	Number of counties		Weight
	Sample	Universe	
One	10	10	1.00
Two	10	18	1.80
Three	10	22	2.20
Four	10	25	2.50

The second-stage sampling (filings) was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of May 2000. The participating jurisdictions provided data for every felony case filed on selected days during that month. Depending on the first-stage stratum in which it had been placed, each jurisdiction provided filings data for 5, 10, or 20 randomly selected business days in May 2000. Data from jurisdictions that were not required to provide a full month of filings were weighted to represent the full month (see Appendix table A).

SCPS second-stage design

Stratum	Number of days		Weight
	of filings provided		
One	5		4.0
Two	10		2.0
Three	10		2.0
Four	20		1.0

The 2000 SCPS collected data for 14,877 felony cases filed during May 2000 in 40 large counties. These cases, which were tracked for up to 1 year, were part of a sample that was representative of the estimated 54,590 felony cases filed in the Nation's 75 most populous counties during that

month. A small number of cases (162 weighted) were omitted from analysis as they could not be classified into one of the four major crime categories (violent, property, drug, public order).

This report is based on data collected from the following counties: Alabama (Jefferson); Arizona (Maricopa, Pima); California (Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Clara); Connecticut (New Haven); Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Pinellas); Georgia (Fulton); Hawaii (Honolulu); Illinois (Cook); Indiana (Marion); Maryland (Baltimore, Montgomery); Michigan (Macomb, Wayne); New Jersey (Essex); New York (Bronx, Kings, Nassau, Westchester); Ohio (Franklin); Pennsylvania (Philadelphia); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Tarrant, Travis); Utah (Salt Lake City); and Virginia (Fairfax).

Because the data came from a sample, a sampling error is associated with each reported number. In general, if the difference between two numbers is greater than twice the standard error for that difference, we can say that we are 95% confident of a real difference and that the apparent difference is not simply the result of using a sample rather than the entire population.

Offense categories

Felony offenses were classified into 18 categories for this report. These were further classified into the four major crime categories of violent, property, drug, and public-order. The following listings are a representative summary of the crimes in each category; however, these lists are not meant to be exhaustive. All offenses, except for murder, include attempts and conspiracies to commit.

Violent offenses

Murder — Includes homicide, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary homicide. Excludes attempted murder (classified as felony assault), negligent homicide, involuntary homicide, or vehicular manslaughter, which are classified as *other violent offenses*.

Rape — Includes forcible intercourse, sodomy, or penetration with a foreign object. Does not include statutory rape or nonforcible acts with a minor or someone unable to give legal consent, nonviolent sexual offenses, or commercialized sex offenses.

Robbery — Includes unlawful taking of anything of value by force or threat of force. Includes armed, unarmed, and aggravated robbery, car-jacking, armed burglary, and armed mugging.

Assault — Includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, felony assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, and other felony assaults. Does not include extortion, coercion, or intimidation.

Other violent offenses — Includes vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, negligent or reckless homicide, nonviolent or non-forcible sexual assault, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, child or spouse abuse, cruelty to a child, reckless endangerment, hit-and-run with bodily injury, intimidation, and extortion.

Property offenses

Burglary — Includes any type of entry into a residence, industry, or business with or without the use of force with the intent to commit a felony or theft. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, or unlawful entry for which the intent is not known.

Larceny/theft — Includes grand theft, grand larceny, and any other felony theft, including burglary from an automobile, theft of rental property, and mail theft. Does not include motor vehicle theft, receiving or buying stolen property, fraud, forgery, or deceit.

Motor vehicle theft — Includes auto theft, conversion of an automobile, receiving and transferring an automobile, unauthorized use of a vehicle, possession of a stolen vehicle, larceny or taking of an automobile.

Forgery — Includes forging of a driver's license, official seals, notes, money orders, credit or access cards or names of such cards or any other documents with fraudulent intent, uttering a forged instrument, counterfeiting, and forgery.

