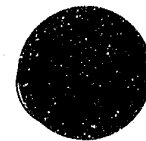


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U.S. Department of Justice
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Bureau of Justice Statistics

National Pretrial Reporting Program

Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990

Demographic characteristics

Prior arrests and convictions

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Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990

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May 1993, NCJ-141872

U.S. Department of Justice
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141872

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The Bureau of Justice Statistics, an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, is part of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

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This report provides expanded detail on the results of the National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP) for 1990 and supplements the BJS Bulletin *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990* (November 1992, NCJ-139560).

Describing those charged with felonies in the 75 largest counties, the NPRP is designed to track prospectively for a year a sample of cases through each major decision point, from arrest through sentencing, in the criminal justice system.

I want to extend my appreciation to officials in the participating counties who make the NPRP program possible. I hope that they will find the more detailed information in this volume to be of utility in assessing their own efforts to administer pretrial release programs.

Lawrence A. Greenfeld
Acting Director

Introduction

National Pretrial Reporting Program

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) initiated the biennial National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP) in February 1988 to collect detailed criminal history, pretrial processing, adjudication, and sentencing information on felony defendants in State courts of large urban counties. The NPRP data do not include Federal defendants.

The 1990 NPRP collected data for and tracked for up to 1 year approximately 14,000 felony cases filed in 39 counties during May 1990. These cases were part of a 2-stage sample that was representative of the 57,000 felony cases filed in the Nation's 75 most populous counties during that month. In 1990 the 75 largest counties accounted for about 37% of the Nation's population and nearly 50% of all crimes reported to law enforcement agencies.

Characteristics of felony defendants

- For two-thirds of felony defendants in large urban counties, the most serious arrest charge was a property offense (34%) or a drug offense (33%) (table 1). (See *Methodology* for the specific crimes included in each offense category.) About 3 in 7 property cases involved a theft charge, and 2 in 7, a burglary

Table 1. Felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 1990

Most serious arrest charge	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	56,618	100.0%
Violent offenses	14,610	25.8%
Murder	575	1.0
Rape	798	1.4
Robbery	4,880	8.6
Assault	6,801	12.0
Other violent	1,556	2.7
Property offenses	19,140	33.8%
Burglary	5,721	10.1
Theft	8,097	14.3
Other property	5,323	9.4
Drug offenses	18,586	32.8%
Sales/trafficking	10,405	18.4
Other drug	8,181	14.4
Public-order offenses	4,281	7.6%
Driving-related	1,295	2.3
Other public-order	2,986	5.3

Note: Data for the specific arrest charge were available for 99.7% of all cases.

charge. Slightly more than half of all drug cases included sales-related charges.

- A violent offense was the most serious charge for about 1 in 4 defendants. Nearly half of these defendants were charged with aggravated assault, and a third were charged with robbery. Defendants charged with murder or rape each comprised about 5% of all defendants charged with a violent offense.

- About 86% of all defendants were male, including 95% of the defendants under age 18 and 91% of those age 18 to 20 (table 2). Fifty-four percent of all defendants were black, 44% were white, and 2% were members of other racial groups. A slight majority of the defendants in each age group under age 35 were black, including 60% of those under age 18. Defendants 35 or older were evenly distributed between black and white.

- By arrest offense, men comprised the largest percentages among defendants charged with rape (98%), burglary (94%), robbery (93%), or murder (92%) (table 3). About 1 in 6 defendants charged with drug offenses or nonburglary property offenses were female, a slightly larger proportion than for other offenses.

- A majority of the defendants charged with a violent offense (61%) or a drug offense (57%) were black, while a majority of public-order defendants (57%) were white. The percentages of blacks and whites among property defendants were equal. By specific offense, blacks comprised the highest percentage among robbery defendants (73%), while the highest percentage of whites was among defendants charged with a driving-related offense (84%).

- The average age of defendants was 28 years (table 4). Nearly two-thirds (63%) of all defendants and a majority within each of the four major offense categories were under age 30. About 5% of all defendants were under age 18, and 22% were under 21. Ten percent of defendants were age 40 or older.

- More than half of murder defendants (60%) and robbery defendants (53%) were under age 25, and about a third were under age 21, higher proportions than for defendants charged with other offenses. About 1 in 9 murder and robbery defendants were under age 18, also a greater proportion than for other offenses. Defendants charged with driving-related offenses (23%) or rape (18%) were the most likely to be 40 or older.

Table 2. Race and sex of felony defendants, by age at arrest, 1990

Age at arrest	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties											
		All defendants			Black						White		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	50,184	100%	86%	14%	54%	47%	8%	44%	37%	7%	2%	2%	--
Under 18	2,177	100%	95%	5%	60%	57%	3%	39%	37%	2%	1%	1%	--
18-20	8,820	100	91	9	54	49	5	43	39	5	3	3	--
21-24	9,440	100	86	14	56	48	8	43	37	6	2	2	--
25-29	10,881	100	83	17	56	47	9	42	35	8	2	1	--
30-34	8,696	100	83	17	56	46	9	43	35	8	1	1	--
35-39	5,011	100	83	17	51	43	8	48	39	9	1	1	--
40 or over	5,158	100	85	15	46	40	7	51	44	8	2	2	--

Note: Data on age, race, and sex of defendants were available for 88% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5%.

Table 3. Sex and race of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 1990

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties											
		All defendants				Male				Female			
		Total	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other
All offenses	50,444	100%	54%	44%	2%	86%	47%	37%	2%	14%	8%	7%	--
Violent offenses	12,978	100%	61%	37%	2%	90%	54%	34%	2%	10%	7%	3%	--
Murder	547	100	61	34	6	92	57	30	6	8	4	4	0
Rape	705	100	50	48	3	98	49	47	3	2	1	1	0
Robbery	4,374	100	73	26	1	93	68	24	1	7	5	2	0
Assault	5,953	100	58	40	2	86	48	36	2	14	10	4	--
Other violent	1,399	100	42	54	4	91	38	49	4	9	4	5	--
Property offenses	17,183	100%	49%	49%	2%	85%	42%	41%	2%	15%	7%	8%	--
Burglary	5,126	100	50	48	2	94	48	44	2	6	2	4	0
Theft	7,294	100	50	49	2	82	41	40	2	18	9	9	0
Other property	4,762	100	48	48	3	80	38	38	3	20	10	10	--
Drug offenses	16,467	100%	57%	42%	1%	82%	48%	34%	1%	18%	9%	8%	0
Sales/trafficking	9,458	100	59	42	--	84	49	35	--	16	10	7	0
Other drug	7,009	100	56	43	1	81	47	33	1	19	9	10	0
Public-order offenses	3,815	100%	41%	57%	2%	88%	36%	50%	2%	12%	5%	7%	--
Driving-related	1,131	100	15	84	1	89	12	76	1	11	3	8	0
Other public-order	2,684	100	53	45	3	88	47	39	3	12	6	6	--

Note: Data on both age and sex of defendants were available for 89% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5%

Table 4. Age at arrest of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 1990

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties within each age category at arrest								Average age at arrest
		Total	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or older	
All offenses	55,818	100%	5%	17%	19%	22%	17%	10%	10%	28 yrs.
Violent offenses	14,420	100%	7%	18%	18%	21%	15%	8%	11%	28 yrs.
Murder	575	100	13	22	25	11%	13%	6%	10%	26
Rape	790	100	6	15	13	23	17	9	18	30
Robbery	4,856	100	11	22	20	22	15	6	4	25
Assault	6,686	100	5	17	17	20	17	9	14	29
Other violent	1,512	100	3	12	18	22	11	11	23	32
Property offenses	18,914	100%	5%	20%	19%	21%	17%	10%	8%	27 yrs.
Burglary	5,689	100	4	20	19	22	18	11	6	27
Theft	8,002	100	6	21	19	21	16	9	9	27
Other property	5,224	100	5	20	17	20	17	11	10	28
Drug offenses	18,234	100%	2%	14%	19%	23%	19%	11%	10%	29 yrs.
Sales/trafficking	10,386	100	2	16	20	23	19	10	10	29
Other drug	7,849	100	3	13	18	24	20	12	10	29
Public-order offenses	4,249	100%	3%	12%	19%	21%	18%	11%	15%	30 yrs.
Driving-related	1,295	100	1	5	13	22	22	14	23	33
Other public-order	2,954	100	3	15	22	21	16	10	12	29

Note: Data on age of defendants were available for 98% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Criminal history of defendants

