If you have issues viewing or accessing this file contact us at NCJRS.gov.

CR Sent
9-21-82

# OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & RESEARCH

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION of
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

NEW YORK STATE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING

Felony Offenders Disposed In 1979

April 6, 1982

83723

OFFENDER-BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS

Special acknowledgment is offered to Kelly Haskin for her assistance in organizing this report for production and to Joanne Cimmino for her work in preparing the written and tabular materials. David van Alstyne wrote the programs for the computer graphics presentations used throughout this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|---|
| LIST OF TABLES | iv |
| LIST OF FIGURES | v |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | viii |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| Data Sources | 2 |
| Study Population | 5 |
| Unit of Count | 7 |
| Validity of the CCH/OBTS Data | 8 |
| Definitions | 9 |
| Missing Data | 14 |
| Magnitudes of Observed Relationships | 14 |
| PROCESSING OF FELONY ARRESTS | 15 |
| Highlights of Regional and Historical Trends | 16 |
| Summary | 29 |
| CHARACTERISTICS OF ARRESTS | 31 |
| Year of Arrest | 31 |
| Type of Offense | 32 |
| Class of Offense | 32 |
| Attempts | 37 |
| Number of Charges at Arrest | 37 |
| Summary | 43 |
| CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS | 47 |
| All Offenders Appearing in the Cohort | 48 |
| Single vs. Multiple Appearances in the Cohort | 61 |

Frank J. Rogers
Commissioner

William T. Bonacum
Deputy Commissioner

Henry Paquin
Director
Office of Program Development and Research

# NEW YORK STATE
# CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING

## Felony Offenders Disposed In 1979

April 6, 1982

83723

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material in microfiche only has been granted by
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

NCJRS

ureau of Research & Evaluation
Bruce Frederick, Chief

Richard A. Rosen
Peter M. Gilbert
Seth F. Jacobs
Emilie E. Wright

Special acknowledgment is offered to Kelly Haskin for her assistance in organizing this report for production and to Joanne Cimmino for her work in preparing the written and tabular materials. David van Alstyne wrote the programs for the computer graphics presentations used throughout this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|---|
| LIST OF TABLES | iv |
| LIST OF FIGURES | v |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | viii |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| Data Sources | 2 |
| Study Population | 5 |
| Unit of Count | 7 |
| Validity of the CCH/OBTS Data | 8 |
| Definitions | 9 |
| Missing Data | 14 |
| Magnitudes of Observed Relationships | 14 |
| PROCESSING OF FELONY ARRESTS | 15 |
| Highlights of Regional and Historical Trends | 16 |
| Summary | 29 |
| CHARACTERISTICS OF ARRESTS | 31 |
| Year of Arrest | 31 |
| Type of Offense | 32 |
| Class of Offense | 32 |
| Attempts | 37 |
| Number of Charges at Arrest | 37 |
| Summary | 43 |
| CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS | 47 |
| All Offenders Appearing in the Cohort | 48 |
| Single vs. Multiple Appearances in the Cohort | 61 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)


APPENDICES

Page

A. VALIDITY OF THE OBTS DATA. . . . . 71

B. SELECTION OF CHARGE AND DISPOSITION FOR ANALYSIS . . . . . 83

C. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING SUMMARY DIAGRAMS . . . . . 89

D. COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING DATA. . . . . 135

E. SUPPLEMENTARY DATA TABLES. . . . . 145

ATTACHMENTS

1. ARREST/FINGERPRINT CARD. . . . . 181

2. CRIMINAL DISPOSITION REPORTING FORM. . . . . 183

3. INDICTMENT AND PROSECUTION REPORT - ISS. . . . . 185




TABLES


Table

Page

1. Arrest Events Disposed in 1979 by Year of Arrest and Region Number, Percent and Cumulative Percent. . . . . 33

2. Type of Offense by Class of Offense: Most Serious Charge in Arrest Event - New York State . . . . . 36

3. Single and Multiple Charge Arrest Events by Region. . . . . 40

4. Sex of Offenders by Region. . . . . 49

5. Comparison of Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition with Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions by Region . . . . . 61

6. Comparison of Arrest Events Committed by Offenders Having Single and Multiple 1979 Dispositions by Region. . . . . 62

7. Comparison of Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition with Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions by Sex Within Region. . . . . 63

FIGURES


Figure | Page

1. New York State 1979 Dispositions. . . . . 17
2. New York State 1978 Dispositions. . . . . 18
3. New York City 1979 Dispositions . . . . . 19
4. New York City 1978 Dispositions . . . . . 20
5. Other Metropolitan Planning Areas 1979 Dispositions . . . . . 21
6. Other Metropolitan Planning Areas 1978 Dispositions . . . . . 22
7. Other Areas 1979 Dispositions . . . . . 23
8. Other Areas 1978 Dispositions . . . . . 24
9. Type of Most Serious Arrest Charge by Region. . . . . 34
10. Class of Most Serious Arrest Charge by Region . . . . . 35
11. Attempt Offenses: Most Serious Charge at Arrest - Attempt Offense Type by Region. . . . . 38
12. Attempt Offenses: Most Serious Charge at Arrest - Attempt Offense Class by Region . . . . . 39
13. Percent of Arrest Events Containing Multiple Charges: Type of Most Serious Charge by Region . . . . . 41
14. Percent of Arrest Events Containing Multiple Charges: Class of Most Serious Charge by Region . . . . . 42
15. Multiple Charge Arrest Events: Additional Arrest Charges by Region. . . . . 44
16. Offender Age at Arrest by Region. . . . . 50
17. Offender Race by Region . . . . . 52
18. Offender Prior Arrest Record by Region. . . . . 53
19. Offender Prior Conviction Record by Region. . . . . 55
20. Patterns of Offending: Selected Offender Characteristics by Type of Arrest Offense within Region. . . . . 58
21. Patterns of Offending: Selected Offender Characteristics by Class of Arrest Offense within Region . . . . . 60




FIGURES (cont.)


Figure | Page

22. Comparison of Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition with Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions: Age at Arrest within Region . . . . . 64
23. Comparison of Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition with Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions: Race of Offender within Region . . . . . 65
24. Comparison of Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition with Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions: Seriousness of Prior Arrest Record within Region . . . . . 67
25. Comparison of Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition with Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions: Seriousness of Prior Conviction Record within Region . . . . . 68

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a study of the characteristics and criminal justice processing of 106,220 adult felony arrests which were disposed in New York State in 1979. Data for the analyses were obtained from the Computerized Criminal History Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (CCH/OBTS) data system maintained by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

The analyses reflect those felony arrests for which a final 1979 disposition was reported to the Division. (It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of the actual number of arrests were unavailable for analysis due to nonreporting of dispositions.) In order to insure that the greatest possible number of cases would be available, the analysis was scheduled to allow for the reporting of a maximum number of delinquent or pending dispositions. Substantial reporting delays are not uncommon. For example, as of the end of 1981, only 56 percent of felony arrests that occurred in 1980 had final dispositions recorded on the CCH/OBTS data base. In addition, the Indictment Statistical System maintained by the Division was used to provide final dispositions for approximately 3,200 arrests that were missing from the CCH/OBTS.

An assessment of the validity of the CCH/OBTS data used for this report was made by comparing geographic, demographic and offense variables with an arrest-based data file that represents the population of all cases without regard to the problem of missing dispositions. There was found to be a close comparison between the two data sets with regard to the demographic and offense (type and class) variables examined. However, arrests from the more urban counties had a higher probability of being included in the OBTS analysis file than would be expected from the arrest-based data. This may be a function of different reporting systems employed in urban and nonurban areas, and has the effect of overrepresenting the characteristics of urban cases in data presented for the State as a whole.

Information is presented on system processing outcomes, the nature of arrest offenses and the characteristics of persons arrested. These data are

compared for three major geographic regions of the State: New York City, the six largest counties outside of New York City,[a] and the remaining counties of the State.[b]

## Criminal Justice Processing

In all regions, only a small proportion of arrests were disposed as a result of actions by prosecutors or grand juries. The vast majority of felony arrests were ultimately disposed in court, particularly the "lower" criminal courts. These are courts having jurisdiction over misdemeanor or lesser offenses only. Since all offenders in the study were arrested for at least one felony, it is clear that reduction in the seriousness of charges from arrest to disposition is relatively common throughout New York State.

Overall, almost six out of ten felony arrests resulted in a conviction. Conviction rates in misdemeanor courts were substantially lower than in upper, or felony courts, and dismissal rates in the misdemeanor courts were correspondingly higher. Most convictions were obtained by plea rather than by trial (particularly in the lower courts), and acquittals were rare.

- -- Statewide, 97.3 percent of the 106,220 arrests were disposed by court action; 78.0 percent in the lower courts and 19.3 percent in the upper courts.
- -- Almost 58 percent of felony arrests ultimately led to conviction.
- -- Among the cases processed in the lower courts, 53.0 percent led to conviction and 46.4 percent were dismissed. Less than one percent were acquitted.
- -- Among cases processed in the felony courts, 84.5 percent were convicted and only 9.5 percent were dismissed. Slightly over four percent led to acquittal.

---

[a] For planning purposes, these counties plus New York City are known as "Metropolitan Planning Areas" or "MPAs". In the report and elsewhere in this summary these counties (excluding New York City) are referred to as "Other MPAs."

[b] In the report and in this summary these jurisdictions are referred to as "Other Areas."



- -- Convictions by plea accounted for 89.8 percent of lower court convictions and 75.6 percent of upper court convictions.

Persons convicted in the upper courts were most likely to receive sentences to incarceration, most of these being sentences to state prison. In addition, almost one-third of those convicted in the lower courts were sentenced to incarceration in the local jails. (Lower courts are not empowered to sentence persons to state prison.) In total, nearly four out of ten convictions resulted in some form of incarceration.

Probation was the most frequently imposed form of nonincarcerative sentence in the upper courts. In the lower courts, the use of nonincarcerative sentences varied by region of the State.

- -- More than 47 percent of upper court convictions received sentences to state prison and an additional 16.3 percent were sentenced to local jail (or received "split" sentences which included some jail). Almost 29 percent received probation.
- -- Almost 32 percent of lower court convictions received jail or split sentences. Slightly over 26 percent received conditional discharges; 21.3 percent were fined and 15.8 percent received probation in the lower courts, statewide.

Comparison of data by region shows differences along the rural/urban continuum, both in terms of processing patterns and in terms of the characteristics of the cases being processed. Differences between New York City and the rest of the State were particularly sharp. One consequence of these differences is that global analyses of statewide data tend to obscure upstate processing patterns, since more than 76 percent of the felony arrests disposed in 1979 occurred in New York City.

In addition to processing substantially greater absolute numbers of cases, New York City also processed a larger proportion of its cases through the lower courts than did the other regions, and obtained proportionately more convictions by plea.

Both lower and upper court conviction rates in the City were lower than in the rest of the State, but incarceration rates (and particularly sentences to state prison) were markedly higher. Probation was less

likely to be used in the City, particularly for lower court convictions. Conditional discharge was the most common form of nonincarcerative sentence in New York City's lower courts.

-- Of the 106,220 felony arrests disposed in 1979 that were analyzed for this report, 80,986 (76.2 percent) were from New York City, 15,600 (14.7 percent) were from the other Metropolitan Planning Areas and 9,634 (9.1 percent) were from the Other Areas.

-- Almost 81 percent of New York City arrests were processed in the lower courts as opposed to 71.8 percent of arrests from the Other MPAs and 64.7 percent from the Other Areas.

-- Among cases processed in lower courts, conviction rates were 51.6 percent in New York City, 54.7 percent in the Other MPAs and 64.9 percent in the Other Areas. More than 34 percent of court convictions received jail (or split) sentences in New York City, as opposed to 20.6 percent in the Other MPAs and 28.3 percent in the Other Areas.

-- Approximately 93 percent of New York City lower court convictions were obtained by plea. In the Other MPAs the percentage was 78.8 percent and in the Other Areas, 80.3 percent. For upper court convictions, the comparable figures are: New York City, 78.8 percent; Other MPAs, 73.1 percent; and Other Areas 67.5 percent.

-- Upper court conviction rates were 81.9 percent in New York City, 88.4 percent in the Other MPAs, and 89.4 percent in the Other Areas. Nearly 56 percent of these convictions resulted in sentences to state prison in New York City; 38.2 percent in the Other MPAs and 28.7 percent in the Other Areas. An additional 13.4 percent upper court convictions received jail sentences in New York City. In the MPAs and the Other Areas, the figure was approximately 21 percent.

-- Slightly less than 25 percent of upper court convictions in New York City received probation. In the MPAs the figure was 32.0 percent and in the Other Areas, it was 39.0 percent.

-- Among nonincarcerative sentences for lower court convictions, conditional discharge was most frequently imposed in New York City (28.6 percent of convictions). In the MPAs, the most frequent such sentence was probation (28.7 percent of convictions) and in the Other Areas, fines were most common (24.7 percent).

## Characteristics of Arrest Offenses

Almost one-half of the felony arrests in the analysis were for property



crimes, with an additional one-third being for crimes against persons. Drug offenses accounted for less than ten percent of all arrests, statewide. Arrests for the more serious offense classes were relatively rare; more than 70 percent of all arrests were for class D and E felonies. (The more serious arrest offenses were generally drug or personal offenses while the D and E offenses were most often property crimes.)

The data show that the cases to which the New York City criminal justice system responded were qualitatively different from cases from elsewhere in the State. For example, felony arrests in the City were more likely to involve multiple charges, were more likely to be for personal or drug crimes and were generally more serious than the arrest events from the other two regions. Arrests for attempted crimes were also substantially more common.