Fraud — Includes possession and passing of worthless checks or money orders, possession of false documents or identification, embezzlement, obtaining money by false pretenses, credit card fraud, welfare fraud, Medicare fraud, insurance claim fraud, fraud, swindling, stealing a thing of value by deceit, and larceny by check.

Other property offenses — Includes receiving or buying stolen property, arson, reckless burning, damage to property, criminal mischief, vandalism, criminal trespassing, possession of burglary tools, and unlawful entry for which the interest is unknown.

Drug offenses

Drug trafficking — Includes trafficking, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, and smuggling of controlled substances. Does not include possession of controlled substances.

Other drug offenses — Includes possession of controlled substances, prescription violations, possession of drug paraphernalia, and other drug law violations.

Public-order offenses

Weapons — Includes the unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly weapon or accessory.

Driving-related — Includes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, driving with a suspended or revoked license, and any other felony in the motor vehicle code.

Other public-order offenses — Includes flight/escape, parole or probation violations, prison contraband, habitual offender, obstruction of justice, rioting, libel, slander, treason, perjury, prostitution, pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

Terms related to pretrial release

Released defendant — Includes any defendant who was released from custody prior to the disposition of his or her case by the court. Includes defendants who were detained for some period of time before being released and defendants who were returned to custody after being released because of a violation of the conditions of pretrial release. The terms "on pretrial release" and "released pending disposition" are both used in this report to refer to all released defendants.

Detained defendant — Includes any defendant who remained in custody from the time of arrest until the disposition of his or her case by the court. This report also refers to detained defendants as "not released."

Failure to appear — Occurs when a court issues a bench warrant for a defendant's arrest because he or she missed a scheduled court appearance.

Types of financial release

Surety bond — A bail bond company signs a promissory note to the court for the full bail amount and charges the defendant a fee for the service (usually 10% of the full bail amount). If the defendant fails to appear, the bond company is liable to the court for the full bail amount. Frequently the bond company requires collateral from the defendant in addition to the fee.

Deposit bond — The defendant deposits a percentage (usually 10%) of the full bail amount with the court. The percentage of the bail is returned after the disposition of the case, but the court often retains a small portion for administrative costs. If the defendant fails to appear in court, he or she is liable to the court for the full bail amount.

Full cash bond — The defendant posts the full bail amount in cash with the court. If the defendant makes all court appearances, the cash is returned. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the bond is forfeited.

Property bond — Involves an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of pretrial release requiring that property valued at the full bail amount be posted as an assurance of his or her appearance in court. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the property is forfeited. Also known as "collateral bond."

Types of nonfinancial release

Release on recognizance (ROR) — The court releases the defendant on a signed agreement that he or she will appear in court as required. In this report, the ROR category includes citation releases in which arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a written order issued by law enforcement or jail personnel.

Unsecured bond — The defendant pays no money to the court but is liable for the full amount of bail should he or she fail to appear in court.

Conditional release — Defendants are released under specified conditions. Monitoring or supervision, if required, is usually done by a pretrial services agency. In some cases, such as those involving a third-party custodian or drug monitoring and treatment, another agency may be involved in the supervision of the defendant. Conditional release sometimes includes an unsecured bond.

Other type of release

Emergency release — Defendants are released in response to a court order placing limits on a jail's population.

Appendix

Appendix table A. Population, sampling weights, and number of cases, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2000