- About 3 in 8 felony defendants had an active criminal justice status at the time of their arrest on the current felony charge (table 5). Nearly half (47%) of the defendants with a criminal justice status, about a sixth (18%) of all defendants, were on probation when arrested. About 11% of all defendants and 29% of those with a criminal justice status were on pretrial release for a pending case when they were arrested. Seven percent of all defendants were on parole when arrested.
- Defendants charged with robbery (50%) were the most likely to have some type of active criminal justice status at the time of arrest, while rape defendants (24%) were the least likely. At the time of arrest, defendants charged with a driving-related felony (35%) were the most likely to be on probation, while robbery defendants were the most likely to be on pretrial release (17%) or parole (13%).
- About two-thirds of all defendants had at least one prior arrest for either a misdemeanor or a felony (table 6). This proportion was fairly consistent across offense categories: 67% of defendants charged with violent or property offenses, 71% of drug defendants, and 70% of public-order defendants.
- The percentage of murder (68%) and assault (65%) defendants who had been previously arrested was about the same as the overall percentage for violent offenses (67%); however, defendants charged with robbery (74%) were more likely to have a prior arrest record, and those charged with rape (58%) less likely.
- Among property defendants, those charged with burglary (75%) were more likely to have a prior arrest than those charged with theft (65%) or other property offenses (61%). Among defendants facing public-order charges, those charged with a driving-related offense (76%) were more likely to have an arrest record than those charged with other public-order offenses (67%).
- Most defendants (59%) had multiple prior arrest charges, including 39% with at least 5 prior arrest charges and 22% with 10 or more. Burglary defendants (31%) and robbery defendants (28%) were the most likely to have 10 or more prior arrest charges. About half of burglary and robbery defendants had at least five prior arrest charges.
- Overall, slightly more than half (55%) of all defendants had been previously arrested for a felony (table 7). Among defendants charged with a violent offense, those charged with murder (56%) or assault (50%) were somewhat less likely than robbery defendants (62%), but more likely than rape defendants (39%), to have a felony arrest record. Among property defendants, those charged with burglary (64%) were more likely to have one or more prior felony arrest charges than those charged with theft (53%) or other property offenses (48%). About 59% of drug defendants had at least one prior arrest for a felony.
- Although three-fourths of the defendants charged with a driving-related offense had a prior arrest record, the percentage of these defendants with misdemeanor arrests only (29%) was about twice as high as for other defendants. As a result, defendants charged with a driving-related offense (47%) were less likely to have a felony arrest record than other public-order defendants (55%).
- About 9% of all defendants had 10 or more prior felony arrest charges, and 21% had five or more prior felony arrest charges. Burglary (30%) and robbery defendants (27%) were the most likely to have five or more prior felony arrest charges.
- About 54% of all defendants were known to have at least one prior conviction for a misdemeanor or a felony (table 8). Defendants charged with a driving-related offense (70%) were the most likely to have a prior conviction. A majority of defendants charged with burglary (63%), robbery (59%), or drug sales (56%) also had at least one prior conviction. In contrast, less than half of rape defendants (42%) had a conviction record at the time of their arrest. An estimated 28% of defendants charged with burglary or a driving-related offense had five or more prior convictions, a higher percentage than for other defendants.
- Two-thirds of the defendants with a conviction record had at least one prior felony conviction charge (table 9). Burglary (46%) and robbery (42%) defendants were the most likely to have a prior felony conviction, and rape defendants (23%), the least likely. Although 70% of defendants facing driving-related charges had a conviction record, the percentage with a prior felony conviction (28%) was lower than for other public-order defendants (41%) and also lower than for felony defendants as a whole (36%). About 21% of all defendants had multiple prior felony convictions, with burglary defendants (30%) the most likely to have more than one prior conviction for a felony.

Table 5. Criminal justice status of felony defendants at time of arrest, by most serious arrest charge, 1990

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties						
		Total	Without criminal justice status	With criminal justice status at time of arrest				
				Total	Probation	Pretrial release for earlier case	Parole	Other
All offenses	42,895	100%	62%	38%	18%	11%	7%	1%
Violent offenses	10,914	100%	64%	36%	16%	12%	7%	2%
Murder	440	100	61	39	14	11	7	6
Rape	595	100	76	24	12	6	5	1
Robbery	3,192	100	50	50	20	17	13	2
Assault	5,415	100	68	32	15	11	5	1
Other violent	1,272	100	74	26	13	7	3	3
Property offenses	15,248	100%	62%	38%	18%	12%	7%	1%
Burglary	4,588	100	57	43	21	12	9	1
Theft	6,239	100	61	39	19	11	7	1
Other property	4,420	100	67	33	14	12	6	1
Drug offenses	13,210	100%	62%	38%	18%	11%	8%	1%
Sales/trafficking	8,687	100	63	37	16	12	7	1
Other drug	4,523	100	58	42	20	10	10	1
Public-order offenses	3,523	100%	58%	42%	25%	7%	6%	4%
Driving-related	1,143	100	56	44	35	4	3	1
Other public-order	2,379	100	58	42	20	8	7	6

Note: Data on criminal justice status at time of arrest were available for 76% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 6. Number of prior arrest charges of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 1990

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	52,330	100%	32%	68%	9%	20%	17%	22%
Violent offenses	13,710	100%	33%	67%	10%	20%	16%	21%
Murder	513	100	32	68	12	17	21	18
Rape	719	100	42	58	10	20	18	11
Robbery	4,561	100	26	74	8	19	19	28
Assault	6,513	100	35	65	10	21	15	19
Other violent	1,404	100	46	54	12	16	12	14
Property offenses	17,907	100%	33%	67%	9%	19%	16%	24%
Burglary	5,281	100	25	75	7	19	18	31
Theft	7,709	100	35	65	9	18	15	23
Other property	4,917	100	39	61	10	19	14	18
Drug offenses	16,692	100%	29%	71%	9%	23%	19%	20%
Sales/trafficking	9,852	100	28	72	10	25	19	18
Other drug	6,841	100	30	70	8	20	19	22
Public-order offenses	4,021	100%	30%	70%	8%	21%	19%	22%
Driving-related	1,219	100	24	76	6	25	23	22
Other public-order	2,802	100	33	67	10	19	17	22

Note: Data on prior arrests were available for 92% of all cases. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 7. Number of prior felony arrest charges of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 1990

		Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties								
Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Without prior felony arrest					With prior felony arrest			
		Total	Total	Prior misdemeanor arrest only	No prior arrest	Total	Number of prior felony arrest charges			
							1	2-4	5-9	10 or more
All offenses	52,366	100%	45%	13%	32%	55%	12%	22%	12%	9%
Violent offenses	13,718	100%	48%	15%	33%	52%	12%	21%	11%	9%
Murder	517	100	44	12	32	56	12	27	10	8
Rape	723	100	61	19	41	39	8	18	6	7
Robbery	4,561	100	38	12	26	62	11	24	15	12
Assault	6,513	100	50	16	35	50	13	20	9	7
Other violent	1,404	100	64	18	46	36	11	14	5	6
Property offenses	17,915	100%	45%	12%	33%	55%	11%	21%	12%	12%
Burglary	5,281	100	38	11	25	64	11	23	15	15
Theft	7,717	100	47	13	34	53	11	20	11	11
Other property	4,917	100	52	13	39	48	12	19	9	9
Drug offenses	16,712	100%	41%	12%	29%	59%	12%	25%	13%	8%
Sales/trafficking	9,864	100	41	13	28	59	13	24	14	8
Other drug	6,849	100	42	11	30	58	11	26	13	9
Public-order offenses	4,021	100%	47%	17%	30%	53%	13%	21%	11%	7%
Driving-related	1,219	100	53	29	24	47	13	21	7	8
Other public-order	2,802	100	45	11	33	55	13	21	13	6

Note: Data on prior arrests were available for 92% of all cases.
Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 8. Number of prior convictions of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 1990

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	52,322	100%	46%	54%	13%	21%	13%	7%
Violent offenses	13,706	100%	49%	51%	14%	19%	12%	6%
Murder	513	100	52	48	10	23	11	5
Rape	719	100	58	42	13	20	4	4
Robbery	4,561	100	41	59	15	22	15	7
Assault	6,509	100	51	49	14	18	10	7
Other violent	1,404	100	59	41	12	14	11	4
Property offenses	17,907	100%	47%	53%	12%	19%	14%	8%
Burglary	5,277	100	37	63	12	23	18	10
Theft	7,709	100	49	51	11	18	14	8
Other property	4,921	100	55	45	13	17	9	6
Drug offenses	16,688	100%	44%	56%	14%	23%	12%	6%
Sales/trafficking	9,852	100	44	56	15	24	12	5
Other drug	6,837	100	45	55	12	22	13	8
Public-order offenses	4,021	100%	41%	59%	14%	24%	15%	6%
Driving-related	1,219	100	30	70	12	30	21	7
Other public-order	2,802	100	45	55	15	21	12	6

Note: Data on prior convictions were available for 92% of all cases.
Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
*Number of prior felony convictions refers to the number of conviction charges or counts rather than to the number of conviction events.

**Table 9. Number of prior felony convictions,
by most serious current arrest charge, 1990**

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	Prior misde- meanor con- viction only	No prior conviction	Total	Number of prior felony convictions*			
							1	2-4	5-9	10 or more
All offenses	52,358	100%	64%	18%	46%	36%	15%	16%	4%	1%
Violent offenses	13,714	100%	68%	19%	49%	32%	13%	14%	4%	1%
Murder	517	100	65	13	52	35	16	14	5	0
Rape	719	100	77	19	58	23	12	8	2	1
Robbery	4,561	100	58	18	41	42	17	18	6	1
Assault	6,509	100	71	20	51	29	12	12	4	1
Other violent	1,408	100	77	18	59	23	8	11	3	1
Property offenses	17,915	100%	63%	16%	47%	37%	13%	17%	4%	2%
Burglary	5,277	100	54	17	37	48	16	22	5	3
Theft	7,717	100	65	16	49	35	11	17	5	2
Other property	4,921	100	70	15	55	30	13	12	3	2
Drug offenses	16,706	100%	62%	18%	44%	38%	17%	16%	4%	1%
Sales/trafficking	9,861	100	61	17	44	39	17	17	4	1
Other drug	6,846	100	64	19	45	36	16	16	2	1
Public-order offenses	4,021	100%	63%	23%	41%	37%	16%	16%	4%	1%
Driving-related	2,802	100	72	42	30	28	13	12	2	0
Other public-order	1,219	100	59	14	45	41	17	18	5	1

Note: Information on prior convictions was available for 92% of all cases.

Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

*Number of prior felony convictions refers to the number of conviction charges or counts rather than to the number of conviction events.