Some of these regional differences, however, may stem from differences in police resources or practices, and not from any inherent differences in the cases themselves. For example, increased investigative resources may result in the detection of additional offenses with the result that arrest events would be more likely to contain multiple charges.

-- Arrests for personal crimes constituted 37.5 percent of the total arrests in New York City, 26.6 percent in the Other MPAs and 20.9 percent in the Other Areas. Drug offenses accounted for 9.8 percent of arrests in the City, but only 5.7 percent in each of the other regions.

-- Nearly 16 percent of arrests in New York City were for class A and B felonies. In the Other MPAs, the figure was 10.5 percent and in the Other Areas it was 6.2 percent.

-- Almost 92 percent of cases where the most serious charge was an attempt were from New York City. Attempted offenses were most often for personal crimes in New York City and for property crimes outside the City.

-- Almost 76 percent of New York City arrests contained at least two charges as opposed to 35.8 percent from the Other MPAs and 30.0 percent from the Other Areas. Where there were multiple charges, the accompanying charges were most likely to be for misdemeanors. Such additional charges were most likely to accompany arrests for personal crimes in New York City and arrests for drug crimes elsewhere in the State.

## Characteristics of Offenders

The 106,220 arrests analyzed in this report involved 86,568 different offenders. Eighty-four percent (84 percent), or 72,857 offenders, each accounted for only one arrest disposed in 1979. The remaining 16 percent or 13,711, accounted for approximately 2.4 arrests per offender.

Data on these 86,568 offenders reveal that the overwhelming majority were male, regardless of region, and the majority were under age 25. In all regions of the State, offenders arrested for property crimes were younger than offenders arrested for other types of crimes; those arrested for the more serious felonies were generally older and more likely to have a prior record than those arrested for lesser felonies. Individuals arrested for crimes against persons were more likely to be nonwhite than offenders arrested for other types of crime.

-- Males outnumbered females in a ratio of about 9 to 1 in all regions of the State. Offenders arrested for personal and property crimes were slightly more likely to be male than those arrested for drug or "other" crimes.

-- Almost 56 percent of offenders were under age 25 at the time of arrest; 31.5 percent of the offenders were 16-19 years old.

-- Slightly less than 41 percent of persons arrested for property crimes were in the 16-19 age group at the time of their arrest, as were 29.2 percent of the personal offenders and 19.9 percent of the drug offenders.

-- Among those arrested for class A offenses, only 15.8 percent were 16-19 years old as compared to almost 37 percent for those arrested for class C felonies. Class A arrestees showed the highest proportion with prior records of felony arrests (60.4 percent, as compared to 41.7 percent for persons arrested for class E felonies).

-- Sixty-five percent (65 percent) of offenders arrested for crimes against persons in New York State were nonwhite. This compares to 51.4 percent for property offenders and 59.8 percent for drug offenders.

Offender characteristics also differed markedly among regions. New York City offenders were older, more likely to be nonwhite and to have



a record of prior arrests and convictions than other offenders. Among those with prior records, New York City offenders tended to have more severe records. In addition, New York City offenders were more likely than their non-City counterparts to have had more than one arrest which reached final disposition during 1979, suggesting a pattern of fairly intensive offending among City offenders. Taken with the other information on offenses and prior records, this depicts an offender population in New York City with a generally more extensive criminal background than is found outside of the City.

-- Median ages for New York City offenders were more than two years higher than the other two regions. (Median ages: New York City, 23.8 years; MPAs 21.5 years; Other Areas, 21.2 years.)

-- In New York City 67.2 percent of offenders were nonwhite as compared to 36.8 percent in the MPAs and 16.8 percent in the Other Areas. New York City showed the only substantial representation of Hispanic offenders in the State.

-- Almost 42 percent of all offenders had no record of prior arrests. The proportion is slightly lower in New York City and higher in the other regions. Nearly one-half of New York City offenders had at least one prior felony arrest as compared to 37.3 percent in the MPAs and 32.6 percent in the Other Areas.

-- Fifty-nine percent (59 percent) of all offenders have no record of prior convictions. Among offenders with prior convictions those convictions were generally for misdemeanor offenses. Almost 12 percent of New York City offenders showed at least one prior felony conviction. The comparable figure for the MPAs was 7.5 percent and for the Other Areas, 6.5 percent.

These data on offenders are generally not sensitive to the kinds of processing idiosyncrasies noted earlier which may affect the data on offenses. Nevertheless, sharp regional differences can still be noted and these support the general picture that serious crime is a phenomenon acutely affecting urban areas and New York City in particular. At the very least, the data demonstrate that the New York City justice system deals with a unique clientele and processes its cases differently than the various non-City jurisdictions. Further analyses will probe into the question of whether differences in these systems are merely a function of the different "inputs" to which each must respond, or whether the responses are themselves inherently different, even to similar cases.

# I

# INTRODUCTION

This report is a study of the characteristics and criminal justice processing of adult felony arrests which were disposed in New York State in 1979. It describes how these arrests were processed by the criminal justice system, the nature of the arrest offenses and the characteristics of persons arrested.

The study is essentially descriptive in nature; it depicts and explores patterns in the processing of New York State felony offenders. It presents data about the functioning of the State's criminal justice system, thereby providing information on possible problem areas useful to criminal justice administrators and planners. The descriptive analyses reported may also be used by criminal justice and other social science researchers to identify potentially fruitful areas for future study. The report does not address issues relating to crime causation, nor does it seek to predict future patterns of crime.

Source data are provided which may be used by planners and administrators at the county and regional levels to examine issues of local interest. In addition, the data file on which the report is based can be accessed to respond to requests for specific data or to conduct additional research.

This is the second in an ongoing series of processing analyses issued by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). A previous report, analyzing 1978 dispositions, was produced by the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) of the Division. Since publication of that report, the Center was augmented and its functions subsumed under the Bureau of Research and Evaluation of the Office of Program Development and Research (OPDR). This Office was created in the Division to provide professional planning, research, evaluation and data management functions for the State's criminal justice community.

## Data Sources

Data for these analyses were obtained from the Computerized Criminal History/Offender-Based Transaction Statistics data system (CCH/OBTS) maintained by the Division of Criminal Justice Services. These are supplemented by data from the DCJS Indictment Statistical System (ISS).

### CCH/OBTS Data

The CCH/OBTS system uses data collected from police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional agencies to track individual offenders through the criminal justice system. By recording each contact or "transaction" which occurs between the individual offender and the criminal justice system, offender-based transaction statistics permit a more coherent description of system processing than is possible given more "traditional" methods of collecting criminal justice data. Such traditional methods generally utilize aggregate counts of cases or offenders processed in a given time period by specific system components (e.g., local law enforcement agencies, courts, corrections, etc.). Although such aggregate counts can provide useful descriptions of the processing activities of isolated system components, it is often impossible to relate data from one stage of processing to another due to different units of count and other factors. With OBTS, data on each offender are collected at each stage of the criminal justice process to show the paths taken by the offender as he or she is processed through the system. Examination of processing effectiveness is facilitated by the link among system components that this offender tracking provides.

The New York State CCH/OBTS system was developed through the cooperative efforts of the State and federal governments. The OBTS concept received its initial impetus during the 1970's when the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) initiated the Comprehensive Data System (CDS) program, of which OBTS was a major component. The CDS program was intended to remedy deficiencies in existing criminal justice information systems and to provide the states with a national standard to use in refining existing data systems and developing new ones. LEAA provided funding for



the development of an OBTS system in New York State through its support of the CDS program.

In New York State, development of OBTS was accomplished through enhancement of the Computerized Criminal History database which is maintained by DCJS in Albany. By building on the CCH database, New York State was able to obtain both statistical and operational data (i.e., fingerprint-based criminal history records) from a single system.

To be included in the CCH/OBTS database, a person must be arrested and charged with committing a "fingerprintable" offense as specified in Section 160.10 of the New York State Criminal Procedure Law. Fingerprintable offenses include all felonies, all misdemeanors in the New York State Penal Law and selected misdemeanors from other laws such as the Vehicle and Traffic Law and Tax Law. A criminal history is an individual offender's record of contacts with the criminal justice system; it reflects significant actions taken by police, district attorneys, courts, probation, and correction and parole agencies concerning the offender. The criminal history records are used by criminal justice system agents in making decisions concerning the handling of an offender (e.g., in the decision to grant bail or in the determination of sentence). In the combined CCH/OBTS system, these same data are used to assess criminal justice system processing. Information for the CCH/OBTS database is collected from several sources.

Arrest Data. The arrest/fingerprint card (DCJS-2) is the source of information identifying the individual, the arrest charge(s), the arresting agency and the date of arrest. (A copy of this form is included as Attachment 1.) The arrest/fingerprint card is completed by the arresting agency and forwarded to DCJS where its contents are coded and computerized.

Court Disposition Data. Information regarding the various court actions from arraignment to final disposition is received from the Office of Court Administration (OCA). Information on cases heard by the New York City courts is forwarded "on-line" by the courts to OCA, where it is recorded, matched to the appropriate arrest data, electronically transmitted from OCA to DCJS, and posted to the CCH/OBTS system. Courts having

criminal jurisdiction outside New York City report disposition information to OCA via the mail-in Court Disposition Reporting form (OCA-540). (A copy is included as Attachment 2.) OCA manually processes this form, matches it to the appropriate arrest data and forwards the information to DCJS on computer tapes. These are used to update the CCH/OBTS database.[1] Reporting rates from the New York City courts (served by the automated reporting system) are higher than for the upstate counties.[2]

Corrections Data. For each convicted offender whose sentence specifies some degree of criminal justice system supervision, a history of correctional transactions is also maintained. DCJS updates the CCH/OBTS with offender-specific data gathered from the Division of Probation, the Department of Correctional Services and/or the Division of Parole. Correctional data are not analyzed in this report however, since relatively few offenders disposed in 1979 will have proceeded very far through the corrections subsystem.

ISS Data

Some cases are carried on the CCH/OBTS database showing an arrest but no final disposition. In some of these, no final disposition has actually taken place either because the offender has absconded or for other reasons. However, in many cases a disposition has occurred and its absence on the database is due to a failure of court agencies to report the data to DCJS. For those cases processed via indictment, it was possible to recover some of these missing dispositions by matching disposition data from the Indictment Statistical System with offender and arrest data from the CCH/OBTS system.

The Indictment Statistical System has been maintained by the Division of Criminal Justice Services since 1973. Its purpose is to supply useful

[1] Prior to 1977 New York City also utilized a "manual" reporting system similar to that currently in use elsewhere in the State.

[2] For 1979, approximately 90 percent of New York City dispositions are estimated to have been received by DCJS as compared to approximately 59 percent from the remaining counties of the State. A more detailed discussion of differential disposition reporting is contained in Appendix A.



and timely information on the processing of New York State indictments and felony prosecutions.[3] Data for this system are provided on monthly mail-in forms from each District Attorney in the State. A copy of this form (DCJS 1020) is included as Attachment 3.

ISS data are also transactional, but unlike OBTS, they track only felony prosecutions from the point of indictment through sentencing. Approximately 3,200 conviction, acquittal and dismissal dispositions were added to the CCH/OBTS database from the ISS in this way, and were added to the study population for this report.[4]

Study Population

The study analyzes a 1979 disposition "cohort" which consists of all adult felony arrest events which were disposed during calendar year 1979. (A cohort, in social science usage, is defined as a group of people "who experienced a common significant life event within a period of time from one to 10 years."[5] In this study the "significant life event" is the disposition of a felony arrest.) Cases disposed in 1979 for which no final disposition has been received by DCJS are not included in the cohort.

Under New York State Law, a disposition may be "sealed"[6] when there is a specific finding in favor of the defendant (e.g., dismissal, acquittal

[3] ISS data are presented in the quarterly series of reports issued by the Division of Criminal Justice Services entitled: New York State Felony Processing.

[4] The exact total was 3,195, including 532 from New York City, 1,206 from the counties of Erie, Monroe, Nassau, Onondaga, Suffolk and Westchester, and 1,457 from the remaining counties of the State. (The lower number from New York City reflects the better reporting of disposition data to the CCH/OBTS system from the City than from upstate counties). Eighty-two percent (82%) of the 3,195 were convictions.

[5] Norval D. Glenn, Cohort Analysis. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1981, page 8.

[6] The sealing provisions in New York State law are found in CPL 160.50, 160.55, 170.56, 210.46 and 725.15.

or failure to indict) or under other circumstances such as when there is a Youthful Offender finding. Sealing prevents the dissemination of the particular event as part of a criminal history record. For this study, sealed cases were reviewed to determine the underlying disposition; those that met the criteria for inclusion in the cohort (i.e., a 1979 disposition of an adult felony arrest) were included in the data file for analysis.

The data include only arrest events for which at least one charge was a felony offense. If an offender was arrested on multiple charges, only the charge with the potentially most severe penalty was selected for the analysis[7] (although the number of accompanying charges was recorded). Most arrests were for New York State Penal Law offenses, but the study population also includes some felony arrests defined by the Vehicle and Traffic Law, Tax Law, Public Health Law, local laws and other New York State laws. These constitute approximately 1.0 percent of the total felony arrests in the study population.

Although all the cases included in the study cohort were disposed in 1979, the years of arrest for these cases were distributed over thirteen years, from 1967 through 1979. In 63.3 percent of the cases statewide, both the arrest and the disposition occurred during 1979 (see Table 1).