County (State)	Population	Sampling weights			Number of cases	
		Filings	County	Total	Unweighted	Weighted
Total					14,877	54,590
Jefferson (AL)	662,000	2	2.20	4.40	215	946
Maricopa (AZ)	3,072,100	4	1.00	4.00	346	1,384
Pima (AZ)	843,700	1	2.50	2.50	440	1,100
Alameda (CA)	1,443,700	2	2.20	4.40	348	1,531
Contra Costa (CA)	948,800	1	2.50	2.50	312	780
Los Angeles (CA)	9,519,300	4	1.00	4.00	1,001	4,004
Orange (CA)	2,846,300	2	1.80	3.60	540	1,944
Riverside (CA)	1,542,400	2	1.80	3.60	418	1,505
San Bernardino (CA)	1,709,400	2	1.80	3.60	447	1,609
San Diego (CA)	2,813,800	4	1.00	4.00	359	1,436
San Mateo (CA)	707,200	1	2.50	2.50	161	403
Santa Clara (CA)	1,682,100	2	1.80	3.60	393	1,415
New Haven (CT)	824,000	2	2.20	4.40	238	1,047
Broward (FL)	1,623,000	4	1.00	4.00	178	712
Miami-Dade (FL)	2,253,400	4	1.00	4.00	499	1,996
Palm Beach (FL)	1,131,200	2	1.80	3.60	236	850
Pinellas (FL)	921,500	2	1.80	3.60	359	1,292
Fulton (GA)	816,000	4	1.00	4.00	321	1,284
Honolulu (HI)	876,200	1	2.50	2.50	140	350
Cook (IL)	5,376,700	4	1.00	4.00	905	3,620
Marion (IN)	860,500	2	1.80	3.60	448	1,613
Baltimore (MD)	754,300	1	2.50	2.50	371	928
Montgomery (MD)	873,300	1	2.50	2.50	230	575
Macomb (MI)	788,100	1	2.50	2.50	311	778
Wayne (MI)	2,061,200	4	1.00	4.00	431	1,724
Essex (NJ)	793,600	2	1.80	3.60	528	1,901
Bronx (NY)	1,332,650	2	2.20	4.40	489	2,152
Kings (NY)	2,465,300	2	2.20	4.40	419	1,844
Nassau (NY)	1,334,500	1	2.50	2.50	253	633
Westchester (NY)	923,500	1	2.50	2.50	310	775
Franklin (OH)	1,068,900	2	2.20	4.40	190	836
Philadelphia (PA)	1,517,600	2	1.80	3.60	691	2,488
Shelby (TN)	897,500	2	1.80	3.60	370	1,332
Dallas (TX)	2,218,900	4	1.00	4.00	278	1,112
El Paso (TX)	679,600	1	2.50	2.50	324	810
Harris (TX)	3,400,600	4	1.00	4.00	448	1,792
Tarrant (TX)	1,446,200	2	2.20	4.40	321	1,412
Travis (TX)	1,446,200	2	2.20	4.40	224	986
Salt Lake (UT)	898,400	2	2.20	4.40	219	964
Fairfax (VA)	969,700	2	2.20	4.40	166	730

Note: In 16 of the 40 counties included in the 2000 SCPS study, prosecutors did not screen out any felony arrests before filing charges. In these counties, the SCPS sample cases are representative of all felony cases received by prosecutors, and any cases subsequently screened out by the prosecutor are included in the SCPS dismissal category. These counties are Pima (AZ); San Mateo (CA); Miami-Dade (FL); Palm Beach (FL); Pinellas (FL); Marion (IN); Baltimore (MD); Montgomery (MD); Essex (NJ); Nassau (NY); Franklin (OH); Philadelphia (PA); Shelby (TN); Tarrant (TX); Travis (TX); and Fairfax (VA). In the remaining 24 SCPS jurisdictions, all felony arrests were reviewed by prosecutors before the decision to file felony charges was made. In these jurisdictions, the SCPS sample cases do not include those in which a person was arrested for a felony but felony charges were not filed. Weights are rounded to second decimal place. Populations are Census Bureau figures for April 1, 2000.