Pretrial release

• An estimated 65% of all defendants were released prior to the disposition of their case (table 10). (See *Methodology* on page 22 for definitions related to pretrial release.) Release rates varied slightly by offense category: 63% of defendants charged with a violent offense, 65% of drug defendants, 67% of property defendants, and 69% of public-order defendants were released before case disposition.

• Within the violent offense category, the release rate ranged from 33% for murder defendants to 75% for defendants charged with assault. About half of rape (54%) and robbery (51%) defendants were released. Among property defendants, those charged with theft (67%) were released more often than those charged with burglary (56%). Among drug defendants, those charged with drug sales (61%) were less likely to be released than those charged with other drug offenses (70%).

• About 3 in 5 released defendants were granted pretrial release on nonfinancial terms and were not required to post bail. Release on recognizance, granted to 26% of all defendants and 40% of released defendants, was the most common type of pretrial release. Other types of nonfinancial release included unsecured bond (1 in 13 releases) and conditional release (1 in 8 releases). Approximately 82% of conditional releases required the defendant to maintain regular contact with a pretrial release program, while the remainder required regular drug monitoring and/or treatment or a third party custody agreement.

• Overall, about 2 in 5 defendants released prior to case disposition obtained release through financial terms that involved the posting of a financial bond. Surety bond posted with a bail bondsman was used in about a fourth of all pretrial releases. About 1 in 10 pretrial releases were on full cash bond and 1 in 24 were on deposit bond.

• About 1% of all defendants were released as part of an emergency order designed to reduce jail crowding. Generally, these emergency releases did not involve the use of any of the financial or nonfinancial release conditions described above. Emergency releases occurred in 4 of the 39 NPRP counties, with 1

county accounting for three-fourths of all emergency releases.

• About 35% of all defendants were detained until the court disposed of their case. Most of these detainees (82%) had a bail amount set but were unable to post the money required to secure release. The remainder, representing 18% of detained defendants and 6% of all defendants, were ordered held without bail. The percentage of defendants held without bail was considerably higher among those charged with murder (38%) than other defendants (10% or less in all offense categories).

• Among defendants who were held on bail, the median bail amount set was \$7,500 (table 11). This amount was considerably higher for defendants charged with murder (\$50,000) or rape (\$20,000). Released defendants had a median bail amount of \$3,000, with a higher median bail amount (\$10,000) for those charged with murder or rape. The mean bail amount set for defendants who secured release was \$7,400, with the highest mean (\$38,800) among released murder defendants. Detained murder defendants had a mean bail amount of \$215,500, about 10 times the overall mean for detained defendants.

• Defendants charged with violent or drug offenses were somewhat less likely than other defendants to be released within 1 day of arrest (table 12). Overall, slightly more than half (54%) of all pretrial releases occurred either on the day of arrest or on the following day, and 93% occurred within 30 days of arrest.

• About three-fourths of the defendants released on unsecured bond or on conditional release were discharged within 1 day of arrest compared to a third of those who were released on a full cash bond. About half of those released on surety bond, deposit bond, or on their own recognizance were released within 1 day of their arrest.

• For defendants required to post money to secure release, the time from arrest to pretrial release was usually longer for those with larger bail amounts.

About half of defendants secured release within a day when the bail amount was under \$10,000. At \$20,000 or more, about a third of defendants secured release within a day.

• Among those defendants who were released pretrial, about three-fourths (76%) made all scheduled court appearances (table 13). Bench warrants for failure-to-appear were issued twice as often for released property defendants (28%) and drug defendants (26%) as for defendants charged with public-order offenses (13%). The failure-to-appear rate for defendants charged with a violent offense was 19%.

• Male and female defendants had about the same failure-to-appear rate, while defendants age 35 or older (20%) were slightly less likely to miss a court appearance record than younger defendants (25%). About 3 in 10 black defendants had a bench warrant issued for missing one or more court dates, compared with 2 in 10 white defendants. Among defendants who had missed one or more court dates in the past, the failure-to-appear rate for the current case was 39%, about twice that of other defendants (19%).

• Defendants on emergency release (49%) were the most likely to have a bench warrant issued because they failed to appear for a court date, although in 9 of 10 such cases they were returned to the court. The next highest failure-to-appear rates were for defendants released on unsecured bond (38%) or their own recognizance (29%). Bench warrants for failure-to-appear were less likely to be issued for defendants released on deposit bond (19%), surety bond (14%), or conditional release (14%).

• Among defendants for whom a bench warrant was issued, a third (8% of all defendants) were still fugitives at the end of the 1-year study period. The percentage of defendants who were fugitives at the end of the study was higher when the method of release was recognizance (11%) or unsecured bond (10%) than when it was emergency release (5%), conditional release (4%), or surety bond (3%).

Table 10. Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition, by type of release and most serious arrest charge, 1990

		Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties													
		Released before case disposition											Detained until case disposition		
		Financial release						Nonfinancial release							
Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Total released	Total	Surety bond	Full cash bond	Deposit bond	Other	Total	Recognition	Con- ditional	Unse- cured bond	Emer- gency release	Total detained	Held on bail	Held without bail
All offenses	53,664	65%	25%	15%	7%	3%	1%	39%	26%	8%	5%	1%	35%	28%	6%
Violent offenses	13,777	63%	25%	13%	8%	3%	1%	38%	28%	7%	3%	--	37%	29%	8%
Murder	555	33	25	16	6	2	1	8	6	2	0	0	67	29	38
Rape	771	54	27	11	8	6	3	27	21	5	0	0	46	41	5
Robbery	4,607	51	15	6	7	2	--	36	29	3	4	0	49	39	10
Assault	6,329	75	29	17	8	4	--	45	33	10	2	--	25	21	5
Other violent	1,514	65	33	18	11	3	2	31	19	8	4	--	35	27	9
Property offenses	17,956	67%	21%	14%	5%	2%	--	45%	28%	11%	6%	1%	33%	27%	6%
Burglary	5,418	56	15	9	4	2	--	39	24	9	6	2	44	37	8
Theft	7,577	67	23	16	5	2	1	43	27	12	4	1	33	27	6
Other property	4,961	78	24	16	5	2	--	53	32	12	9	1	22	18	4
Drug offenses	17,849	65%	28%	18%	7%	3%	1%	35%	23%	6%	6%	1%	35%	30%	5%
Sales/trafficking	10,047	61	33	22	7	4	1	27	17	7	3	1	39	33	5
Other drug	7,801	70	21	12	7	2	--	46	30	6	10	3	30	26	5
Public-order offenses	4,083	69%	34%	20%	10%	3%	--	34%	23%	8%	3%	1%	31%	24%	6%
Driving-related	1,255	72	41	32	8	1	1	31	22	7	1	0	28	24	5
Other public-order	2,829	68	31	15	11	4	-	36	24	8	4	1	32	25	7

Note: Data on specific detention/release outcomes were available for 95% of all cases.
Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5%.

Table 11. Median and mean bail amount set for felony defendants, by pretrial detention/release outcome and most serious arrest charge, 1990

Most serious arrest charge	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties			
	Median bail amount		Mean bail amount	
	Released	Detained	Released	Detained
All offenses	\$3,000	\$7,500	\$7,400	\$21,700
Violent offenses	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,200	\$38,600
Murder	10,000	50,000	38,800	215,500
Rape	10,000	20,000	17,900	46,500
Robbery	5,000	10,000	8,900	24,900
Assault	3,000	10,000	7,700	32,300
Other violent	5,000	15,000	12,000	43,200
Property offenses	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$5,100	\$12,200
Burglary	3,000	7,500	5,600	14,500
Theft	2,500	5,000	5,400	9,700
Other property	2,500	5,000	4,400	12,800
Drug offenses	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$8,000	\$18,300
Sales/trafficking	3,500	8,500	7,800	23,900
Other drug	5,000	5,000	8,200	9,000
Public-order offenses	\$2,500	\$7,500	\$5,500	\$19,000
Driving-related	2,500	10,000	4,600	21,600
Other public-order	2,000	5,500	5,900	17,800

Note: Table includes only defendants for whom a bail amount was set.

Table 12. Time from arrest to release for felony defendants released before case disposition, by type of release, bail amount, and most serious arrest charge, 1990

Type of release, bail amount, and most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties released before case disposition within:		
		1 day	1 week	1 month
All released defendants	34,663	54%	80%	93%
Type of release				
Recognizance	13,692	52%	82%	94%
Surety bond	8,147	50	76	91
Conditional	4,361	72	82	94
Full cash bond	3,403	34	70	87
Unsecured bond	2,748	76	90	97
Deposit bond	1,487	49	75	94
Emergency	536	42	83	92
Bail amount set*				
\$20,000 or more	995	32%	59%	85%
\$10,000-\$19,999	1,495	41	71	90
Under \$10,000	10,441	48	76	91
Most serious arrest charge				
Violent offenses	8,653	50%	77%	92%
Property offenses	12,048	60	82	94
Drug offenses	11,518	50	79	92
Public-order offenses	2,819	56	81	92

Note: Data on time from arrest to pretrial release were available for 99% of all cases involving a defendant who was released prior to case disposition. Release data were collected for 1 year. Defendants released after the study period are excluded from the table.

*Includes defendants released on surety, full cash, or deposit bond only.