The following arrest events were excluded from the analysis: arrest events involving people under age 16 at time of arrest;[8] all arrest events for which the most serious charge was a misdemeanor, violation or infraction; federal arrests occurring in New York State, and events missing vital information (place of arrest, arrest and disposition offense charges, and court disposition). Cases missing nonvital information (e.g., age) were included in the analysis, but were removed prior to calculations pertaining to the variable for which the information was missing. Cases

---

[7] See Appendix B for a detailed discussion of how cases were selected for the study.

[8] "Juvenile Offenders" as defined in Articles 10 and 30 of the Penal Law are therefore not included in the study even though some of these offenders may have been processed as "adults" under the jurisdiction of the criminal courts.



lacking information on the specific sentence imposed were included in the calculations and in the graphic presentations where they are shown in the sentence category "other."

## Unit of Count

The "arrest event" is the unit of count used in most of this report. An arrest event consists of all charges placed against an offender for a given arrest, although only the most serious charge is counted for the analysis (see Appendix B). The terms "case" and "arrest" are used interchangeably to refer to the arrest event in various narrative portions of the report.

The arrest event is considered the most appropriate unit of count in examining issues of offender processing. Each arrest event evokes some response from the justice system regardless of whether one offender is processed multiple times or multiple offenders are processed only once during the year. The same police response (e.g., apprehension, processing fingerprints, etc.) would be required whether ten separate arrests arose from offenses committed by a single offender or from single offenses committed by ten different offenders. This is also true of the responses of other segments of the system such as evaluation of charges by the prosecutor, setting bail and so forth.

A single individual is counted more than once if more than one case in which she/he was involved was disposed during 1979. In the study cohort of 106,220 arrest events, there were a total of 86,568 individual offenders. Of these offenders, 72,857 were counted in the cohort only once and 13,711 were counted two or more times.

The only portion of the report that is not based on the arrest event unit is the analysis of offender characteristics presented in Section IV, where the unit of count is the individual offender. Section IV examines certain legal and personal characteristics of the 86,568 offenders whose arrest events constitute the cohort. The offender unit of count is used in discussions of the personal characteristics of the offenders to avoid

overrepresenting characteristics of offenders who appear in the cohort more than once.

## Validity of the CCH/OBTS Data

The OBTS data file uses all cases reaching disposition in the year 1979. Unfortunately, the reporting of disposition information to DCJS is not complete for numerous reasons, including failure of courts to report dispositions to OCA, delays at OCA in processing manual forms coming from upstate counties, and inadequate matching information required to link dispositions with arrest events. This problem raises questions about the adequacy of the OBTS file to provide accurate information about the processing of felony arrest events through the criminal justice system. The issue is really one of how representative the disposition based OBTS data structure is of all felony arrest events that have in fact been disposed of in 1979. If nonreported dispositions were substantially different from those that were reported, the OBTS data would not present a valid picture of criminal justice processing in the State.

A brief analysis of the question of possible bias in the OBTS data is presented in Appendix A, where the OBTS data file is compared to an arrest-based file representing the population of all cases without regard to missing dispositions (i.e., how the data would look if in fact, all dispositions were reported).

This comparison shows that, in terms of demographic characteristics of offenders (i.e., age, sex and race), there appears to be no major difference between the two files, thus indicating that the OBTS file is representive of the larger universe of all felony arrests in New York State with regard to these characteristics. The nature of the offenses involved in the arrest events captured by the OBTS file also closely resemble those found in the larger arrest file both in terms of the distribution of offense classes and in the type of crime they represent. However, marked differences were found between the OBTS file and the arrest-based file across geographic regions. Arrest events from more urban counties had a



higher probability of being included in the OBTS file than would be expected on the basis of the arrest file. This is explained in part by the nature of the information systems used by the Office of Court Administration. The effect of this geographic bias is to overrepresent the characteristics of urban area cases in data presented for the State as a whole. Except for this caution, however, the OBTS file appears to represent adequately all New York State felony arrests.[9]

## Definitions

### Location

In this report, location refers to the region or county in which the court disposing of the case is located. The three regions discussed in the report are:

New York City. This designates the aggregation of New York City's five counties: New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and the Bronx. New York City is one of seven Metropolitan Planning Areas in the State.

Other Metropolitan Planning Areas (Other MPAs). The six other Metropolitan Planning Areas are the counties of Erie, Monroe, Nassau, Onondaga, Suffolk, and Westchester. The Metropolitan Planning Areas are areas of the State with similar population and crime patterns which have historically been grouped to facilitate planning and the distribution of federal funding resources.

Other Areas. This category includes the portion of New York State not included in New York City or the Other Metropolitan Planning Areas. It encompasses the upstate suburban and rural counties, including smaller cities such as Albany, Binghamton and Utica.

In portions of the analysis the Other MPAs and Other Areas are referred to in combination as "non-New York City" or "non-City" areas.

---

[9] The OBTS and arrest based data cannot be accurately compared with regard to dispositions and sentences. No statements can therefore be made concerning the validity of this particular information on the OBTS file.

Race/Ethnicity

Categories for race/ethnicity used in this report are Black, Hispanic, White and Other. The Other category is comprised of Asian and Pacific Islander, Native American, and all other races. For some analyses, the race/ethnicity categories are combined into white and nonwhite.

Hispanics were not distinguished as a separate group in the reporting of race/ethnicity data until mid-1978. Prior to that time, police officers were instructed to include Hispanics in the white group. Since most of the OBTS population was arrested after the adoption of the new reporting procedure, some data are available showing Hispanic ethnicity. However, Hispanics arrested prior to mid-1978 are underrepresented in the data relative to their true numbers since they were counted as whites.

Prior Record

For this report, prior record was evaluated in terms of both arrests and convictions which occurred before the first arrest that led to the offender's inclusion in the study cohort. In several analyses, prior arrest data are presented as a general summary of prior record. The seriousness of each offender's prior arrest and conviction history was ranked according to the following two scales:

| | Prior Arrests |
|---|---|
| Low Seriousness: | 1. none |
| | 2. no prior felony arrests (any number of misdemeanors) |
| | 3. one to three prior felony arrests (any number of misdemeanors) |
| High Seriousness: | 4. four or more prior felony arrests (any number of misdemeanors) |



| | Prior Convictions |
|---|---|
| Low Seriousness: | 1. none |
| | 2. no prior felony convictions (any number of misdemeanors) |
| High Seriousness: | 3. one or more prior felony convictions (any number of misdemeanors) |

Attempts

As already noted, no arrests in which a misdemeanor, violation or infraction was the most serious charge are included in the cohort. Under New York State law, the class of an attempted offense is generally one class lower than that of the completed crime. Exceptions are attempts at specified class A-I, A-II and A-III felonies. These retain their class A designation (see PL 110.05).[10] Since felonies are classified A through E, an attempted E felony would be charged as a class A misdemeanor; attempted E felonies are therefore not included in the cohort.

Type of Offense

In some portions of the analysis, specific arrest or disposition offenses are divided into four categories based on the article designation in the appropriate law. The four categories are: personal, property, drug, and other offenses. Personal offenses are homicide, assault, sex offenses, robbery, kidnapping, and coercion. Property offenses are burglary, larceny, arson, criminal mischief, criminal possession of stolen property, fraud, and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. Drug offenses are possession or sale of marijuana and controlled substances. All offenses not listed above are included in the "other" category.

---

[10] Class A-III offenses were eliminated from the Penal Law (and article 110) effective September 1, 1979.

Prosecution

In several of the presentations, cases not prosecuted are distinguished from those which are prosecuted. Those cases which the prosecutor has declined to prosecute are grouped under "prosecution declined". Cases which the grand jury failed to indict are grouped under "no true bill". The term not prosecuted is used to refer to the total of all cases in both the prosecution declined group and in the no true bill group.

Courts

For this study, the New York State courts have been divided into two groups: lower courts and upper courts. Lower courts include all District, City, Town and Village Courts, the New York City Criminal Court, as well as occasions in which a Supreme Court judge presides over a local criminal court, or a county judge presides over a local criminal court. Upper courts include the Supreme Court (New York City) and any County Court (outside of New York City).

Dispositions

Disposition alternatives include dismissal, acquittal, conviction, and "other". The conviction category is subdivided into three groups: cases convicted by verdict after trial, those convicted by a plea of guilty, and youthful offender (YO). The YO category is a separate group of cases which result in a youthful offender finding after a conviction by plea or verdict (see Criminal Procedure Law, Article 720). The method of conviction for YO cases (i.e., plea or verdict) is not available. Since over 80 percent of convictions in New York State in 1979 were the result of a plea of guilty, the thirty-three cases in which method of conviction is unknown have been included in the conviction by plea group. The category other consists of cases that do not fall into the first three categories, including those cases disposed by civil procedure, those disposed by being combined with another docketed case, and those abated by death of the defendant. As the distributions show, these dispositions were relatively rare.



An offender may be arrested for several different charges and each charge may receive a different disposition. When there are two or more types of dispositions for a single arrest event, only the most serious disposition is counted. The dispositions are ranked according to the following hierarchy:

| | |
|---|---|
| Most Serious: | Conviction |
| | Acquittal |
| | Dismissal |
| | Other |
| | No True Bill |
| Least Serious: | Prosecution Declined |

In cases where two or more charges receive the most serious disposition type, the more serious charge is selected. The data in this analysis thus reflect the most serious outcome to an offender resulting from a given arrest event. (A more detailed explanation of how cases were selected for the study is found in Appendix B.)

Sentences

The sentence recorded is the sentence for the most severe conviction offense. Nine categories of sentence are specified in this analysis: prison, jail, jail and probation, jail and fine, probation, fine, conditional discharge, unconditional discharge, and other. For certain presentations, sentences were aggregated as follows: jail and probation, jail and fine, and jail were collapsed into the category jail; fine, conditional discharge, unconditional discharge, and "other" were collapsed into the category unsupervised sentence.

The sentence of jail pertains to incarceration in a local facility for a period of up to one year; sentences to time already served prior to conviction are coded as jail sentences. The sentence of prison refers to incarceration in a state correctional institution for a period of one

year or more. Offenders may be sentenced to a term in state prison only upon conviction for a felony. No prison sentences may result from a lower court conviction since these courts do not have jurisdiction to dispose of felonies.

The category "other" includes all sentences not included in the categories listed above, such as cases abated by the death of the defendant or where a license was suspended or revoked. Those cases in which the offender was convicted but the sentence is unknown are also included in the "other" category, as are eight cases erroneously showing a prison sentence resulting from a lower court conviction.

### Missing Data

In some of the data presentations, the data do not sum to a population of 106,220 statewide or to the appropriate regional subtotal. This inconsistency is due to the exclusion of those cases with missing data.

### Magnitudes of Observed Relationships

Since this report studies a population of adult felony arrests disposed in 1979 and not a sample, tests of statistical significance are not employed in the analyses.[11] Percents and actual frequency counts are used to evaluate the magnitude of observed relationships. In evaluating relationships in the data, where a difference of 10 or more percent is observed, that difference is designated as a "substantial" one. Adoption of this 10 percent criterion is arbitrary, but follows a convention used in prior population-based studies of criminal justice processing.[12]

---

[11] For a discussion of the inappropriateness of using such tests with population data see Travis Hirschi and Hanan C. Selvin, Principles of Survey Analyses. New York: The Free Press, 1973, chapter 13.

[12] See, for example, Carl E. Pope, Sentencing of California Felony Offenders, Analytic Report 6, Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project, Albany, New York, Criminal Justice Research Center, 1975, page 16.

# II

# PROCESSING OF FELONY ARRESTS

This section presents an overview of the processing of New York State felony arrests and serves as a general introduction to the more detailed analyses which appear later in the report.

Data on the flow of cases through the New York State criminal justice system are presented in the form of "tree" diagrams and a summary narrative. Figures are presented for the State as a whole and for the three major regions: New York City, Other Metropolitan Planning Areas, and Other Areas of the State. For each region, and for the State as a whole, the processing of cases disposed in 1979 is compared to the processing of cases disposed in 1978.[13] Additional processing diagrams covering major subgroups of the 1979 study population are provided in Appendix C.

The data presented in this section (and in Appendix C) are event-based; that is, the unit of count is the arrest event. Any offender with multiple dispositions in 1979 is counted each time he or she was disposed. Therefore, these analyses overrepresent such offenders, and should not be considered descriptive of the population of offenders processed. (An analysis of offender characteristics is presented in Section IV.) As in other event-based analyses in this report, the terms "case" or "arrest" are used to refer to the individual arrest events being studied.

The following "Criminal Justice System Processing Summary" diagrams are presented in this section:

Figure 1: New York State - 1979 Dispositions
Figure 2: New York State - 1978 Dispositions
Figure 3: New York City - 1979 Dispositions

---

[13] Additional data on felony arrests disposed in 1978 may be found in the report: New York State Criminal Justice Processing: Felony Offenders Disposed in 1978, March 1, 1981, Statistical Analysis Center, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Figure 4: New York City - 1978 Dispositions
Figure 5: Other Metropolitan Planning Areas - 1979 Dispositions
Figure 6: Other Metropolitan Planning Areas - 1978 Dispositions
Figure 7: Other Areas - 1979 Dispositions
Figure 8: Other Areas - 1978 Dispositions

The additional diagrams presented in Appendix C depict the processing of more specific categories of arrest events disposed in 1979. For those more detailed analyses, arrest events have been categorized as follows: by the class of the most serious charge at arrest; by offense type (personal, property, drug, other) of the most serious charge at arrest; and by the age, sex, and race of the offender who was arrested and charged. For New York State as a whole, the Appendix includes separate processing diagrams for each offense class, offense type, sex, race, and age group. In addition, separate diagrams are presented for each offense class and each offense type within region.