Appendix table B. Most serious arrest charge of felony defendants, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2000

County (State)	Percent of felony defendants within categories of most serious arrest charge				
	Total	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses
Total	100%	25%	30%	37%	9%
Jefferson (AL)	100%	24%	35%	35%	5%
Maricopa (AZ)	100	20	30	42	8
Pima (AZ)	100	24	30	33	14
Alameda (CA)	100	18	35	42	6
Contra Costa (CA)	100	27	28	37	8
Los Angeles (CA)	100	24	26	42	8
Orange (CA)	100	15	25	51	9
Riverside (CA)	100	36	27	30	7
San Bernardino (CA)	100%	23%	33%	37%	7%
San Diego (CA)	100	16	35	44	5
San Mateo (CA)	100	15	24	51	11
Santa Clara (CA)	100	23	24	46	7
New Haven (CT)	100	32	29	34	6
Broward (FL)	100	26	29	38	7
Miami-Dade (FL)	100	37	25	32	6
Palm Beach (FL)	100	28	35	25	11
Pinellas (FL)	100%	32%	29%	29%	10%
Fulton (GA)	100	22	35	37	5
Honolulu (HI)	100	26	40	30	4
Cook (IL)	100	10	18	65	7
Marion (IN)	100	22	37	22	19
Baltimore (MD)	100	25	58	15	2
Montgomery (MD)	100	21	60	18	1
Macomb (MI)	100	21	39	30	10
Wayne (MI)	100%	16%	47%	20%	17%
Essex (NJ)	100	37	17	34	12
Bronx (NY)	100	28	18	43	12
Kings (NY)	100	39	16	31	14
Nassau (NY)	100	19	36	22	24
Westchester (NY)	100	33	42	14	12
Franklin (OH)	100	20	45	27	8
Philadelphia (PA)	100	41	24	34	1
Shelby (TN)	100%	19%	35%	34%	12%
Dallas (TX)	100	27	33	34	6
El Paso (TX)	100	37	19	30	14
Harris (TX)	100	25	29	42	5
Tarrant (TX)	100	26	30	36	8
Travis (TX)	100	22	19	50	9
Salt Lake (UT)	100	17	35	34	14
Fairfax (VA)	100	16	54	19	12

Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix table C. Gender and age of felony defendants, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2000

County (State)	Percent of felony defendants							
	Gender			Age at arrest				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Under 21	21-29	30-39	40 or older
Total	100%	81%	19%	100%	18%	32%	29%	21%
Jefferson (AL)	100%	80%	20%	100%	13%	39%	26%	22%
Maricopa (AZ)	100	79	21	100	15	33	32	20
Pima (AZ)	100	81	19	100	20	30	29	20
Alameda (CA)	100	75	25	100	14	32	28	26
Contra Costa (CA)	100	82	18	100	11	30	30	29
Los Angeles (CA)	100	84	16	100	13	31	29	26
Orange (CA)	100	84	16	100	12	35	30	23
Riverside (CA)	100	79	21	100	12	37	33	19
San Bernardino (CA)	100	79%	21%	100%	12%	36%	33%	18%
San Diego (CA)	100	75	25	100	14	32	31	23
San Mateo (CA)	100	88	12	100	11	32	32	25
Santa Clara (CA)	100	83	17	100	14	38	28	19
New Haven (CT)	100	77	23	100	26	27	32	15
Broward (FL)	100	80	20	100	17	34	27	22
Miami-Dade (FL)	100	85	15	100	15	27	30	28
Palm Beach (FL)	100	79	21	100	22	27	26	25
Pinellas (FL)	100%	79%	21%	100%	14%	29%	30%	27%
Fulton (GA)	100	82	18	100	18	27	35	19
Honolulu (HI)	100	79	21	100	13	31	34	22
Cook (IL)	100	82	18	100	21	31	26	22
Marion (IN)	100	76	24	100	18	29	34	19
Baltimore (MD)	100	79	21	100	32	33	22	13
Montgomery (MD)	100	85	15	100	28	31	23	17
Macomb (MI)	100	80	20	100	14	30	33	23
Wayne (MI)	100%	69%	31%	100%	14%	41%	25%	20%
Essex (NJ)	100	86	14	100	18	38	27	18
Bronx (NY)	100	84	16	100	30	27	27	16
Kings (NY)	100	87	13	100	28	27	26	19
Nassau (NY)	100	81	19	100	13	27	34	26
Westchester (NY)	100	83	17	100	25	34	23	18
Franklin (OH)	100	84	16	100	24	35	23	18
Philadelphia (PA)	100	85	15	100	19	36	29	16
Shelby (TN)	100%	84%	16%	100%	18%	38%	27%	17%
Dallas (TX)	100	73	27	100	17	29	34	20
El Paso (TX)	100	82	18	100	16	36	28	20
Harris (TX)	100	81	19	100	24	29	26	22
Tarrant (TX)	100	79	21	100	18	30	35	17
Travis (TX)	100	81	19	100	22	30	27	20
Salt Lake (UT)	100	77	23	100	15	36	33	16
Fairfax (VA)	100	79	21	100	16	31	27	27

Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

**Appendix table D. Race and Hispanic/Latino origin,
by SCPS jurisdiction, 2000**

County (State)	Percent of felony defendants within categories of most serious arrest charge				
	Total	Black, non- Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic	Other, non- Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino, any race
Total	100%	45%	30%	2%	23%
Jefferson (AL)	100%	68%	31%	0%	1%
Maricopa (AZ)	100	18	45	5	32
Pima (AZ)	100	16	42	4	37
Alameda (CA)	100	55	24	3	19
Contra Costa (CA)	100	39	33	13	15
Los Angeles (CA)	100	34	18	2	46
Orange (CA)	100	6	46	5	44
Riverside (CA)	100	17	39	1	43
San Bernardino (CA)	100%	21%	36%	2%	41%
San Diego (CA)	100	19	40	6	35
San Mateo (CA)	100	29	29	9	34
Santa Clara (CA)	100	12	32	10	46
New Haven (CT)	100	38	45	0	17
Broward (FL)	100	51	33	1	15
Miami-Dade (FL)	100	51	17	0	32
Palm Beach (FL)	100	48	39	0	13
Pinellas (FL)	100%	35%	65%	1%	0%
Fulton (GA)	100	86	13	0	1
Honolulu (HI)	100	13	29	54	4
Cook (IL)	100	74	15	1	10
Marion (IN)	100	55	42	--	3
Baltimore (MD)	100	52	46	1	1
Montgomery (MD)	100	67	23	3	7
Macomb (MI)	100	25	75	0	0
Wayne (MI)	100%	69%	28%	--%	2%
Essex (NJ)	100	78	10	--	11
Bronx (NY)	100	48	4	--	48
Kings (NY)	100	64	11	3	23
Nassau (NY)	100	38	44	1	16
Westchester (NY)	100	43	37	0	20
Franklin (OH)	100	72	27	1	0
Philadelphia (PA)	100	71	16	1	12
Shelby (TN)	100%	84%	15%	1%	0%
Dallas (TX)	100	51	26	4	19
El Paso (TX)	100	4	20	0	75
Harris (TX)	100	45	29	1	25
Tarrant (TX)	100	35	49	1	16
Travis (TX)	100	35	37	1	27
Salt Lake (UT)	100	6	81	6	6
Fairfax (VA)	100	41	30	3	26