Table 13. Released felony defendants who failed to make a scheduled court appearance, by selected defendant characteristics, 1990

Defendant characteristic	Number of defendants	Percent of released felony defendants in the 75 largest counties who				
		Total	Made all scheduled court appearances	Failed to appear in court*		
				Total	Returned to court	Remained a fugitive
All released defendants	34,831	100%	76%	24%	16%	8%
Most serious arrest charge						
Violent offenses	8,606	100%	81%	19%	12%	6%
Property offenses	11,990	100	72	28	19	9
Drug offenses	11,466	100	74	26	17	8
Public-order offenses	2,769	100	87	13	9	4
Sex						
Male	28,672	100%	76%	24%	16%	8%
Female	5,624	100	77	23	15	7
Race						
Black	16,399	100%	71%	29%	19%	10%
White	14,119	100	81	19	13	6
Other	599	100	89	11	6	5
Age						
Under 21	8,136	100%	77%	23%	15%	7%
21-24	6,241	100	75	25	17	8
25-29	7,239	100	74	26	18	8
30-34	5,612	100	76	24	17	8
35 or older	7,017	100	80	20	12	8
Court appearance history from prior arrests						
Failed to appear*	7,704	100%	61%	39%	29%	1%
Made all appearances	10,192	100	80	20	13	7
Had no prior arrests	11,776	100	83	17	10	7
Type of release						
Recognizance	13,543	100%	71%	29%	18%	11%
Surety bond	7,841	100	86	14	11	3
Conditional	4,297	100	86	14	10	4
Full cash bond	3,520	100	76	24	15	9
Unsecured bond	2,738	100	64	36	26	10
Deposit bond	1,451	100	81	19	10	8
Emergency	520	100	51	49	44	5

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 within 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.

*See page 22 for the definition of "failure to appear."

Adjudication

- About 87% of the NPRP defendants' cases had been adjudicated by the end of the 1-year study period (table 14). Overall, the median time from arrest to adjudication was 86 days. For murder defendants, the median elapsed time from arrest to adjudication was substantially longer (286 days). Approximately 37% of murder defendants were still awaiting adjudication of their case after 1 year.
- Of those cases that were adjudicated, 64% of the defendants were convicted of a misdemeanor or a felony (table 15). By general offense category, defendants charged with a violent offense (53%) had a lower conviction rate than defendants charged with a property offense (67%), a drug offense (69%), or a public-order offense (68%).
- By specific arrest offense, defendants charged with a driving-related offense (80%) had the highest conviction rate, and defendants charged with assault (45%) had the lowest. About 31% of defendants were not convicted, including 29% who had their charges dismissed. More than a third of defendants charged with assault (48%), rape (41%), or robbery (39%) had their cases dismissed by the court.
- About 78% of all convictions were for a felony. Defendants charged with assault (30%) were the least likely to be convicted of a felony, and defendants charged with drug sales (66%) or a driving-related offense (65%) were the most likely. Most (89%) felony convictions were obtained through guilty pleas, with 11% resulting from trials.
- In cases where the most serious charge was a violent offense and the defendant was convicted, the conviction was for the same felony offense as the original arrest charge in a majority of the cases (table 16). Among defendants arrested for murder and later convicted, 70% were convicted of murder. The corresponding percentages for other violent offenses were as follows: rape (62%), robbery (67%), and assault (56%).
- A majority of defendants who were charged with a nonviolent offense and later convicted were convicted of their original arrest offense (table 17). About three-fourths of the convicted defendants whose most serious arrest charge was burglary (75%), drug sales (78%), or a driving-related offense (77%) were convicted of the same offense as the arrest charge. Among defendants whose most serious arrest charge was theft, 62% of those convicted were convicted of theft.
- While 25.8% of all defendants were originally charged with a violent felony, 14.8% of convicted defendants were in this category (table 18). Except for drug sales and driving-related offenses, a smaller percentage of defendants were in each felony conviction offense category than were in the original distribution by arrest charge. (See table 1.) This is primarily because 21.7% of convicted defendants were convicted at the misdemeanor level.

Table 14. Time from arrest to adjudication for felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 1990

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Median number of days	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties					Percent not adjudicated within 1 year
			Percent of cases adjudicated within:					
			1 week	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	
All offenses	55,962	86 days	6%	25%	52%	72%	87%	13%
Violent offenses	14,451	105 days	5%	22%	46%	68%	85%	15%
Murder	571	286	2	7	12	36	63	37
Rape	782	120	2	17	40	65	84	16
Robbery	4,827	102	7	22	47	70	87	13
Assault	6,730	89	4	25	51	71	86	14
Other violent	1,540	129	2	16	40	64	83	17
Property offenses	18,882	77 days	6%	28%	55%	75%	87%	13%
Burglary	5,669	77	4	27	56	77	90	11
Theft	8,017	73	7	30	57	76	88	12
Other property	5,196	84	6	25	53	72	84	16
Drug offenses	18,387	85 days	7%	25%	52%	71%	86%	14%
Sales/trafficking	10,306	94	4	25	49	67	85	15
Other drug	8,081	75	10	25	56	75	88	12
Public-order offenses	4,242	72 days	4%	27%	56%	77%	90%	10%
Driving-related	1,283	84	1	22	52	78	94	6
Other public-order	2,959	69	5	30	59	76	88	12

Note: Data on time from arrest to adjudication were available for 97% of all adjudicated cases. The median for 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.

Table 15. Adjudication outcome for felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 1990

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties											Other outcome		
		Total	Convicted			Misdemeanor			Not convicted						
			Total	Felony	Plea	Trial	Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Dis- missed	Ac- quitted			
													Total	adju- dication	Diversion
All offenses	47,136	64%	50%	45%	6%	14%	13%	1%	31%	29%	1%	5%	3%	2%	
Violent offenses	11,921	53%	40%	36%	4%	13%	12%	1%	44%	42%	2%	3%	2%	1%	
Murder	317	61	56	49	6	5	5	0	38	30	8	1	1	0	
Rape	642	56	52	50	2	4	3	1	43	41	2	1	1	0	
Robbery	4,054	60	49	44	5	11	11	—	40	39	1	1	1	—	
Assault	5,668	46	31	27	4	15	14	1	50	48	2	4	3	1	
Other violent	1,240	62	46	40	6	16	15	1	33	31	2	5	4	1	
Property offenses	16,048	67%	50%	44%	6%	17%	17%	1%	27%	26%	1%	6%	5%	1%	
Burglary	4,954	68	58	52	6	10	10	—	27	26	1	4	3	1	
Theft	6,847	67	46	40	6	21	20	1	28	27	1	6	5	1	
Other property	4,245	64	45	40	5	19	18	1	28	26	2	9	7	2	
Drug offenses	15,493	69%	58%	51%	7%	11%	11%	1%	24%	23%	1%	7%	2%	4%	
Sales/trafficking	8,508	76	66	59	7	10	9	1	20	19	1	4	2	1	
Other drug	6,985	62	49	42	7	13	12	1	29	28	1	10	2	8	
Public-order offenses	3,676	68%	52%	48%	4%	16%	14%	1%	28%	27%	1%	4%	3%	1%	
Driving-related	1,160	80	65	61	4	15	14	1	18	17	1	2	4	—	
Other public-order	2,516	61	46	42	4	15	14	1	33	31	2	6	1	1	

Note: Thirteen percent of all cases were still pending adjudication at the end of the 1-year study period. Data on adjudication outcome were available for 96% of those cases that had been adjudicated. Conviction offense may have differed from arrest offense. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. --Less than 0.5%.

Table 16. Conviction offense of felony defendants arrested for selected violent offenses and subsequently convicted, by most serious arrest charge, 1990

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, by most serious conviction offense							
		Total	Violent felony					Non-violent felony	Misdemeanor
			Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Other		
Murder	192	100%	70%	0%	2%	8%	9%	3%	8%
Rape	363	100	0	62	0	11	15	4	7
Robbery	2,415	100	0	0	67	3	--	11	19
Assault	2,630	100	1	--	1	56	2	7	33

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

Table 17. Conviction offense of felony defendants arrested for selected nonviolent offenses and subsequently convicted, by most serious arrest charge, 1990

		Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, by most serious conviction offense							
Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Nonviolent felony						Violent felony	Misdemeanor
		Total	Burglary	Theft	Drug sales	Driving-related	Other		
Burglary	3,468	100%	75%	5%	0	--	4%	2%	15%
Theft	4,638	100	--	62	0	--	6	1	31
Drug sales	6,510	100	0	--	78	--	7	1	13
Driving-related	944	100	0	0	0	77	2	2	19

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

Table 18. Felony defendants, by conviction offense, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	30,677	100%
All felonies	24,030	78.3%
Violent offenses	4,544	14.8 %
Murder	141	.5
Rape	259	.8
Robbery	1,715	5.6
Assault	1,777	5.8
Other violent	652	2.1
Property offenses	8,267	26.9 %
Burglary	2,678	8.7
Theft	3,386	11.0
Other property	2,203	7.2
Drug offenses	8,999	29.3 %
Sales/trafficking	5,927	19.3
Other drug	3,072	10.0
Public-order offenses	2,099	6.8 %
Driving-related	785	2.6
Other public-order	1,314	4.3
Other felonies	120	.4 %
Misdemeanors	6,647	21.7 %

Note: Data on conviction offense were available for 99% of cases involving defendants who had been convicted. All convictions are felonies unless listed under misdemeanors.

Sentencing

- About 63% of all convicted defendants were sentenced within 1 day of adjudication (table 19). Defendants convicted of a misdemeanor (82%) were more likely to be sentenced this quickly than those convicted of a felony (58%). Eighty-eight percent of the defendants convicted of a misdemeanor and 79% of those convicted of a felony were sentenced within 30 days of the adjudication date. Nearly all (93%) convicted defendants were sentenced within 60 days.

- By general offense category, sentencing after a felony conviction was slightly more probable to occur within 1 day if the conviction was for a property offense (62%) than if it was for a violent (56%), drug (55%), or public-order offense (54%). By specific conviction offense, sentencing occurred most slowly for defendants convicted of rape. About a third (35%) of rape defendants were sentenced within 1 day of being convicted, and about half (54%) were sentenced within 30 days.