The diagrams presented in this section are supplemented by a brief narrative that highlights regional differences in the processing of felony arrests, and compares the processing of felony arrests disposed in 1979 with those disposed in 1978.

## Highlights of Regional and Historical Trends[14]

### Arrests

* The number of arrest events disposed (and reported to DCJS) increased in all regions from 1978 to 1979.

* Non-New York City regions accounted for a greater proportion of all cases in 1979 than in 1978. Despite this, the New York City arrests continue to comprise the vast majority of the total arrests statewide, and therefore the New York State figures mirror those for the City.

[14]Numerical comparisons presented in this section are differences in the raw percentages of cases processed along comparable branches for the two years; they are not the percent change between the two years.



### Prosecution

* Statewide, the proportion of cases prosecuted changed very little from 1978. The highest rate of prosecution continues to be among cases from the Other Areas.[15]

### Lower Court Processing

* Among the three regions, New York City processed the highest proportion of felony arrest cases through the lower courts and Other Areas the lowest. This proportion showed a substantial decline from 1978 in the Other Areas, whereas in New York City it increased slightly.

* Dismissals accounted for a higher proportion of lower court actions in New York City than in either of the other regions, with Other Areas showing the lowest proportion. The proportion of dismissals among lower court dispositions in New York City increased more than six percentage points since 1978.

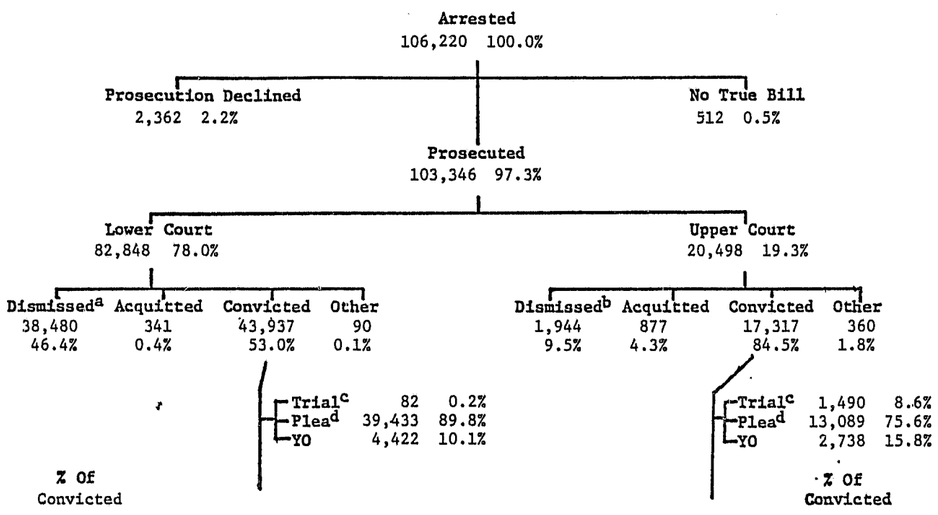
* The proportion of lower court convictions (conviction rate) was highest among cases from Other Areas and lowest for New York City cases. Conviction rates increased from 1978 in the Other MPAs but decreased in New York City.

* Trial cases (convictions by verdict plus acquittals) were rare in the lower courts of all regions. More than ninety percent (90%) of New York City lower court convictions were obtained by plea, the highest of the three regions.[16]

[15]For a discussion of the validity of these data, see Appendix A.

[16]Pertains to cases where method of conviction is known. Comparable data for 1978 are not available.

Figure 1
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | Prison | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 8,154 | 47.1% |
| 30.3% | 13,314 | Jail | 1,791 | 10.3% |
| 1.3% | 590 | Jail and Probation | 987 | 5.7% |
| 0.1% | 53 | Jail and Fine | 49 | 0.3% |
| 15.8% | 6,925 | Probation | 4,957 | 28.6% |
| 21.3% | 9,368 | Fine | 334 | 1.9% |
| 26.3% | 11,539 | Conditional Discharge | 549 | 3.2% |
| 2.2% | 968 | Unconditional Discharge | 74 | 0.4% |
| 2.7% | 1,180 | Other[e] | 422 | 2.4% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

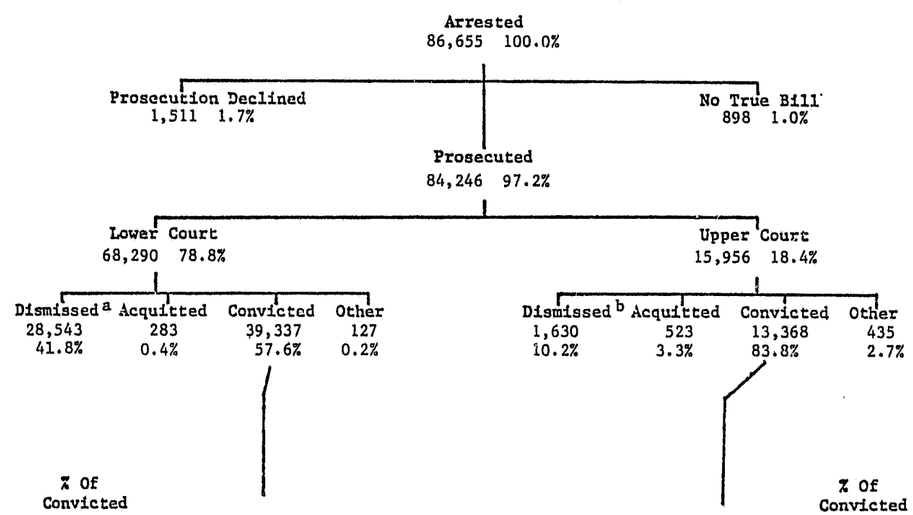
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 3 cases in the Lower Court and 30 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 881cases convicted in the Lower Court and 234 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 8 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure 2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
1978 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | Prison | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 5,673 | 42.4% |
| 33.7% | 13,243 | Jail | 2,299 | 17.2% |
| 1.0% | 390 | Jail and Probation | 457 | 3.4% |
| 0.1% | 26 | Jail and Fine | 28 | 0.2% |
| 14.5% | 5,691 | Probation | 3,850 | 28.8% |
| 22.7% | 8,925 | Fine | 317 | 2.4% |
| 26.0% | 10,239 | Conditional Discharge | 424 | 3.2% |
| 1.5% | 607 | Unconditional Discharge | 74 | 0.6% |
| 0.5% | 216 | Other[c] | 246 | 1.8% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Courts.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Courts.

[c]Includes 424 cases for which sentence information is unavailable, and 31 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure 3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
1979 Dispositions

**Arrested**
80,986 100.0%

**Prosecution Declined**
2,346 2.9%

**No True Bill**
341 0.4%

**Prosecuted**
78,299 96.7%

**Lower Court**
65,409 80.8%

| Dismissed[a] | Acquitted | Convicted | Other |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31,307 | 300 | 33,757 | 45 |
| 47.9% | 0.5% | 51.6% | 0.1% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Trial[c] | 44 | 0.1% |
| Plea[d] | 31,351 | 92.9% |
| YO | 2,362 | 7.0% |

**Upper Court**
12,890 15.9%

| Dismissed[b] | Acquitted | Convicted | Other |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,424 | 643 | 10,558 | 265 |
| 11.0% | 5.0% | 81.9% | 2.1% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Trial[c] | 1,044 | 9.9% |
| Plea[d] | 8,318 | 78.8% |
| YO | 1,196 | 11.3% |

| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 5,858 | 55.5% |
| 33.6% | 11,335 | Jail | 1,087 | 10.3% |
| 0.6% | 202 | Jail and Probation | 285 | 2.7% |
| <0.1% | 12 | Jail and Fine | 41 | 0.4% |
| 12.9% | 4,349 | Probation | 2,583 | 24.5% |
| 21.2% | 7,168 | Fine | 217 | 2.1% |
| 28.6% | 9,665 | Conditional Discharge | 259 | 2.5% |
| 2.2% | 759 | Unconditional Discharge | 48 | 0.5% |
| 0.8% | 267 | Other[e] | 180 | 1.7% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 2 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 224 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 40 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 6 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure 4
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
1978 Dispositions

**Arrested**
70,784 100.0%

**Prosecution Declined**
1,505 2.1%

**No True Bill**
607 0.9%

**Prosecuted**
68,672 97.0%

**Lower Court**
56,180 79.4%

| Dismissed[a] | Acquitted | Convicted | Other |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23,220 | 235 | 32,646 | 79 |
| 41.3% | 0.4% | 58.1% | 0.1% |

**Upper Court**
12,492 17.6%

| Dismissed[b] | Acquitted | Convicted | Other |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,377 | 476 | 10,277 | 362 |
| 11.0% | 3.8% | 82.3% | 2.3% |

| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 4,949 | 48.2% |
| 35.3% | 11,519 | Jail | 1,636 | 15.9% |
| 0.7% | 243 | Jail and Probation | 253 | 2.5% |
| 0.1% | 6 | Jail and Fine | 23 | 0.2% |
| 12.5% | 4,902 | Probation | 2,660 | 25.9% |
| 22.4% | 7,321 | Fine | 232 | 2.3% |
| 27.4% | 8,952 | Conditional Discharge | 289 | 2.8% |
| 1.4% | 448 | Unconditional Discharge | 62 | 0.6% |
| 0.2% | 65 | Other[c] | 173 | 1.7% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Includes 222 cases for which sentence information is unavailable, and 10 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure 5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Metropolitan Planning Areas
1979 Dispositions

Arrested
15,600 100.0%

Prosecution Declined
11 0.1%

No True Bill
154 1.0%

Prosecuted
15,435 98.9%

Lower Court
11,201 71.8%

Upper Court
4,234 27.1%

| Lower Court | | | | Upper Court | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dismissed[a] | Acquitted | Convicted | Other | Dismissed[b] | Acquitted | Convicted | Other |
| 5,023 | 31 | 6,131 | 16 | 285 | 169 | 3,741 | 39 |
| 44.8% | 0.3% | 54.7% | 0.1% | 6.7% | 4.0% | 88.4% | 0.9% |

Lower Court Convicted:
- Trial[c] 22 0.4%
- Plea[d] 4,832 78.8%
- YO 1,277 20.8%

Upper Court Convicted:
- Trial[c] 303 8.1%
- Plea[d] 2,734 73.1%
- YO 704 18.8%

| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 1,430 | 38.2% |
| 16.9% | 1,038 | Jail | 372 | 9.9% |
| 3.5% | 212 | Jail and Probation | 417 | 11.1% |
| 0.2% | 10 | Jail and Fine | 3 | 0.1% |
| 28.7% | 1,758 | Probation | 1,198 | 32.0% |
| 19.6% | 1,199 | Fine | 51 | 1.4% |
| 18.9% | 1,158 | Conditional Discharge | 107 | 2.9% |
| 2.8% | 169 | Unconditional Discharge | 13 | 0.3% |
| 9.6% | 587 | Other[e] | 150 | 4.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 1 cases in the Lower Court and 12 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 359 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 123 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 2 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure 6
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Metropolitan Planning Areas
1978 Dispositions

Arrested
10,070 100.0%

Prosecution Declined
3 <0.1%

No True Bill
272 2.7%

Prosecuted
9,795 97.3%

Lower Court
7,650 76.0%

Upper Court
2,145 21.3%

| Lower Court | | | | Upper Court | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dismissed[a] | Acquitted | Convicted | Other | Dismissed[b] | Acquitted | Convicted | Other |
| 3,800 | 38 | 3,794 | 18 | 164 | 26 | 1,908 | 47 |
| 49.7% | 0.5% | 49.6% | 0.2% | 7.6% | 1.2% | 89.0% | 2.2% |

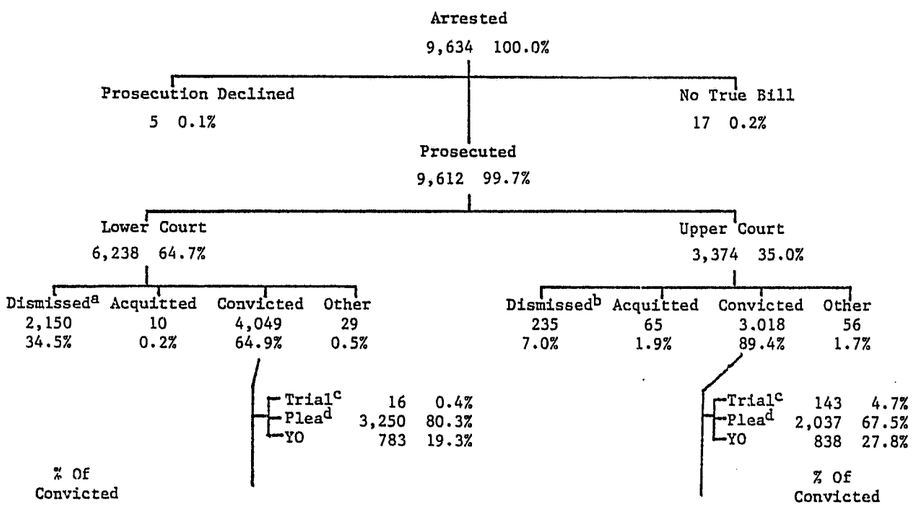
| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 493 | 25.8% |
| 25.5% | 969 | Jail | 418 | 21.9% |
| 1.8% | 69 | Jail and Probation | 139 | 7.3% |
| 0.3% | 12 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.1% |
| 29.2% | 1,106 | Probation | 692 | 36.3% |
| 19.7% | 748 | Fine | 55 | 2.9% |
| 18.1% | 686 | Conditional Discharge | 54 | 2.8% |
| 2.8% | 105 | Unconditional Discharge | 9 | 0.5% |
| 2.6% | 99 | Other[c] | 47 | 2.5% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Includes 136 cases for which sentence information is unavailable, and 10 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure 7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 866 | 28.7% |
| 23.2% | 941 | Jail | 332 | 11.0% |
| 4.3% | 176 | Jail and Probation | 285 | 9.4% |
| 0.8% | 31 | Jail and Fine | 5 | 0.2% |
| 20.2% | 818 | Probation | 1,176 | 39.0% |
| 24.7% | 1,001 | Fine | 66 | 2.2% |
| 17.7% | 716 | Conditional Discharge | 183 | 6.1% |
| 1.0% | 40 | Unconditional Discharge | 13 | 0.4% |
| 8.1% | 326 | Other[e] | 92 | 3.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