Appendix table E. Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2000

County (State)	Percent of felony defendants											Detained until case disposition		
	Released before case disposition							Nonfinancial release						
	Total	Total financial	Surety bond	Deposit bond	Full cash bond	Property bond	Total non-financial	Recognizance	Conditional	Un-secured bond	Total	Held on bail	Denied bail	
Total	62%	32%	24%	6%	2%	--%	30%	16%	8%	6%	38%	31%	7%	
Jefferson (AL)	76%	48%	47%	0%	0%	1%	28%	0%	--%	28%	24%	19%	5%	
Maricopa (AZ)	50	12	10	1	1	0	38	10	28	0	50	31	19	
Pima (AZ)	65	8	5	0	4	0	57	33	23	--	35	35	0	
Alameda (CA)	49	20	20	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	51	23	28	
Contra Costa (CA)	40	15	14	0	1	0	25	25	1	0	60	56	4	
Los Angeles (CA)	41	17	17	0	0	0	24	24	--	0	59	58	1	
Orange (CA)	45	21	20	0	1	0	25	24	1	0	55	52	2	
Riverside (CA)	49	29	28	0	1	0	20	17	4	0	51	45	7	
San Bernardino (CA)	44%	22%	21%	1%	--%	0%	21%	20%	1%	0%	56%	55%	1%	
San Diego (CA)	38	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	62	na	na	
San Mateo (CA)	45	23	21	0	1	1	22	6	16	0	55	52	3	
Santa Clara (CA)	55	31	30	0	1	1	24	7	17	0	45	39	6	
New Haven (CT)	83	48	43	0	5	0	35	23	7	5	17	13	4	
Broward (FL)	60	46	40	0	6	0	14	3	11	0	40	38	2	
Miami-Dade (FL)	55	30	29	0	--	1	25	3	22	0	45	28	17	
Palm Beach (FL)	58	29	27	0	2	0	29	3	25	0	42	34	8	
Pinellas (FL)	68%	34%	34%	0%	--%	0%	34%	24%	10%	0%	32%	30%	1%	
Fulton (GA)	62	40	40	--	0	0	21	13	8	0	38	18	20	
Honolulu (HI)	69	48	39	0	9	0	20	1	19	0	31	31	0	
Cook (IL)	61	22	0	21	--	0	39	--	12	27	39	39	1	
Marion (IN)	79	26	25	1	--	0	53	44	9	0	21	15	5	
Baltimore (MD)	78	41	37	0	1	2	37	34	1	2	22	15	7	
Montgomery (MD)	77	25	7	4	2	13	52	23	21	7	23	21	2	
Macomb (MI)	74	52	23	24	5	0	18	--	1	17	26	25	1	
Wayne (MI)	83%	26%	--%	26%	--%	0%	48%	--%	0%	47%	17%	14%	3%	
Essex (NJ)	81	64	24	13	26	--	15	14	1	--	19	16	3	
Bronx (NY)	69	16	na	na	na	na	53	53	0	0	31	22	9	
Kings (NY)	83	32	na	na	na	na	51	51	0	0	17	13	4	
Nassau (NY)	74	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	26	na	na	
Westchester (NY)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Franklin (OH)	84	67	41	25	1	0	16	4	0	12	16	16	0	
Philadelphia (PA)	81	52	--	52	0	0	28	6	13	9	19	17	2	
Shelby (TN)	71%	61%	61%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	9%	0%	29%	29%	--%	
Dallas (TX)	53	40	39	0	1	0	12	1	--	11	47	39	8	
El Paso (TX)	75	59	55	0	3	--	16	2	14	0	25	10	15	
Harris (TX)	38	34	33	0	1	0	4	--	3	0	62	44	18	
Tarrant (TX)	69	59	59	0	--	0	10	--	9	--	31	27	4	
Travis (TX)	65	27	22	5	--	0	39	14	25	0	35	15	20	
Salt Lake (UT)	58	19	19	0	0	0	39	--	37	1	42	22	20	
Fairfax (VA)	81	47	44	0	3	0	34	2	9	23	19	17	2	

Note: In the following jurisdictions, a percentage of defendants were released as part of an emergency measure to relieve jail overcrowding: Macomb (MI), 1%; Wayne (MI), 9%; and Salt Lake (UT), 1%. Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.
 --Less than 0.5%.
 na - Data on specific type of financial release was not reported by these jurisdictions.

Appendix table F. Failure-to-appear and rearrest rates of defendants released prior to case disposition, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2000