- Overall, about 75% of the defendants convicted of a felony were sentenced to incarceration (prison or jail), compared to 64% of the defendants convicted of a misdemeanor (table 20). Approximately 9 in 10 defendants convicted of murder, rape, or robbery were sentenced to incarceration. About 8 in 10 defendants convicted of burglary, drug sales, or a driving-related felony received such a sentence.

- About 6 in 7 incarceration sentences for a misdemeanor were to jail, while about 4 in 7 incarceration sentences following a felony conviction were to prison.

- The probability of receiving a prison term was highest for those convicted of murder (87%) or robbery (65%). Next most likely to receive a prison sentence were defendants convicted of rape or burglary (53%). Less than half of other felony convictions resulted in a prison sentence.

- About a fourth of convicted defendants were sentenced to probation instead of incarceration, regardless of whether the conviction was for a felony or a misdemeanor. Among defendants who were convicted of a felony but not sentenced to incarceration, 9 in 10 received a

probation sentence. About 7 in 10 defendants convicted of a misdemeanor but not sentenced to incarceration were sentenced to probation.

- Among defendants who were sentenced to prison, the mean sentence length was 63 months and the median length was 36 months (table 21). The jail sentences for felony convictions had a mean of 7 months and a median of 6 months. Among defendants convicted of a felony, about 76% were given probation in addition to their jail sentence, and 14% received probation with their sentence to prison.

- The average sentence of defendants convicted of a violent offense (a mean of 97 months and a median of 60 months) was more than twice as long as the average sentence of those convicted of a public-order felony (a mean of 35 months and a median of 24 months). By specific offense, defendants convicted of murder received the longest prison sentences — a mean of 233 months and a median of 120 months.

- Among defendants who were convicted of a felony and received a probation sentence instead of incarceration, the mean length of their sentence was 45 months and the median length was 36 months (table 22). Average probation sentences were shorter for defendants convicted of a misdemeanor (a mean of 21 months and a median of 12 months). Overall, about 20% of the defendants who received a probation sentence were required to make restitution, 14% of them were required to perform community service, 4% were required to enter a drug treatment program, 2% were placed on intensive probation, and 1% of them were subject to electronic monitoring.

- For defendants convicted of a felony on the current charge, the probability of receiving a sentence to incarceration was highest if they had multiple prior felony convictions — 91% for defendants with five or more prior felony convictions, and 87% for those with two to four prior felony convictions (table 23). About 82% of defendants with one prior felony conviction, and 77% of those with only prior misdemeanor convictions were sentenced to incarceration. Defendants

with no prior conviction record (65%) were the least likely to be sentenced to incarceration after a felony conviction.

- Nearly two-thirds (63%) of the defendants with multiple prior felony convictions were sentenced to prison after being convicted of a felony on the current charge. About half (52%) of those with a single prior felony conviction and about a third (32%) of those with no prior felony convictions received a prison term.

- Among defendants with a felony conviction record, those with more convictions received longer prison sentences (table 24). Defendants with five or more prior felony convictions had the longest mean (93 months) and median (54 months) prison sentences. For defendants with two to four prior felony convictions, the mean prison sentence received was 69 months and the median was 41 months. For defendants with a single prior felony conviction, the mean prison sentence was 54 months and the median was 36 months.

- For defendants convicted of a drug felony, the mean (50 months) and median (48 months) prison sentences were longer for those with one prior felony conviction than for those with no prior felony convictions (42 months and 24 months). The mean and median sentences for defendants convicted of a violent, property, or public-order felony were not longer when the defendants had one prior felony conviction than when they had none.

- Defendants who were convicted of a violent felony in the current case but had no prior felony convictions received a longer prison sentence on average (a mean of 84 months and a median of 60 months) than defendants convicted of a nonviolent felony. This was true even when the latter had five or more prior felony convictions (a mean of 72 months and a median of 36 months).

Table 19. Time from conviction to sentencing for convicted defendants, by most serious conviction offense, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants	Percent of convicted defendants in the 75 largest counties who were sentenced within:				
		Total	0-1 day	2-30 days	31-60 days	61 days or more
All offenses	29,089	100%	63%	18%	12%	7%
All felonies	22,779	100%	58%	21%	13%	8%
Violent offenses	4,223	100%	56%	19%	16%	9%
Murder	129	100	56	19	13	12
Rape	255	100	35	19	30	16
Robbery	1,584	100	53	23	16	8
Assault	1,663	100	62	17	13	8
Other violent	593	100	57	16	20	7
Property offenses	7,920	100%	62%	21%	11%	6%
Burglary	2,553	100	62	22	11	6
Theft	3,249	100	63	21	11	5
Other property	2,119	100	61	18	11	10
Drug offenses	8,607	100%	55%	23%	13%	8%
Sales/trafficking	5,659	100	58	23	11	7
Other drug	2,948	100	48	23	18	11
Public-order offenses	2,028	100%	54%	17%	18%	10%
Driving-related	753	100	53	16	19	13
Other public-order	1,275	100	55	18	18	9
Misdemeanors	6,310	100%	82%	6%	7%	6%

Note: Data on time from conviction to sentencing were available for 96% of all cases that had reached sentencing. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 20. Most severe type of sentence received by convicted defendants, by most serious conviction offense, 1990

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	28,552	100%	73%	37%	36%	27%	25%	3%
All felonies	23,118	100%	75%	43%	32%	25%	24%	1%
Violent offenses	4,330	100%	79%	52%	27%	21%	21%	--
Murder	133	100	93	87	6	7	7	0
Rape	255	100	92	53	39	8	8	0
Robbery	1,646	100	87	65	22	13	13	0
Assault	1,680	100	71	41	31	29	28	1
Other violent	616	100	71	43	28	29	29	0
Property offenses	8,049	100%	71%	42%	29%	29%	29%	1%
Burglary	2,618	100	80	53	27	21	20	--
Theft	3,291	100	71	40	31	29	28	1
Other property	2,139	100	59	31	28	41	40	1
Drug offenses	8,714	100%	78%	41%	37%	22%	21%	1%
Sales/trafficking	5,721	100	80	43	37	20	20	1
Other drug	2,993	100	74	36	39	26	25	1
Public-order offenses	2,026	100%	71%	39%	33%	29%	27%	2%
Driving-related	781	100	79	39	40	21	18	3
Other public-order	1,245	100	66	38	28	34	32	2
Misdemeanors	5,433	100%	64%	10%	54%	36%	26%	11%

Note: Data on type of sentence were available for 93% of cases involving defendants who had been convicted. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term. Sentences to prison, jail, or probation may have included a fine, restitution, or community service. Fines included restitution or community service in some instances. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 --Less than 0.5%.

Table 21. Mean and median sentences to incarceration for defendants convicted of a felony, by most serious conviction offense, 1990

Most serious felony conviction offense	Length of sentence of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties sentenced to:			
	Prison		Jail	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
All offenses	63 months	36 months	7 months	6 months
All felonies	63 months	36 months	7 months	6 months
Violent offenses	97 months	60 months	8 months	6 months
Murder	233	120	10	12
Rape	99	72	9	8
Robbery	93	60	9	9
Assault	80	60	7	6
Other violent	95	60	7	6
Property offenses	59 months	36 months	7 months	6 months
Burglary	64	48	8	6
Theft	56	36	7	6
Other property	55	36	6	3
Drug offenses	51 months	36 months	6 months	6 months
Sales/trafficking	53	36	7	6
Other drug	47	36	5	3
Public-order offenses	35 months	24 months	7 months	6 months
Driving-related	24	16	8	9
Other public-order	40	24	6	4

Note: Data on length of prison sentence were available for 83% of convicted defendants who were sentenced to prison. Data on length of jail sentence were available for 95% of convicted defendants who were sentenced to jail. Means and medians were calculated using defendants' maximum sentence. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term.

Table 22. Mean and median sentences to probation and the probation conditions received by convicted felony defendants, by most serious conviction offense, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants	Convicted felony defendants in the 75 largest counties sentenced to probation							
		Probation sentence		Percent whose sentence to probation included					
		Mean	Median	Restitution	Community service	Drug treatment	Intensive probation	Electronic monitoring	Other
All offenses	7,005	40 months	30 months	20%	14%	4%	2%	1%	4%
All felonies	5,616	45 months	36 months	22%	14%	4%	2%	1%	4%
Violent offenses	889	42	36	17	8	0	3	0	5
Property offenses	2,322	38	36	35	15	3	2	1	3
Drug offenses	1,865	58	30	10	14	7	2	1	4
Public-order offenses	541	39	36	14	19	4	3	1	3
Misdemeanors	1,389	21 months	12 months	15%	13%	4%	--	0	6%

Note: Table excludes defendants who received a sentence to incarceration in addition to their probation sentence. A defendant may have received more than one probation condition. Data on probation conditions were available for 85% of all defendants who had received a probation sentence.
 --Less than 0.5%.