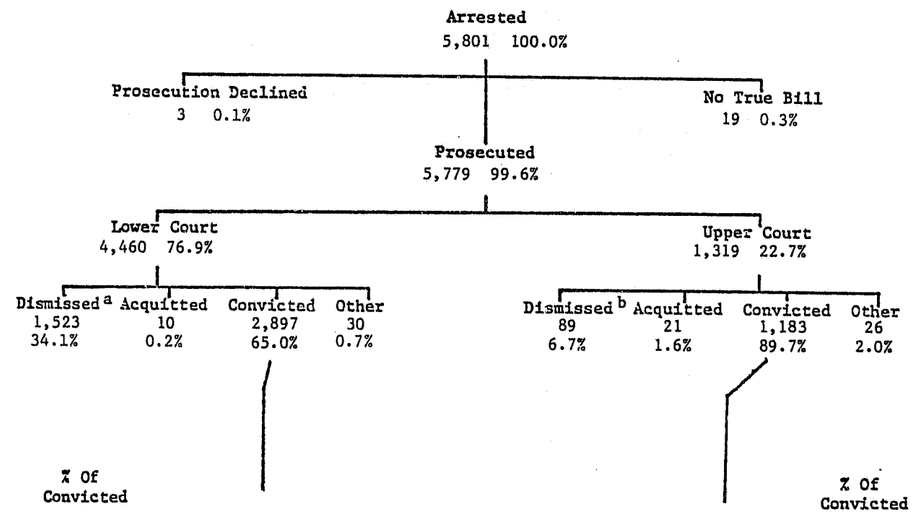
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 18 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 298 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 71 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure 8
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
1978 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 231 | 19.5% |
| 26.1% | 755 | Jail | 245 | 20.7% |
| 2.7% | 78 | Jail and Probation | 65 | 5.5% |
| 0.3% | 8 | Jail and Fine | 4 | 0.3% |
| 17.0% | 493 | Probation | 498 | 42.1% |
| 29.5% | 856 | Fine | 30 | 2.5% |
| 20.7% | 601 | Conditional Discharge | 81 | 6.8% |
| 1.9% | 54 | Unconditional Discharge | 3 | 0.3% |
| 1.8% | 52 | Other[c] | 26 | 2.2% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Includes 66 cases for which sentence information is unavailable, and 11 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

* The percentage of lower court convictions resulting in youthful offender status was substantially lower in New York City than in the other two regions of the State.[17]

* Among cases convicted in the lower courts in 1979:

  - New York City relied much more heavily on incarcerative (i.e., jail) sentences than did non-City regions. The proportion of New York City convictions receiving jail sentences was almost twice as great as for the Other MPAs. The proportion sentenced to jail declined in all regions from 1978 to 1979. The decline was greatest in the Other MPAs.[18]

  - Probation was much more heavily utilized in the non-City regions than in New York City.

  - All regions utilized fines to a generally similar degree in lower courts (20-25% of convictions).

  - The use of the conditional discharge sentence in lower courts was much more prevalent in New York City than it was in the other two regions of the State.

  - Where split sentences were utilized for lower court convictions, they were most likely to be sentences combining jail and probation rather than jail and fine. Split sentences of any type were extremely rare in New York City. The proportion of lower court convictions receiving jail and probation split sentences increased from 1978 in both non-City regions, and almost doubled in the Other MPAs.

---

[17] Comparable data for 1978 are not available.

[18] Excludes split sentences of jail and probation and jail and fine.



Upper Court Processing

* There was considerable variation among the three regions in the proportion of felony arrests processed through the upper courts. Cases from Other Areas were more than twice as likely to be disposed in these courts than were cases from New York City.

* The proportion of upper court dispositions increased in the non-New York City regions from 1978 to 1979, with the greatest increase occurring in Other Areas.

* The rate of dismissal in upper courts was substantially lower than for lower courts. This suggests that the "stronger" felony arrest cases were retained for upper court processing. Among the regions, dismissal rates were highest in New York City and lowest in the Other MPAs.

* Conviction rates in the upper courts were considerably higher than for lower courts among all regions, again suggesting that the stronger cases are channeled to these courts. The highest conviction rate in the upper courts was in Other Areas and the lowest was in New York City.

* Although the vast majority of upper court convictions were obtained by plea, the proportion of pleas was generally lower than in the lower courts.[19] Among the three regions, New York City showed the highest proportion of convictions by plea in both upper and lower courts.[20]

---

[19] For cases where method of conviction is known.

[20] See footnote 17, above.

* Trials (i.e., acquittals plus convictions by verdict)[21] were more common in upper courts than in lower courts, and more common in New York City than in either of the other regions.[22]

* The proportion of upper court convictions afforded youthful offender status was almost six percentage points higher than for the lower courts. These dispositions were most common in the Other Areas and least common in New York City.[23]

* Among cases convicted in the upper courts in 1979:

  - Almost one-half were sentenced to state prison. New York City showed heaviest use of this form of incarceration. Other Areas were least likely to impose prison sentences. In 1979 the overall utilization of state prison sentences was higher than for 1978. Substantial increases from 1978 can be seen in the proportion of upper court convictions sentenced to prison from the non-New York City regions.

  - Jail sentences were imposed in about 10 percent of all upper court convictions in all regions of the State.[24] "Straight" jail sentences were imposed less frequently in 1979 than in 1978. However, split sentences, particularly jail and probation, were imposed more frequently. This increase is observed primarily outside of New York City.

  - Probation was the most common form of nonincarcerative sentence from upper courts, and was more heavily utilized in the non-City regions than in New York City. In Other Areas

[21] See footnote 19, above.

[22] See footnote 17, above.

[23] See footnote 17, above.

[24] Excluding split sentences of jail and probation and jail and fine.



probation was more common than any other form of sentence in the upper courts. Overall, the use of probation declined in the non-City areas from 1978 to 1979.

  - Unsupervised sentences (i.e., fine and discharges) were rarely employed in the upper courts.

## Summary

It is clear from reviewing these data that New York City criminal justice processing differed markedly from processing in the other two regions of the State in 1979. These differences were most pronounced in comparisons between New York City and the less urbanized Other Areas.

In New York City, proportionately more felony arrest cases were processed through the lower courts than in the other regions. Additionally, conviction rates were lower and more convictions were obtained by plea in New York City (in both upper and lower courts). Nevertheless, New York City made much greater use of incarcerative penalties for convicted offenders than did the non-City regions. Among nonincarcerative sentences, probation was less likely to be used in New York City than elsewhere in the State.

These patterns may be accounted for both by qualitative differences in the New York City cases, and the need to process efficiently an extremely high volume of cases. Some of the qualitative differences between City and non-City cases are examined in analyses appearing in subsequent sections of this report. However, from this analysis of processing patterns, it would appear that in New York City the justice system was more likely to accept pleas to lesser offenses. This would explain the greater reliance on the lower courts to process offenders, and the greater use of pleas as the mechanism of conviction. Nevertheless, New York City judges appeared to compensate for this qualitative reduction by imposing harsher sentences upon those convicted. Conditional discharges were imposed as the primary nonincarcerative penalty in the lower courts

in the City, possibly to avoid additional supervision burdens upon an already overloaded probation subsystem.[25]

In all regions, the use of state prison incarceration increased between 1978 and 1979 and this is consistent with the increased overcrowding experienced in these institutions. A general decline in the use of jail is noted in sentences from lower courts, most notably in the Other MPAs. At the same time, the use of split jail and probation sentences in this region increased markedly, particularly in sentences from upper courts. These findings would be consistent with attempts by judges in the Other MPAs to respond to the problem of jail overcrowding by altering sentencing practices.[26]

---

[25] Additional data and research are needed to address these issues more conclusively.

[26] Additional data and research are needed to determine, for example, whether such split sentences are being employed with this intention and whether those offenders receiving split sentences are those who would otherwise have received longer "straight" terms in jail were it not for the overcrowding.

# III

# CHARACTERISTICS OF ARRESTS

From a systems analytic perspective, arrests and offenders may be considered the "raw materials" which the criminal justice system processes; they are the inputs to which the system responds. Regional differences in processing, some of which were noted in the preceding section, may be a function of different inputs to the system.

As part of the examination of processing differences, this section focusses on the characteristics of the arrest event inputs. Several parameters are examined: the year the arrest took place, the type and seriousness of the most serious charge,[27] the total number of crimes charged in the arrest event and whether the most serious arrest charge was for an attempted or a completed crime. Section IV, following, will continue the investigation of differential processing by analyzing characteristics of offenders across the three regions of the State.

As was the case for the processing overview in Section II, this analysis utilizes the arrest event as the unit of count.

## Year of Arrest

Although all the cases in the study were disposed in 1979, the years of arrest for these cases span a thirteen year period, from 1967 through 1979. Delays between arrest and disposition appearing in the data may be the result of: (1) offenders who escaped from custody before their cases reached final disposition; (2) cases whose final

---

[27] Where an offender is charged with several offenses in the same arrest event, only the characteristics of the most serious offense charged are considered in analyses of the type and seriousness of the arrest. See Appendix B.

disposition was deferred as a result of an appeal, or; (3) problems in reporting data to the CCH/OBTS.

Table 1 shows that almost two-thirds of all cases disposed in 1979 had been arrested in that same year, and that only about six percent of cases resulted from arrests occurring prior to 1978 (i.e., 1977 or earlier). Other MPAs showed a lower proportion of 1979 arrests than did the other two regions, but a higher proportion of 1978 arrests. Among arrests occurring prior to 1978 but not disposed until 1979, New York City and the Other MPAs showed a higher percentage (6.6 percent and 6.1 percent respectively) than did Other Areas (2.6 percent).

## Type of Offense

Figure 9 shows that among the felony arrest events disposed in 1979, property offenses were the most numerous, accounting for appoximately 45 percent of the total. Property offenses comprised about 42 percent of the New York City arrests and over one-half of the arrests in each of the non-New York City regions. Offenses against persons were the second most common offense type in each of the regions. A substantially higher proportion of New York City arrests were for personal offenses (37.5 percent) than was the case in the Other MPAs (26.6 percent) or in the Other Areas (20.9 percent).

Drug offenses accounted for less than 10 percent of all arrests, statewide. Again, New York City showed a larger proportion of these offenses among its arrests than did the other two regions.

## Class of Offense

The vast majority of the arrests in the study cohort were for the least serious (i.e., class D and E) felony classes. Statewide, almost one-half were for class D offenses and an additional 23 percent were for class E offenses. Class D offenses comprised more than 50 percent of arrests in each of the two non-New York City regions.

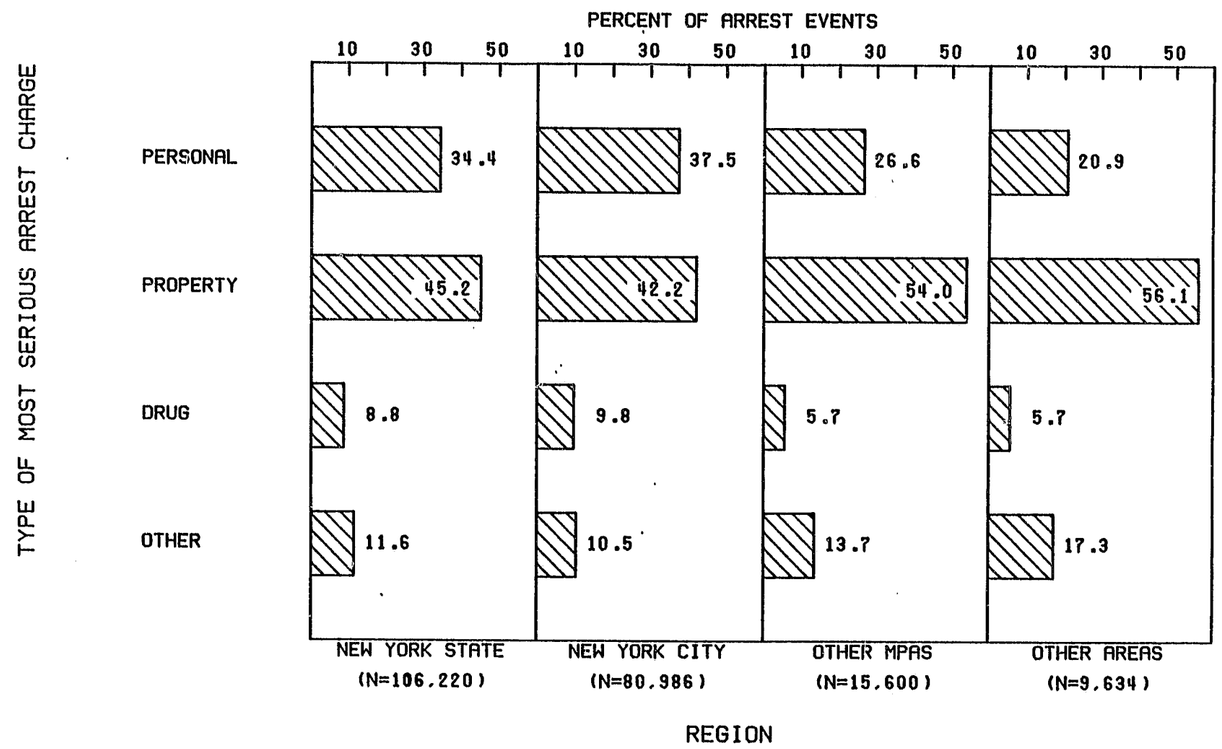
Table 1

Arrest Events Disposed in 1979 by Year of Arrest and Region
Number, Percent and Cumulative Percent