County (State)	Percent of released felony defendants who					
	Failed to appear in court			Were rearrested:		
	Total	Returned to court	Remained a fugitive	Total	Felony	Misde-meanor
Total	22%	16%	6%	16%	10%	6%
Jefferson (AL)	24%	17%	7%	12%	10%	2%
Maricopa (AZ)	25	16	8	30	18	13
Pima (AZ)	12	7	5	6	5	--
Alameda (CA)	21	17	4	20	16	3
Contra Costa (CA)	16	14	2	4	4	0
Los Angeles (CA)	29	20	9	11	5	5
Orange (CA)	28	18	10	20	14	6
Riverside (CA)	15	11	4	4	3	1
San Bernardino (CA)	27%	18%	8%	19%	15%	3%
San Diego (CA)	35	30	5	11	8	2
San Mateo (CA)	18	16	1	7	7	0
Santa Clara (CA)	26	21	5	29	14	14
New Haven (CT)	15	10	5	29	11	18
Broward (FL)	26	21	5	28	22	6
Miami-Dade (FL)	6	5	1	3	2	--
Palm Beach (FL)	14	10	4	8	5	3
Pinellas (FL)	16%	15%	2%	25%	17%	8%
Fulton (GA)	25	11	14	39	24	15
Honolulu (HI)	9	9	0	18	9	8
Cook (IL)	28	21	7	1	1	0
Marion (IN)	31	26	4	27	16	11
Baltimore (MD)	12	10	2	7	4	3
Montgomery (MD)	16	14	2	9	5	4
Macomb (MI)	23	21	2	19	12	7
Wayne (MI)	20%	14%	6%	3%	2%	1%
Essex (NJ)	33	16	18	44	29	15
Bronx (NY)	18	16	2	20	11	9
Kings (NY)	17	16	1	22	13	9
Nassau (NY)	9	8	2	17	7	10
Westchester (NY)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Franklin (OH)	38	29	9	19	9	9
Philadelphia (PA)	30	17	13	18	15	3
Shelby (TN)	16%	10%	5%	31%	15%	15%
Dallas (TX)	14	11	3	2	1	1
El Paso (TX)	5	1	4	6	2	3
Harris (TX)	8	6	2	6	5	2
Tarrant (TX)	15	11	4	8	4	4
Travis (TX)	25	17	8	20	13	7
Salt Lake (UT)	29	25	4	11	6	6
Fairfax (VA)	20	11	8	17	5	12

Note: All defendants who failed to appear in court and were not returned to the court during the 1-year study period are counted as fugitives. Some of these defendants may have been returned to the court at a later date. Rearrest data were collected for 1 year. Rearrests occurring after the end of this 1-year study period are not included in the table. Information on rearrests occurring in jurisdictions other than the one granting the pretrial release was not always available. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 -- Less than 0.5%.

Appendix table G. Adjudication outcome for felony defendants, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2000

County (State)	Adjudicated within 1 year	Percent of felony defendants						Other outcome*
		Adjudication outcome						
		Convicted			Not convicted			
	Total	Felony	Misde-meanor	Total	Dismissed	Acquitted		
Total	86%	64%	52%	12%	28%	27%	1%	8%
Jefferson (AL)	75%	59%	54%	6%	27%	25%	1%	14%
Maricopa (AZ)	95	57	55	3	40	40	0	2
Pima (AZ)	95	45	44	1	52	51	2	3
Alameda (CA)	88	75	53	22	16	16	0	8
Contra Costa (CA)	90	85	71	14	11	11	--	4
Los Angeles (CA)	96	77	68	9	14	14	--	9
Orange (CA)	94	79	69	10	8	8	0	13
Riverside (CA)	88	81	61	19	15	15	0	4
San Bernardino (CA)	91%	85%	83%	2%	11%	10%	1%	5%
San Diego (CA)	98	90	83	7	6	5	1	4
San Mateo (CA)	94	83	66	16	12	12	0	5
Santa Clara (CA)	96	85	69	16	5	4	1	10
New Haven (CT)	82	67	48	19	25	25	0	8
Broward (FL)	90	53	50	3	25	24	1	23
Miami-Dade (FL)	89	39	37	2	45	44	1	16
Palm Beach (FL)	93	56	50	6	28	25	3	15
Pinellas (FL)	90%	54%	46%	8%	24%	24%	0%	21%
Fulton (GA)	69	51	26	25	46	46	--	3
Honolulu (HI)	94	73	70	3	8	8	1	18
Cook (IL)	84	56	54	2	44	42	2	0
Marion (IN)	85	71	59	11	29	26	2	1
Baltimore (MD)	89	45	31	14	38	36	2	17
Montgomery (MD)	93	63	37	26	32	30	2	5
Macomb (MI)	92	79	48	32	15	15	0	6
Wayne (MI)	95%	47%	42%	5%	19%	17%	2%	34%
Essex (NJ)	73	55	38	16	37	35	1	9
Bronx (NY)	91	46	22	24	54	53	1	0
Kings (NY)	96	48	33	14	52	52	--	--
Nassau (NY)	92	89	48	41	11	11	0	0
Westchester (NY)	81	72	29	43	28	28	0	0
Franklin (OH)	84	82	54	29	17	15	1	1
Philadelphia (PA)	75	43	39	4	55	53	3	2
Shelby (TN)	58%	74%	45%	29%	25%	25%	0%	1%
Dallas (TX)	90	72	64	8	24	23	1	4
El Paso (TX)	81	36	30	6	39	39	--	24
Harris (TX)	97	63	56	7	17	17	--	19
Tarrant (TX)	81	49	46	3	16	16	0	35
Travis (TX)	75	72	69	3	11	9	2	17
Salt Lake (UT)	95	71	37	34	22	22	0	7
Fairfax (VA)	93	70	34	37	30	30	0	0