Table 23. Most severe type of sentence received by defendants convicted of a felony, by prior conviction record, 1990

Prior conviction record and most serious current felony conviction	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties sentenced to:						
		Total	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
			Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Fine
5 or more prior felony convictions*								
All offenses	1,508	100%	91%	64%	27%	9%	9%	0
Violent offenses	218	100%	98%	74%	24%	2%	2%	0
Property offenses	700	100	86	57	29	14	14	0
Drug offenses	473	100	94	71	23	6	6	0
Public-order offenses	117	100	93	55	38	7	7	0
2 to 4 prior felony convictions*								
All offenses	4,182	100%	87%	63%	25%	13%	12%	1%
Violent offenses	707	100%	90%	67%	23%	10%	10%	0
Property offenses	1,623	100	85	61	24	15	14	1
Drug offenses	1,482	100	89	64	26	11	10	1
Public-order offenses	370	100	87	59	28	13	12	1
1 prior felony conviction*								
All offenses	3,674	100%	82%	52%	30%	18%	17%	--
Violent offenses	592	100%	85%	63%	22%	15%	15%	0
Property offenses	1,223	100	80	49	31	20	20	0
Drug offenses	1,496	100	84	51	33	16	15	--
Public-order offenses	363	100	78	52	26	22	21	1
Prior misdemeanor convictions only								
All offenses	3,817	100%	77%	32%	45%	23%	22%	1%
Violent offenses	790	100%	82%	48%	34%	18%	17%	1%
Property offenses	1,102	100	69	28	41	31	30	1
Drug offenses	1,433	100	80	25	55	20	19	1
Public-order offenses	492	100	80	34	46	20	19	2
No prior convictions								
All offenses	7,884	100%	65%	32%	33%	35%	34%	1%
Violent offenses	1,640	100%	70%	42%	28%	30%	30%	0
Property offenses	2,664	100	58	30	28	42	41	--
Drug offenses	3,057	100	71	31	41	29	28	1
Public-order offenses	523	100	46	20	27	54	50	4

Note: Data on prior conviction record were available for 93% of all cases involving defendants who had been convicted of a known type of felony. Data on type of sentence were available for 97% of cases involving defendants who had been convicted of a known type of felony. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term. Sentences to prison, jail, or probation may have included a fine, restitution, or community service. Fines included restitution or community service in some instances. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 --Less than 0.5%.

*Number of prior felony convictions refers to the number of conviction charges or counts rather than to the number of conviction events.

Table 24. Mean and median sentences to incarceration for defendants convicted of a felony, by prior felony conviction record, 1990

Prior conviction record and most serious current felony conviction	Length of sentence of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties sentenced to:			
	Prison		Jail	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
5 or more prior felony convictions*				
All offenses	93 months	54 months	11 months	9 months
Violent offenses	183 months	120 months	13 months	12 months
Property offenses	68	36	10	8
Drug offenses	77	48	11	10
Public-order offenses	67	24	6	3
2 to 4 prior felony convictions*				
All offenses	69 months	41 months	7 months	6 months
Violent offenses	110 months	60 months	9 months	9 months
Property offenses	67	36	7	6
Drug offenses	58	41	7	4
Public-order offenses	29	24	6	6
1 prior felony conviction				
All offenses	54 months	36 months	7 months	6 months
Violent offenses	84 months	60 months	7 months	6 months
Property offenses	51	36	8	6
Drug offenses	50	48	7	6
Public-order offenses	31	24	8	6
No prior felony conviction				
All offenses	56 months	36 months	6 months	6 months
Violent offenses	84 months	60 months	7 months	6 months
Property offenses	55	36	6	6
Drug offenses	42	24	6	6
Public-order offenses	33	22	7	6

Note: Data on prior conviction record were available for 93% of all cases involving defendants who had been convicted of a known type of felony. Data on maximum prison sentence were available for 85% of cases involving defendants who had been convicted of a known type of felony and had been sentenced to prison. Data on the length of jail sentences were available for 98% of cases involving defendants who had been convicted of a known type of felony and had been sentenced to jail.

*Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term.

*Number of prior felony convictions refers to the number of conviction charges or counts rather than to the number of conviction events.

Methodology

The NPRP sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It is a 2-stage stratified sample with 40 of the 75 most populous counties selected at the first stage (1 county having to be dropped without substitution) and a systematic sample of felony filings (defendants) within each county selected at the second stage.

The 40 counties were divided into 4 first-stage strata based on court filing information obtained through a telephone survey. Fourteen counties were included in the sample with certainty because of their large number of court filings. The remaining 26 counties were allocated to the 3 non-certainty strata based on the variance of felony court dispositions.

The second-stage sampling (filings) was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of May 1990. The participating jurisdictions included every defendant who had a felony case filed on selected days during that month. The days selected depended on the first-stage stratum in which the county had been placed. Each jurisdiction was provided with 5, 10, 15, or 31 days in May 1990 from which to sample all defendants who had felony charges filed. Jurisdictions that did not select a full month of filings were weighted to represent the full month.

Data on 13,597 sample felony cases were collected from the 39 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented 56,807 weighted cases filed during the month of May 1990 in the 75 most populous counties. Cases that, because of incomplete information, could not be classified into one of the four major crime categories (violent, property, drug, public-order) were omitted from the analysis. This reduced the weighted total for this report to 56,618 cases. Data collection was supervised by the Pre-trial Services Resource Center of Washington, D.C.

This report is based on data collected from the following jurisdictions: Arizona (Maricopa); California (Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara); District of Columbia; Florida (Broward, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, Pinellas); Georgia (Fulton); Hawaii (Honolulu); Illinois (Cook); Massachusetts (Essex, Suffolk); Michigan (Wayne); Missouri (St. Louis); New Jersey (Essex); New York (Bronx, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Queens); Ohio (Hamilton); Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Montgomery, Philadelphia); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, Harris, Tarrant); Utah (Salt Lake); Virginia (Fairfax); and Washington (King).

Because the data came from a sample, a sampling error (standard 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. All differences discussed in this report were statistically significant at or above the 95-percent confidence level.

Offense categories

Felony offenses were classified into 12 categories for this report. These categories were further divided into the four major crime categories of violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public-order offenses. The following listings contain a representative summary of most of the crimes contained 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, non-negligent manslaughter, and voluntary homicide. Does not include attempted murder (which is classified as felony assault) or negligent homicide, involuntary homicide, and vehicular manslaughter (which are classified as "other violent crime").

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, and commercialized sex offenses.

Robbery — Includes the unlawful taking of anything of value by force of threat of force.

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

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

Property offenses

Burglary — Includes any type of entry to a residence, industry, or business with or without the use of force with the intent to commit a felony or theft, such as forcible entry and breaking and entering. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, and unlawful entry where the intent is not known.

Theft — Includes grand theft, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, or any other felony theft. Does not include receiving or buying stolen property, fraud, forgery, or deceit.

Other property offenses — Includes receiving or buying stolen property, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, arson, reckless burning, damage to property, criminal mischief, vandalism, bad checks, counterfeiting, criminal trespassing, possession of burglary tools, and unlawful entry.

Drug offenses

Drug sales/trafficking — Includes trafficking, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, or 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

Driving-related — Includes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or 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 and slander, weapons offenses, treason, perjury, prostitution/pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

Terms relating 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.

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. Includes defendants whose cases were disposed of in such a short time that they had no opportunity for pretrial release. 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 has missed a scheduled court appearance.

Types of financial release

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 to him or her. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the bond is forfeited.

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

Surety bond — A bail bondsman 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 bondsman is liable to the court for the full bail amount. Frequently the bondsman requires the defendant to post collateral in addition to the fee.

Types of nonfinancial release

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.

Release on recognizance — The court releases the defendant on the promise that he or she will appear in court as required.

Citation release — Arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a written order issued by law enforcement personnel. Citation release is included in the recognizance release category in this report.

Conditional release — Defendants are released under conditions which are supervised by a pretrial services agency. This type of release is also known as *supervised release*.

Emergency release — Defendants are released solely 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 jurisdiction, 1990

County (State)	Population in 1990	Sampling weights			Number of cases	
		Filings	County	Total	Unweighted	Weighted
Maricopa (AZ)	2,122,000	4	1.00	4.00	223	892
Los Angeles (CA)	8,863,000	4	1.00	4.00	1,515	6,060
Orange (CA)	2,411,000	2	2.00	4.00	291	1,164
Sacramento (CA)	1,041,000	2	2.00	4.00	416	1,664
San Bernardino (CA)	1,418,000	2	2.00	4.00	165	660
San Diego (CA)	2,498,000	4	1.25	5.00	267	1,335
Santa Clara (CA)	1,498,000	4	1.25	5.00	187	935
Washington (DC)	607,000	4	1.25	5.00	160	800
Broward (FL)	1,255,000	4	1.00	4.00	273	1,092
Dade (FL)	1,937,000	4	1.00	4.00	559	2,236
Duval (FL)	635,000	4	1.25	5.00	244	1,220
Hillsborough (FL)	834,000	4	1.25	5.00	119	595
Palm Beach (FL)	864,000	4	1.00	4.00	117	468
Pinellas (FL)	852,000	2	2.00	4.00	340	1,360
Fulton (GA)	649,000	4	1.00	4.00	202	808
Honolulu (HI)	836,000	1	3.89	3.89	120	467
Cook (IL)	5,105,000	4	1.00	4.00	591	2,364
Essex (MA)	670,000	1	3.89	3.89	238	926
Suffolk (MA)	664,000	1	3.89	3.89	879	3,418
Wayne (MI)	2,112,000	4	1.00	4.00	217	868
St. Louis (MO)	994,000	1	3.89	3.89	308	1,198
Essex (NJ)	778,000	4	2.00	8.00	219	1,752
Bronx (NY)	1,204,000	4	1.00	4.00	454	1,816
Erie (NY)	969,000	1	3.89	3.89	394	1,532
Kings (NY)	2,301,000	4	1.00	4.00	629	2,516
Monroe (NY)	714,000	1	3.89	3.89	201	782
New York (NY)	1,488,000	4	1.00	4.00	678	2,712
Queens (NY)	1,952,000	4	1.25	5.00	320	1,600
Hamilton (OH)	866,000	2	2.00	4.00	258	1,032
Allegheny (PA)	1,336,000	4	1.00	4.00	60	240
Montgomery (PA)	678,000	1	3.89	3.89	151	587
Philadelphia (PA)	1,586,000	4	1.25	5.00	366	1,830
Shelby (TN)	826,000	2	2.00	4.00	393	1,572
Dallas (TX)	1,853,000	4	1.00	4.00	509	2,036
Harris (TX)	2,818,000	4	1.00	4.00	426	1,704
Tarrant (TX)	1,170,000	4	1.25	5.00	199	995
Salt Lake (UT)	726,000	1	3.89	3.89	288	1,120
Fairfax (VA)	819,000	1	3.89	3.89	306	1,190
King (WA)	1,507,000	2	2.00	4.00	268	1,072