| Year of Arrest | Region: New York State N | % | cum % | New York City N | % | cum % | Other MPA's N | % | cum % | Other Areas N | % | cum % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 67,219 | 63.3 | 63.3 | 52,385 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 8,541 | 54.8 | 54.8 | 6,293 | 65.3 | 65.3 |
| 1978 | 32,487 | 30.6 | 93.9 | 23,291 | 28.8 | 93.4 | 6,107 | 39.1 | 93.9 | 3,089 | 32.1 | 97.4 |
| 1977 | 4,062 | 3.8 | 97.7 | 3,058 | 3.8 | 97.2 | 804 | 5.2 | 99.1 | 200 | 2.1 | 97.5 |
| 1976 | 1,081 | 1.0 | 98.7 | 966 | 1.2 | 98.4 | 89 | 0.6 | 99.6[a] | 26 | 0.3 | 99.7[a] |
| 1975 | 489 | 0.5 | 99.2 | 459 | 0.6 | 99.0 | 21 | 0.1 | 99.8 | 9 | 0.1 | 99.8 |
| 1974 | 323 | 0.3 | 99.5 | 300 | 0.4 | 99.3[a] | 18 | 0.1 | 99.9 | 5 | 0.1 | 99.9 |
| 1973 | 173 | 0.2 | 99.6[a] | 162 | 0.2 | 99.5 | 6 | <0.1 | 99.9 | 5 | 0.1 | 99.9 |
| 1972 | 137 | 0.1 | 99.8 | 132 | 0.2 | 99.7 | 2 | <0.1 | 99.9 | 3 | <0.1 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 116 | 0.1 | 99.9 | 109 | 0.1 | 99.8 | 6 | <0.1 | 100.0 | 1 | <0.1 | 100.0 |
| 1970 | 85 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 81 | 0.1 | 99.9 | 4 | <0.1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 1969 | 29 | <0.1 | 100.0 | 27 | <0.1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2 | <0.1 | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 14 | <0.1 | 100.0 | 12 | <0.1 | 100.0 | 1 | <0.1 | 100.0 | 1 | <0.1 | 100.0 |
| 1967 | 5 | <0.1 | 100.0 | 4 | <0.1 | 100.0 | 1 | <0.1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL | 106,220 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 80,986 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 15,600 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 9,634 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[a]Details do not add to total due to rounding.

FIGURE 9
TYPE OF MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
BY REGION




SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE A-5.

Class A offenses (the most serious offense class) constituted less than four percent (4 percent) of all arrests statewide; classes B and C accounted for about 10 percent and 15 percent of the statewide arrests respectively. The distribution of the class of arrest offenses by region is displayed in Figure 10.

Table 2 presents the breakdown of offense types within classes for New York State.[28] Class A offenses were predominately drug or personal crimes (homicide or kidnapping), with drug offenses by far the most prevalent in this class. Very few class A arrests were for property crimes (arson).[29]

Table 2

Type of Offense by Class of Offense:
Most Serious Charge in Arrest Event
New York State

| Class of Offense | Total | Type of Offense | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Personal | Property | Drug | Other |
| A | 100.0% (4,174) | 23.3% (971) | 0.4% (15) | 76.3% (3,184) | 0.1% (4)[a] |
| B | 100.0% (10,817) | 84.3% (9,118) | 11.1% (1,204) | 2.9% (312) | 1.7% (183) |
| C | 100.0% (15,652) | 51.7% (8,093) | 27.0% (4,228) | 12.1% (1,897) | 9.2% (1,434) |
| D | 100.0% (50,828) | 33.3% (17,020) | 46.4% (23,602) | 6.2% (3,145) | 13.9% (7,061) |
| E | 100.0% (24,749) | 5.3% (1,305) | 76.8% (18,995) | 3.5% (857) | 14.5% (3,592) |

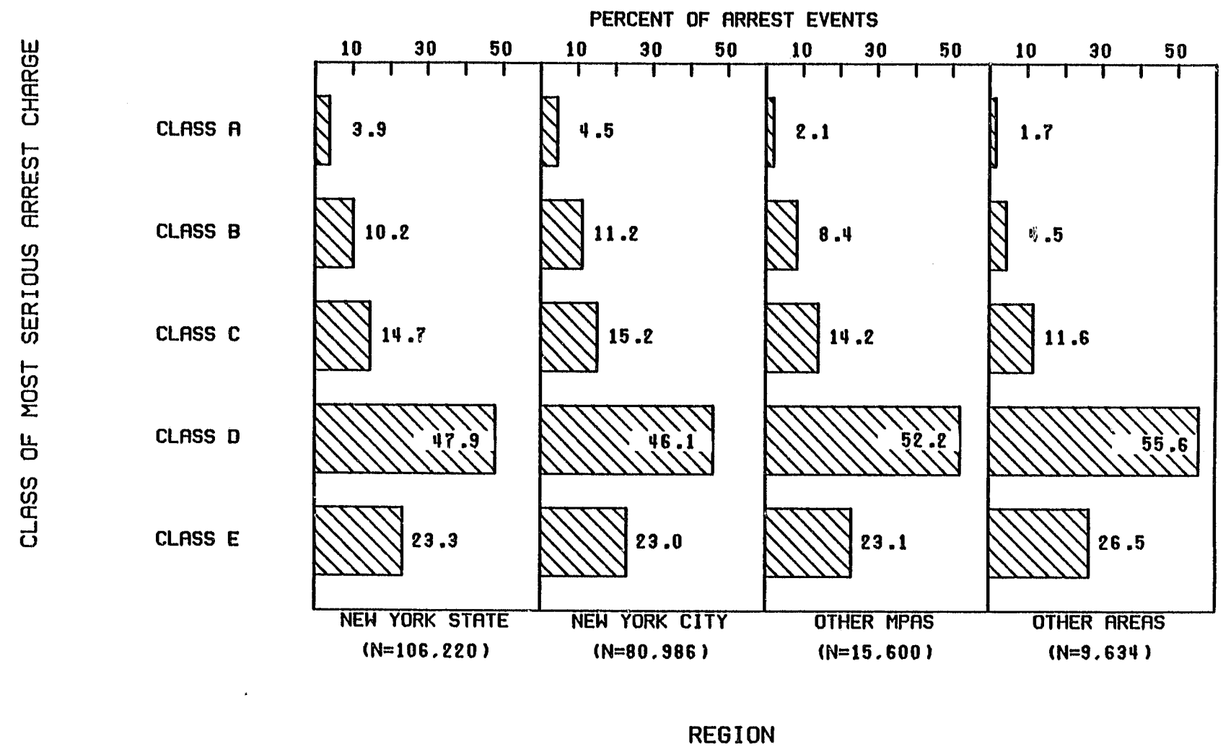
[a]Four Class A cases were missing data on offense type.

---

[28]Similar presentations for each of the regions are in Appendix E, tables E-1a, -1b and -1c. The regional distributions are generally similar to those for the State as a whole.

[29]Four class A cases lacked data on the specific offense type and were coded in the "other" category.

FIGURE 10
CLASS OF MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE
BY REGION




SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE A-6.

Personal offenses predominated among class B and C arrests, accounting for over 84 percent of the class B and almost 52 percent of the class C arrests. In addition, more than one-third of class D arrests were for personal crimes. Property crimes were most prevalent among the lower (D and E) offense classes, comprising more than three-fourths of all class E arrests.

## Attempts

Only 7.3 percent of the arrest offenses in the study cohort were attempts governed under Penal Law Article 110. The vast majority of these (almost 92 percent) were cases from New York City. In all regions, the largest group of these offenses in the study cohort were attempts at class D felonies (i.e., resulting in a class E attempt offense).[30] In New York City most of the attempts were attempts at personal crimes; in the other two regions most were attempts at property crimes.

Figures 11 and 12 show the regional distributions of attempts by type and class of the offense.

## Number of Charges at Arrest

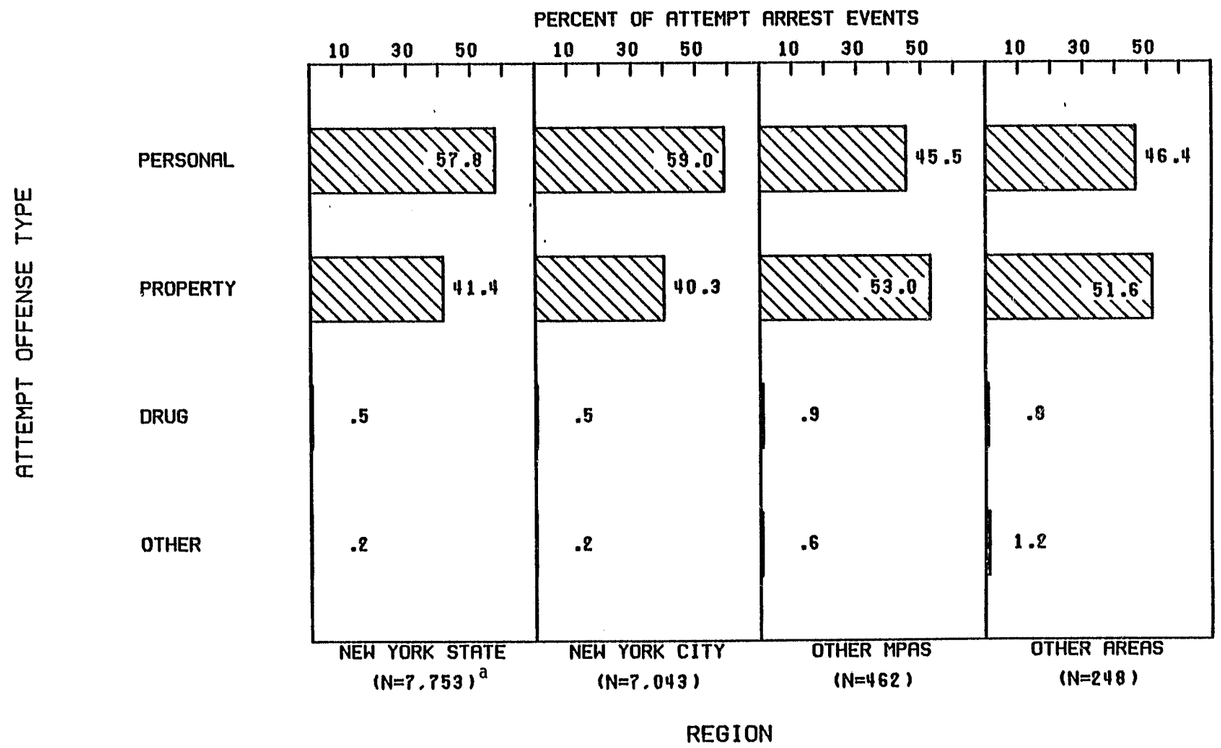
As noted earlier, where an arrest event included more than one charge, only the most serious felony charge was considered in selecting cases for this study. Some arrest events in the study cohort contain accompanying misdemeanor and felony charges while others do not. In this section, arrest events are characterized on the basis of whether such additional charges are present or not.

Table 3 shows the regional distributions of arrest events containing only a single charge and those containing at least one other offense.

---

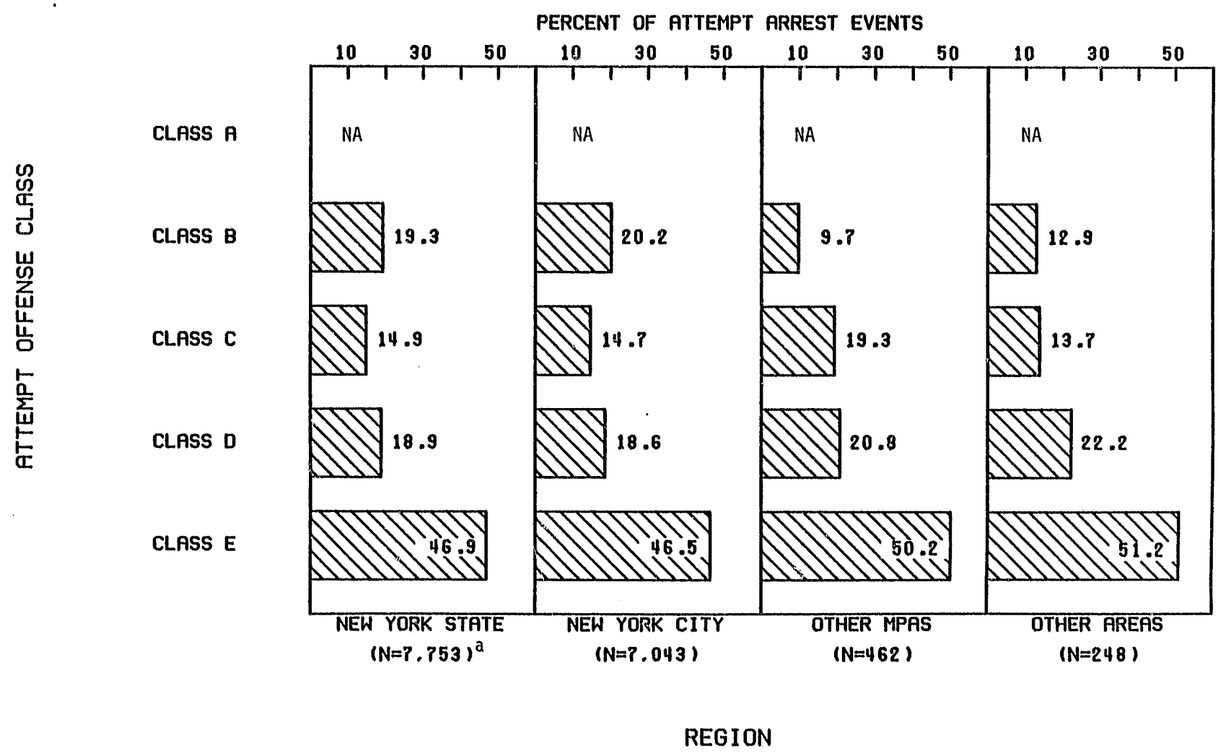
[30] Note that attempts at class E felonies are misdemeanors and are not included in the OBTS data.