Note: Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.
 --Less than 0.5%.

*Includes diversion and deferred adjudication.

Appendix table H. Most severe type of sentence received by defendants convicted of a felony, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2000

County (State)	Percent of felony defendants					
	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Fine
Total	69%	33%	36%	31%	30%	1%
Jefferson (AL)	44%	41%	3%	56%	56%	0%
Maricopa (AZ)	58	26	32	42	41	1
Pima (AZ)	67	38	29	33	33	1
Alameda (CA)	62	17	45	38	38	0
Contra Costa (CA)	85	18	67	15	15	--
Los Angeles (CA)	78	41	37	22	22	0
Orange (CA)	87	31	56	13	13	0
Riverside (CA)	90	31	59	10	9	--
San Bernardino (CA)	90%	43%	47%	10%	10%	0%
San Diego (CA)	77	34	43	23	23	0
San Mateo (CA)	85	26	59	15	14	1
Santa Clara (CA)	89	19	70	11	11	0
New Haven (CT)	40	24	16	60	55	5
Broward (FL)	60	26	33	40	38	2
Miami-Dade (FL)	71	14	57	29	29	1
Palm Beach (FL)	70	19	51	30	24	7
Pinellas (FL)	61%	30%	31%	39%	37%	2%
Fulton (GA)	29	13	16	71	68	3
Honolulu (HI)	45	27	18	55	55	0
Cook (IL)	48	43	5	52	52	0
Marion (IN)	83	49	34	17	17	0
Baltimore (MD)	50	16	34	50	50	0
Montgomery (MD)	56	33	23	44	41	3
Macomb (MI)	56	15	41	44	38	6
Wayne (MI)	39%	17%	22%	61%	61%	0%
Essex (NJ)	44	27	17	56	45	10
Bronx (NY)	72	26	46	28	23	5
Kings (NY)	73	36	37	27	23	4
Nassau (NY)	56	26	30	44	37	6
Westchester (NY)	45	18	27	55	45	10
Franklin (OH)	69	33	36	31	25	5
Philadelphia (PA)	52	35	17	48	48	0
Shelby (TN)	81%	40%	41%	19%	17%	2%
Dallas (TX)	55	21	34	45	45	0
El Paso (TX)	42	27	15	58	58	0
Harris (TX)	93	59	33	7	7	1
Tarrant (TX)	90	68	22	10	10	0
Travis (TX)	66	48	18	34	34	0
Salt Lake (UT)	58	27	30	42	42	1
Fairfax (VA)	73	23	50	27	26	1

Note: Defendants receiving incarceration sentences that were wholly suspended are included under probation. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term. Sentences to incarceration or probation may have included a fine, restitution, community service, treatment, or other court-ordered condition. Fines included restitution or community service in some instances. Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.
 --Less than 0.5%.