Note: In 13 of the 39 counties included in the 1990 NPRP study, prosecutors did not screen out any felony arrests before filing charges. In these counties, the NPRP sample cases are representative of all felony cases received by prosecutors, and any cases screened out by the prosecutor are included in the NPRP dismissal category. These counties are Broward, FL; Dade, FL; Palm Beach, FL; Fulton, GA; Honolulu, HI; Essex, NJ; Erie, NY; Monroe, NY; Hamilton, OH; Allegheny, PA; Montgomery, PA; Shelby, TN; and Fairfax, VA. In the other 26 NPRP jurisdictions, felony arrests were reviewed by prosecutors before the decision to file felony charges was made. In these jurisdictions, the NPRP sample cases do not include those in which a person was arrested for a felony but felony charges were not filed.

**Appendix table B. Most serious arrest charge
of felony defendants, by jurisdiction, 1990**

County (State)	Percent of felony defendants within categories of most serious arrest charge			
	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses
Maricopa (AZ)	19%	32%	34%	15%
Los Angeles (CA)	21	24	44	11
Orange (CA)	13	25	56	6
Sacramento (CA)	28	31	29	12
San Bernardino (CA)	21	38	36	6
San Diego (CA)	16	41	33	10
Santa Clara (CA)	21	39	27	13
Washington (DC)	37	15	39	9
Broward (FL)	19%	29%	45%	7%
Dade (FL)	28	38	26	9
Duval (FL)	22	28	34	18
Hillsborough (FL)	24	39	30	7
Palm Beach (FL)	23	32	37	8
Pinellas (FL)	29	42	19	10
Fulton (GA)	23	23	51	2
Honolulu (HI)	39	33	15	13
Cook (IL)	16%	27%	52%	4%
Essex (MA)	26	52	17	5
Suffolk (MA)	44	41	11	4
Wayne (MI)	20	31	32	17
St Louis (MO)	15	53	21	11
Essex (NJ)	31	24	41	4
Bronx (NY)	27	22	41	10
Erie (NY)	34	37	15	14
Kings (NY)	34%	25%	34%	7%
Monroe (NY)	33	35	15	16
New York (NY)	31	23	44	3
Queens (NY)	30	34	34	2
Hamilton (OH)	22	48	28	3
Allegheny (PA)	33	40	23	3
Montgomery (PA)	22	46	28	3
Philadelphia (PA)	43	33	23	1
Shelby (TN)	24%	32%	42%	2%
Dallas (TX)	29	34	27	10
Harris (TX)	20	42	33	5
Tarrant (TX)	16	44	34	7
Salt Lake (UT)	17	61	18	3
Fairfax (VA)	8	68	15	8
King (WA)	16	30	49	5

Note: See note, appendix table A. Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

**Appendix table C. Sex, age, and race of felony defendants,
by jurisdiction, 1990**

County (State)	Percent of felony defendants								
	Sex		Age				Race		
	Male	Female	Under 21	21-29	30-39	40 or older	Black	White	Other
Maricopa (AZ)	87%	13%	16%	42%	30%	11%	22%	76%	2%
Los Angeles (CA)	86	14	17	45	28	10	38	61	1
Orange (CA)	89	11	17	48	27	7	6	88	6
Sacramento (CA)	83	17	14	41	32	13	41	56	3
San Bernardino (CA)	82	18	13	37	37	13	31	69	0
San Diego (CA)	84	16	13	43	31	14	31	65	4
Santa Clara (CA)	73	27	9	49	32	11	30	63	7
Washington (DC)	89	11	16	44	29	11	94	5	1
Broward (FL)	82%	18%	13%	42%	32%	13%	49%	49%	1%
Dade (FL)	87	13	16	40	29	15	54	46	0
Duval (FL)	82	18	24	38	28	10	62	38	--
Hillsborough (FL)	86	14	19	38	29	13	48	52	0
Palm Beach (FL)	91	9	15	43	34	9	54	46	0
Pinellas (FL)	82	18	22	35	29	14	36	64	1
Fulton (GA)	90	10	17	37	33	13	94	6	0
Honolulu (HI)	86	14	14	43	29	14	8	26	65
Cook (IL)	91%	9%	27%	40%	27%	6%	80%	19%	1%
Essex (MA)	88	12	26	44	22	8	19	76	5
Suffolk (MA)	88	12	28	41	23	8	72	26	2
Wayne (MI)	92	8	30	33	26	11	95	5	0
St. Louis (MO)	84	16	28	36	26	10	55	45	0
Essex (NJ)	87	13	27	45	23	6	83	17	0
Bronx (NY)	87	13	24	39	29	7	52	48	0
Erie (NY)	91	9	28	39	24	8	65	35	1
Kings (NY)	88%	12%	30%	42%	20%	8%	66%	34%	1%
Monroe (NY)	92	8	30	37	26	7	73	27	1
New York (NY)	86	14	21	36	29	14	61	38	--
Queens (NY)	84	16	28	38	27	7	55	43	2
Hamilton (OH)	78	22	21	43	27	10	66	34	0
Allegheny (PA)	85	15	30	28	28	13	49	51	0
Montgomery (PA)	86	14	21	40	28	12	51	49	0
Philadelphia (PA)	89	11	23	45	25	7	82	18	--
Shelby (TN)	87%	13%	22%	44%	27%	7%	83%	17%	0
Dallas (TX)	83	17	24	34	28	14	42	58	--
Harris (TX)	84	16	23	37	29	10	51	49	--
Tarrant (TX)	80	20	25	34	29	13	42	56	1
Salt Lake (UT)	81	19	23	39	25	13	8	84	8
Fairfax (VA)	80	20	25	41	25	9	41	56	3
King (WA)	83	17	18	41	30	11	43	54	3

Note: See note, appendix table A. Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5%.

Appendix table D. Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition, by type of release and jurisdiction, 1990

County (State)	Percent of felony defendants											
	Released before case disposition											
	Financial release					Nonfinancial release				Detained until case disposition		
	Total	Surety bond	Full cash bond	Deposit bond	Other	Recognition*	Conditional	Unsecured bond	Emergency release	Total	Held on bail	Denied bail
Maricopa (AZ)	58%	17%	0	0	0	22%	18%	--	0	42%	25%	17%
Los Angeles (CA)	41	18	8	0	0	15	--	0	--	59	45	14
Orange (CA)	26	7	1	--	0	18	--	0	0	74	74	--
Sacramento (CA)	54	32	1	--	0	16	4	0	0	46	37	9
San Bernardino (CA)	40	17	3	2	0	16	1	0	0	60	57	2
San Diego (CA)	45	17	2	0	0	17	9	0	0	55	55	--
Santa Clara (CA)	47	10	1	0	1	22	13	0	0	53	48	5
Washington (DC)	70	16	4	3	0	7	39	0	0	30	28	2
Broward (FL)	56%	37%	10%	0	0	--	9%	0	0	44%	38%	7%
Dade (FL)	66	4	2	2	--	1	57	0	0	34	25	9
Duval (FL)	35	17	3	0	0	14	1	0	0	65	52	13
Hillsborough (FL)	64	40	4	0	0	16	4	0	0	36	2	34
Palm Beach (FL)	62	38	9	0	0	9	7	0	0	38	36	2
Pinellas (FL)	70	29	4	0	1	36	1	0	0	30	29	1
Fulton (GA)	30	12	0	0	3	0	10	--	4	69	28	41
Honolulu (HI)	81	28	36	0	0	3	14	0	0	19	17	2
Cook (IL)	75%	0	1%	10%	0	1%	1%	44%	19%	25%	23%	2%
Essex (MA)	80	0	10	0	0	69	1	0	0	20	20	0
Suffolk (MA)	88	--	18	0	0	65	5	0	0	12	11	1
Wayne (MI)	71	0	--	36	0	0	0	26	9	29	27	2
St Louis (MO)	81	4	--	22	14	36	5	0	0	19	16	3
Essex (NJ)	97	7	34	0	0	56	0	0	0	3	2	1
Bronx (NY)	76	0	16	0	0	59	0	0	0	24	24	--
Erie (NY)	82	7	4	0	1	68	1	1	0	18	14	4
Kings (NY)	82%	0%	18%	0	0	64%	0	0	0	18%	17%	1%
Monroe (NY)	86	0	12	0	4	44	26	0	0	14	9	5
New York (NY)	80	0	7	0	0	73	0	0	0	20	19	1
Queens (NY)	75	0	23	0	0	52	0	0	0	25	25	--
Hamilton (OH)	70	4	1	28	1	4	32	0	0	30	29	--
Allegheny (PA)	83	14	0	27	2	41	0	0	0	17	15	2
Montgomery (PA)	79	1	3	19	1	0	0	54	0	21	19	3
Philadelphia (PA)	84	14	0	9	0	4	1	56	0	16	11	5
Shelby (TN)	66%	51%	--	0	0	0	15%	0	0	34%	34%	--
Dallas (TX)	61	54	1	1	0	-	3	2	0	39	24	15
Harris (TX)	39	29	1	0	0	9	0	--	0	61	42	19
Tarrant (TX)	67	59	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	33	31	2
Salt Lake (UT)	72	9	--	0	0	1	61	0	0	28	18	10
Fairfax (VA)	73	45	7	0	0	0	5	16	0	27	23	4
King (WA)	63	7	2	0	0	43	10	1	0	37	34	3

Note: See note, appendix table A. Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

*Released on own recognizance.