FIGURE 11
ATTEMPT OFFENSES:
MOST SERIOUS CHARGE AT ARREST
ATTEMPT OFFENSE TYPE BY REGION




[a]NUMBER OF ATTEMPT OFFENSES (MOST SERIOUS CHARGE WAS AN ATTEMPT).
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE E-2.

FIGURE 12
ATTEMPT OFFENSES:
MOST SERIOUS CHARGE AT ARREST
ATTEMPT OFFENSE CLASS BY REGION




[a]NUMBER OF ATTEMPT OFFENSES (MOST SERIOUS CHARGE WAS AN ATTEMPT).
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE E-3.

Table 3

Single and Multiple Charge
Arrest Events by Region

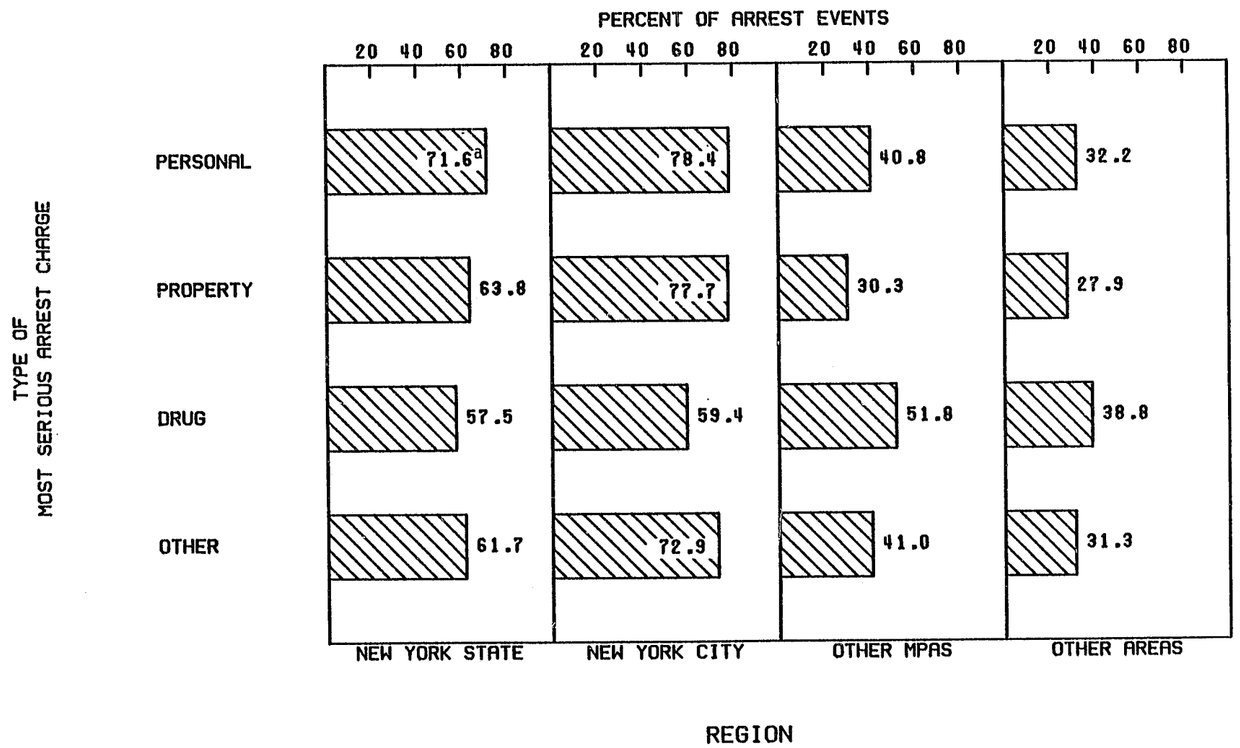
| Region | Total | Type of Arrest Event | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Single Charge Events | Multiple Charge Events |
| New York City | 100.0% (80,986) | 24.3% (19,697) | 75.7% (61,289) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (15,600) | 64.2% (10,019) | 35.8% (5,581) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (9,634) | 70.0% (6,744) | 30.0% (2,890) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (106,220) | 34.3% (36,460) | 65.7% (69,760) |

These data clearly show that New York City felony arrests were far more likely to consist of multiple charges than were arrests in either of the other two regions of the State.

Figure 13 shows that, while the proportion of multiple charge events was uniformly higher in New York City across all offense types, the magnitude of the inter-region difference was lower for drug offenses than for the remaining types. Arrests for personal crimes were most likely to have accompanying charges in New York City. In the other two regions, drug arrest events were most likely to have multiple charges. With regard to class (Figure 14) New York City showed the highest percentages of multiple charge arrests for all classes except class A, in which the Other MPAs had the highest percentage. In New York City, class B arrests were most likely to be accompanied by other charges; in the two non-City regions class A arrests were most likely to be multiple charge events.

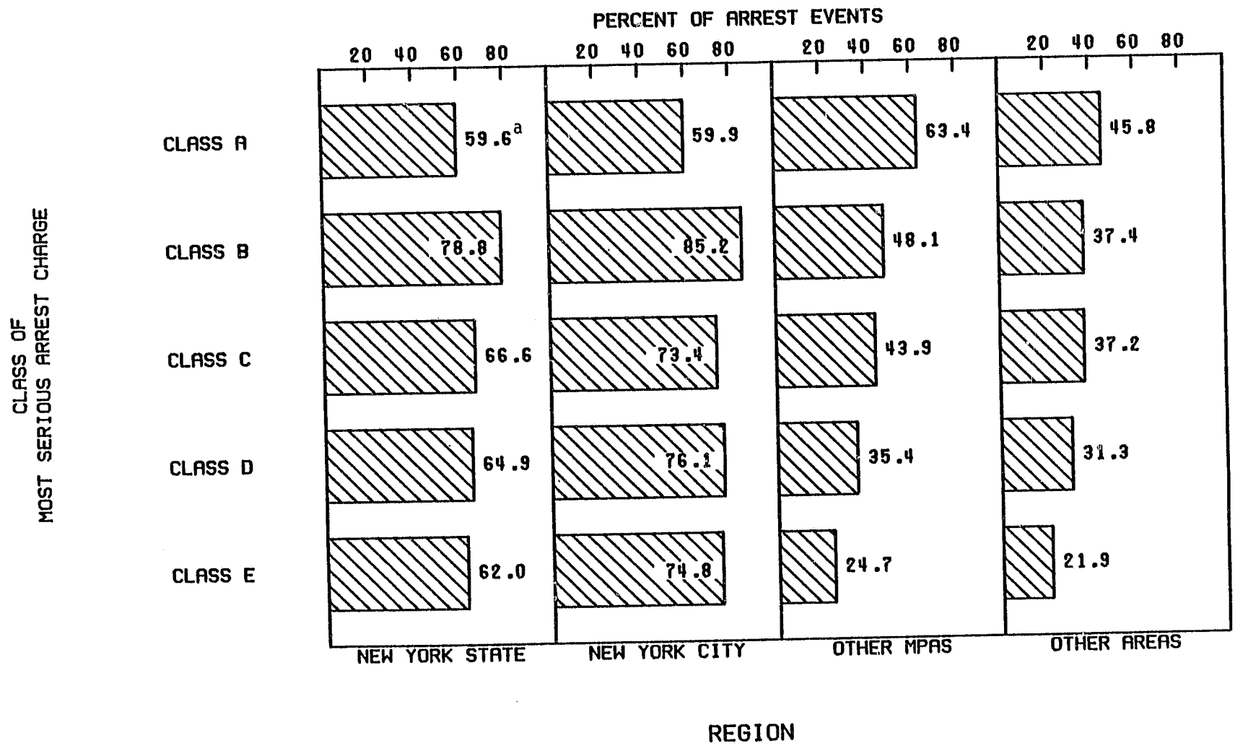
Within the subgroup of arrests consisting <u>only</u> of multiple charges, regional differences can also be noted. Figure 15 displays the

FIGURE 13
PERCENT OF ARREST EVENTS
CONTAINING MULTIPLE CHARGES:
TYPE OF MOST SERIOUS CHARGE BY REGION




[a]PERCENT OF MULTIPLE CHARGE ARREST EVENTS WITHIN SPECIFIED TYPE AND REGION.
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES A-5 AND E-4.

FIGURE 14
PERCENT OF ARREST EVENTS
CONTAINING MULTIPLE CHARGES:
CLASS OF MOST SERIOUS CHARGE BY REGION




[a]PERCENT OF MULTIPLE CHARGE ARREST EVENTS WITHIN SPECIFIED CLASS AND REGION.
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES A-6 AND E-5.

composition of multiple charge events by region. Multiple charge events were divided into the following categories: those where the accompanying charges were only misdemeanors; those with one additional felony and those with two or more additional felonies.[31] (The latter two groups are further subdivided into cases with no misdemeanors and with one or more misdemeanors.)

In all regions, where arrest events involved multiple charges, the other charges were likely to be misdemeanors. The proportions of arrest events containing one additional felony or two or more additional felonies were generally similar across regions. However, in New York City a single additional felony was more likely to be accompanied by additional misdemeanors than elsewhere in the State. A similar, though less pronounced, pattern exists where the arrest event contained two or more additional felony charges. Regional differences in the overall pattern of multiple charging were primarily due to the prevalence in New York City of added misdemeanor charges in cases where there is at least one additional felony.

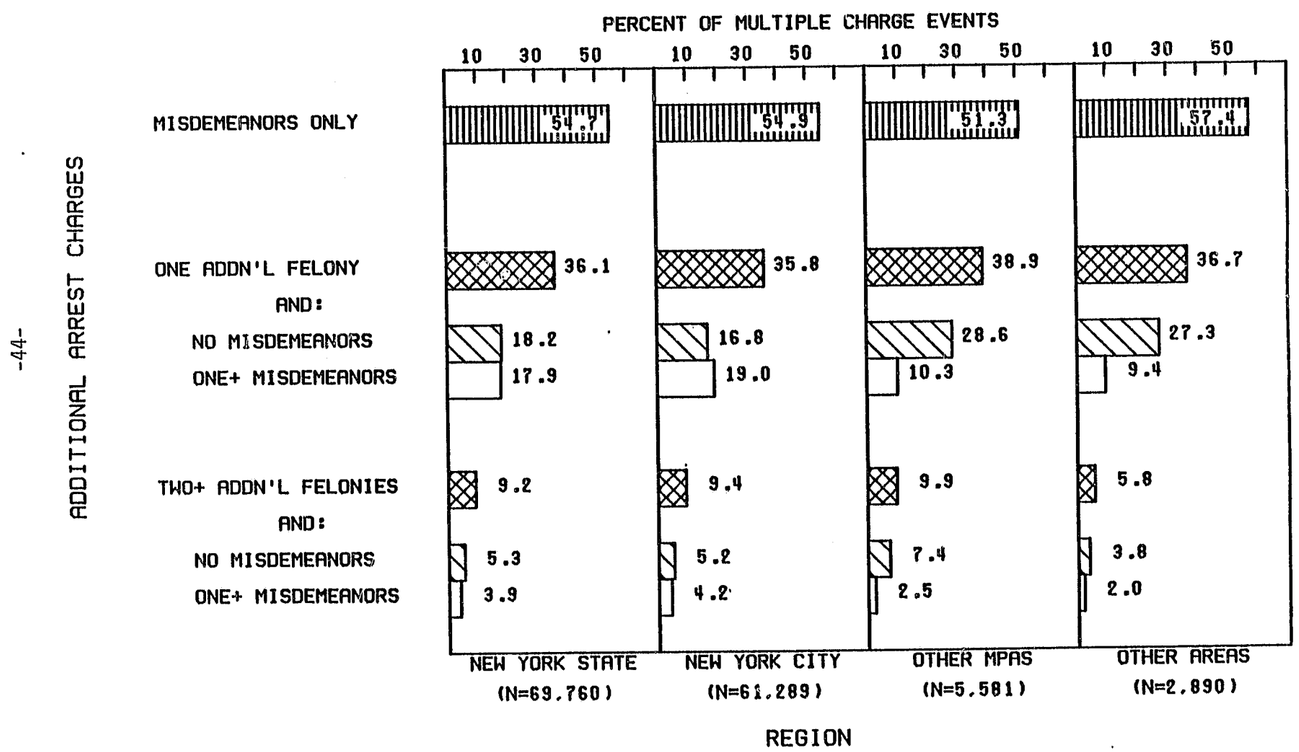
## Summary

Statewide, over 45 percent of the felony arrests in the analysis were for property crimes and an additional 34 percent were for crimes against persons. Less than 10 percent were for drug crimes. Arrests for the more serious felony offense classes (i.e., A and B) were relatively rare, accounting for less than 15 percent of all arrests. Class D arrests were most common (48 percent of all arrests) and class D and E arrests combined, accounted for over 70 percent of the felony arrests in the study cohort. (These class D and E arrests were most often for property crimes while the A and B arrests were generally for drug and personal crimes.)