--Less than 0.5%.

Appendix table E. Adjudication outcome for felony defendants,
by jurisdiction, 1990

County (State)	Adjudicated within 1 year	Percent of felony defendants								
		Adjudication outcome								
		Convicted			Not convicted			Other outcome		
		Total	Felony	Misde- meanor	Total	Dismissed	Acquitted	Deferred adjudication	Diversion	
Maricopa (AZ)	97%	85%	69%	15%	15%	13%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Los Angeles (CA)	93	73	69	4	19	18	1	8	--	8
Orange (CA)	90	83	72	11	17	17	0	0	0	0
Sacramento (CA)	94	73	62	11	23	23	--	4	--	3
San Bernardino (CA)	94	78	70	8	19	19	0	3	1	2
San Diego (CA)	97	83	79	4	14	14	0	3	0	3
Santa Clara (CA)	96	86	70	16	8	8	0	6	1	6
Washington (DC)	83	56	21	35	44	43	2	0	0	0
Broward (FL)	96%	61%	60%	--	39%	38%	1%	0	0	0
Dade (FL)	95	39	35	4	54	52	2	7	6	2
Duval (FL)	97	68	51	17	24	23	1	8	7	1
Hillsborough (FL)	94	82	77	5	12	8	4	6	2	5
Palm Beach (FL)	100	77	41	36	19	17	2	4	0	4
Pinellas (FL)	87	74	67	7	23	22	--	3	2	2
Fulton (GA)	85	82	72	5	18	18	1	0	0	0
Honolulu (HI)	54	90	83	7	10	5	5	0	0	0
Cook (IL)	87%	48%	45%	3%	52%	50%	2%	--	--	0
Essex (MA)	73	59	58	1	28	28	1	13	13	0
Suffolk (MA)	76	32	28	4	58	53	4	11	10	1
Wayne (MI)	94	62	61	1	31	27	4	7	0	7
St. Louis (MO)	56	65	60	5	35	34	1	0	0	0
Essex (NJ)	45	60	46	14	40	38	1	0	0	0
Bronx (NY)	81	66	28	39	34	34	0	0	0	0
Erle (NY)	91	37	21	16	51	51	0	12	11	1
Kings (NY)	87%	63%	26%	38%	37%	37%	--	0	0	0
Monroe (NY)	80	51	22	29	45	44	1	4	4	1
New York (NY)	87	60	28	32	40	40	--	0	0	0
Queens (NY)	88	64	37	26	36	36	0	0	0	0
Hamilton (OH)	97	72	45	27	28	26	2	--	--	0
Allegheny (PA)	77	61	50	11	32	32	0	7	0	7
Montgomery (PA)	90	86	58	28	10	9	1	4	0	4
Philadelphia (PA)	73	51	47	3	41	37	4	8	1	7
Shelby (TN)	77%	82%	47%	35%	16%	16%	--	2%	0	2%
Dallas (TX)	97	54	48	6	31	29	2	15	15	1
Harris (TX)	96	70	65	4	14	14	--	16	16	--
Tarrant (TX)	69	55	55	0	15	15	0	30	30	0
Salt Lake (UT)	97	76	48	28	22	21	1	2	--	1
Fairfax (VA)	96	69	31	38	31	30	1	1	0	1
King (WA)	95	79	76	3	21	18	3	0	0	0

Note: See note, appendix table A. Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5%.

Appendix table F. Most severe sentence received by defendants convicted of a felony, by jurisdiction, 1990

County (State)	Percent of felony defendants					
	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Fine
Maricopa (AZ)	72%	35%	36%	28%	28%	1%
Los Angeles (CA)	93	41	51	7	7	--
Orange (CA)	84	19	65	16	15	1
Sacramento (CA)	91	35	56	9	8	--
San Bernardino (CA)	87	41	46	13	12	1
San Diego (CA)	81	26	55	19	19	0
Santa Clara (CA)	90	31	59	10	10	0
Washington (DC)	96	77	19	4	4	0
Broward (FL)	39%	30%	8%	61%	61%	0
Dade (FL)	73	29	44	27	24	3
Duval (FL)	76	63	16	21	21	0
Hillsborough (FL)	38	36	3	62	60	1
Palm Beach (FL)	72	47	25	28	28	0
Pinellas (FL)	41	35	6	59	58	2
Fulton (GA)	98	34	4	2	2	0
Honolulu (HI)	40	12	28	60	60	0
Cook (IL)	48%	41%	7%	52%	51%	1%
Essex (MA)	54	10	44	46	43	3
Suffolk (MA)	52	18	35	48	48	0
Wayne (MI)	41	41	0	59	58	1
St Louis (MO)	50	37	13	50	49	1
Essex (NJ)	65	38	26	35	29	6
Bronx (NY)	82	51	31	18	18	0
Erie (NY)	67	57	10	33	33	0
Kings (NY)	82%	41%	41%	18%	18%	0
Monroe (NY)	61	35	26	39	39	0
New York (NY)	84	48	36	16	16	1
Queens (NY)	80	62	19	20	20	0
Hamilton (OH)	92	77	15	8	6	2
Allegheny (PA)	56	19	38	44	44	0
Montgomery (PA)	68	22	46	32	32	0
Philadelphia (PA)	67	30	37	33	31	2
Shelby (TN)	94%	86%	8%	6%	4%	2%
Dallas (TX)	73	67	6	27	26	--
Harris (TX)	76	70	6	24	24	0
Tarrant (TX)	73	72	1	27	27	0
Salt Lake (UT)	75	42	33	25	24	1
Fairfax (VA)	96	64	31	4	3	1
King (WA)	75	18	57	25	24	1

Note: See note, appendix table A. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term. Sentences to prison, jail, and probation may have included a fine, restitution, or community service. Fines included restitution or community service in some instances. Detail may not add to 100% because of rounding.

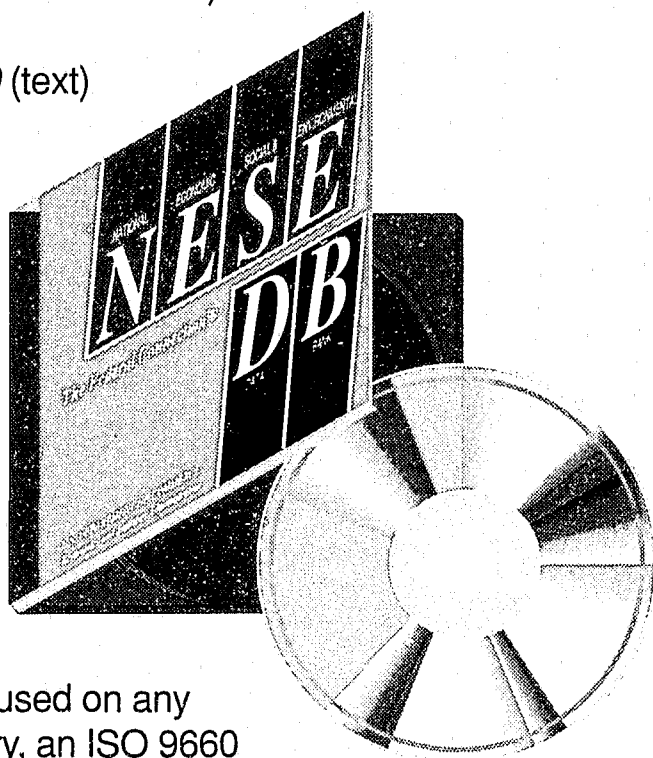
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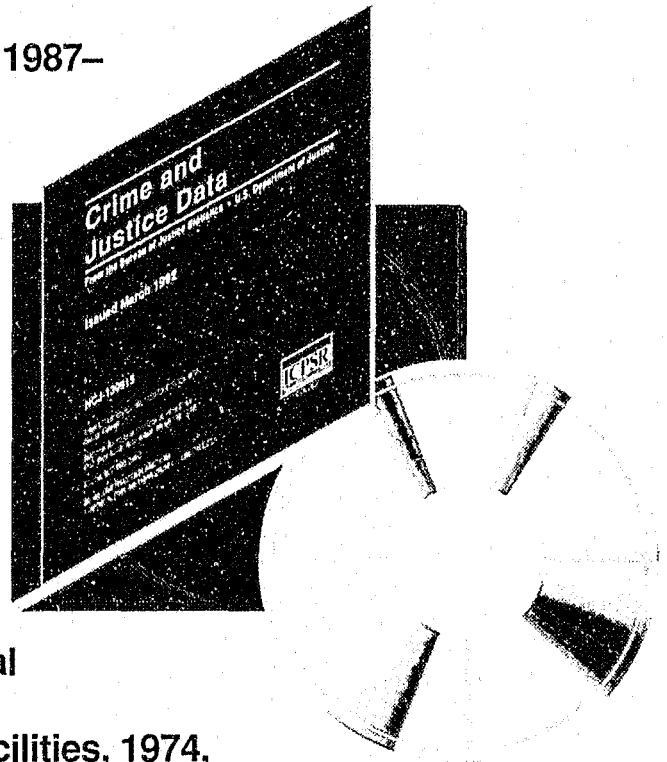
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