---

[31] To these, of course, should be added the single (most serious) arrest charge which was the basis for selection of the case into the cohort.

FIGURE 15
MULTIPLE CHARGE ARREST EVENTS:
ADDITIONAL ARREST CHARGES BY REGION




SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE E-6.

Consistent with the Processing Summary in Section II, these data on arrests indicate clear differences between New York City and the remainder of the State in 1979. The New York City criminal justice system responded not only to a substantially larger number of cases than in the other regions, but also to qualitatively different kinds of cases. New York City cases were more serious and contained more individual charges than non-City cases and were more likely to have involved personal and drug offenses. Arrests for attempted offenses were substantially more common in the City as well.

To the extent that arrests reflect the overall nature of offenses being committed, these data support the notion that serious crime is a phenomenon acutely affecting urban areas and New York City in particular.

In some respects, these data may reflect differences in police resources or practices rather than differences in the nature of the offenses themselves. For example, increased investigative resources may result in the detection of additional offenses with the result that arrest events would be more likely to contain multiple charges. Additional research is necessary to more fully examine these issues.

# IV

## CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS

As noted in the Introduction, this analysis of offender[32] characteristics differs from other analyses in this report in that it is based on the individual offender rather than the arrest event.

The data show that the 106,220 felony arrest events in the study cohort involved only 86,568 different offenders. Of these offenders, 72,857 or 84.2 percent, were disposed on only one felony arrest in 1979. The remaining 13,711 offenders (15.8 percent) were disposed multiple times in 1979. This subgroup of "multiple disposition offenders"[33] accounted for 33,363 arrest events, or approximately 2.4 arrests per offender (i.e., 33,363 arrests÷13,711 offenders = 2.43). In the various arrest-based analyses, the characteristics of these offenders were counted once for each appearance in the cohort.[34] This is fully appropriate in analyzing issues of system processing and describing offense-related characteristics since each arrest may be considered a unique input to which the system must respond. However, in examining offender-related characteristics (e.g., sex, race, age), using the arrest event as the unit of count would result in overrepresenting these characteristics for those persons appearing more than once in the cohort. To avoid such overrepresentation in

---

[32] The term "offender" is used here to refer to all persons arrested, in contrast to designating only those formally labelled as offenders by the fact of conviction.

[33] The terms "single-" or "multiple disposition offenders" will be used to designate the groups of offenders appearing in the cohort once and more than once.

[34] Among the 13,711 offenders appearing more than once in the cohort, the number of appearances ranged from 2 to 19. The modal number of multiple appearances was 2 (9,825 offenders).

this analysis of offenders, each offender was counted only once.[35]

This section begins with an analysis of the sex, age, race and prior criminal histories of offenders and how they differ by region. This is followed by a brief examination of selected offender characteristics by the type and class of the arrest offense. The goal of this examination is to review what the OBTS data reveal about patterns of offending among different offender subgroups.[36] The section concludes with an analysis of differences between those offenders appearing in the cohort only once and those appearing multiple times.

## All Offenders Appearing in the Cohort

### Offender Attributes

Sex of Offender. Table 4 displays the distribution of offender sex by region. In all regions, males outnumbered females by a ratio of about 9 to 1. This is slightly higher than the ratio observed in other data on New York State arrests.[37] The proportion of males was highest in Other Areas

[35]An example may serve to clarify this issue. If there were 11 offenders in a hypothetical study cohort, 10 males and one female, the ratio of male to female offenders would be 10:1. This statement is based upon an offender unit of count, since each offender was counted only once. However, if each male offender was arrested only once, but the single female offender was arrested 10 times, there would be a total of 20 arrests (10 involving males and 10 involving females). Using an arrest unit of count the ratio of male to female arrests would be 1:1.

[36]Among offenders appearing more than once in the cohort, only the first arrest event leading to a cohort disposition is considered in this analysis. Thus, although both offender and offense characteristics are being compared, the offender unit of count is maintained.

[37]For example the 1979 New York State Uniform Crime Reports show the following distributions:

all adult Part I arrests: males = 83.4%; females = 16.6%; n=185,760
all adult arrests: males = 87.2%; females = 12.8%; n=809,778

UCR data for previous years are generally similar. See: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Serivces, Crime and Justice, Annual Report 1979. (cont.)



and lowest in the Other MPAs, although differences between regions were slight.

Table 4

Sex of Offenders
by Region

| Region | Total | Sex of Offender: Male | Sex of Offender: Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York City | 100.0% (63,499) | 89.5% (56,816) | 10.5% (6,683) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (14,047) | 88.2% (12,396) | 11.8% (1,651) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (9,022) | 90.4% (8,155) | 9.6% (867) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (86,568) | 89.4% (77,367) | 10.6% (9,201) |

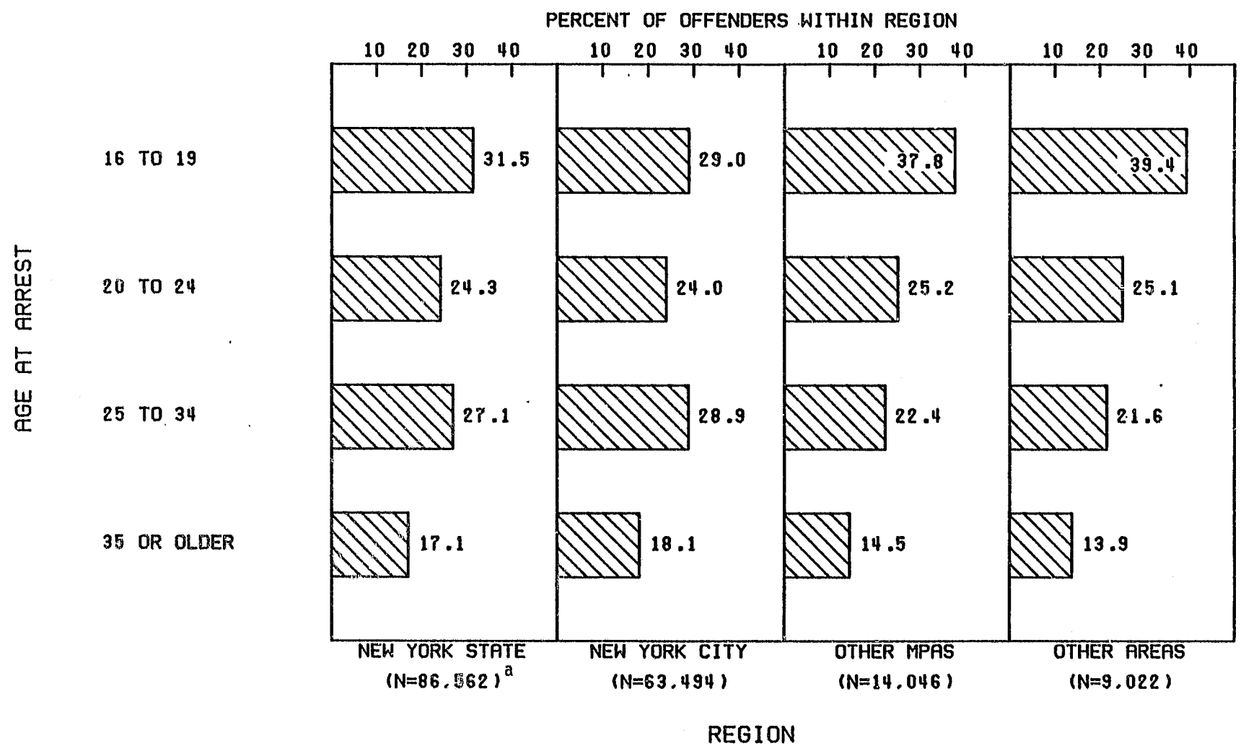
Age at Arrest.[38] Figure 16 shows that the age distributions for the two non-City regions were very similar, and that these, in turn, differed markedly from the New York City distribution. New York City offenders were older than offenders from the other two regions. They were more likely to appear in the over 25 age categories relative to offenders from the non-City regions and less likely to appear in the 16 to 19 category.

In all regions, a majority of offenders were under age 25. The modal age group in the non-City areas was the youngest (16-19); the New York

[37](cont.) The fact that the Uniform Crime Reports and the OBTS system define offenses differently and use different reporting mechanisms may explain this difference.
Note that the sex distribution for arrest events in the cohort (which is quite similar to the distribution for offenders) compares very closely with the distribution of all 1979 felony arrests. See Table A-2.

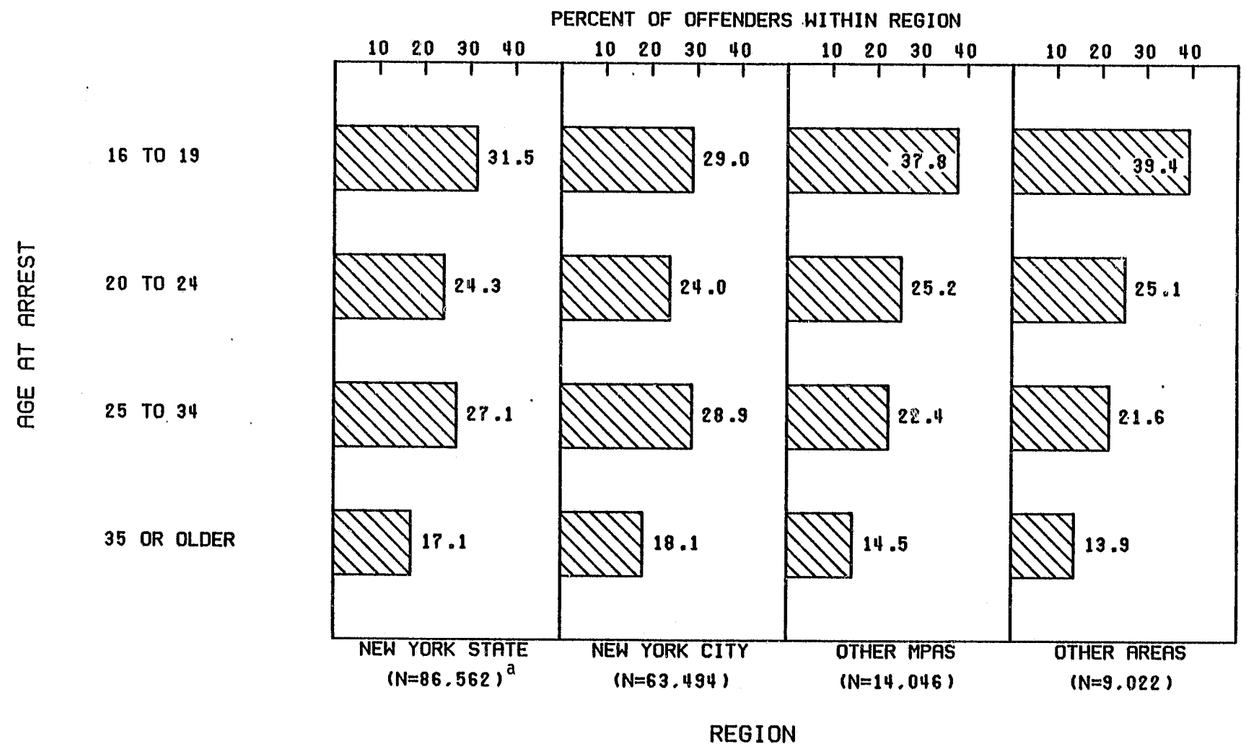
[38]For offenders appearing in the cohort multiple times, age at arrest is based on the first arrest leading to 1979 disposition.

FIGURE 16
OFFENDER AGE AT ARREST
BY REGION




[a]EXCLUDES 6 OFFENDERS WITH AGE MISSING: 5 FROM NYC AND 1 FROM THE OTHER MPAS.
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE E-7.

FIGURE 16
OFFENDER AGE AT ARREST
BY REGION




[a]EXCLUDES 6 OFFENDERS WITH AGE MISSING: 5 FROM NYC AND 1 FROM THE OTHER MPAS.
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE E-7.

City distribution was bi-modal with about 29 percent of offenders falling into both the 16 to 19 and 25 to 30 age group.[39]

Race of offender. The race distributions (Figure 17) show sharp differences between regions. Minorities, and particularly blacks, tended to be represented among offenders in proportion to the degree of urbanization of the region. In the primarily rural Other Areas, nonwhites comprised less than 17 percent of the offender population. In the Other MPAs, the proportion of nonwhite offenders was almost 37 percent, while in New York City nonwhites comprised more than two-thirds of all offenders. New York City was the only region with a substantial representation of Hispanic offenders; Hispanics accounted for less than one percent of offenders in the non-City regions.

An examination of offender age by race (Table E-9) shows white offenders to be older than black and Hispanic offenders in New York City, but younger than all other race groups in the two non-City regions. In New York City, where they were most heavily represented, Hispanics were the youngest racial group.[40]

Prior Arrest Record. Prior arrests are defined as those arrests occurring before the first arrest event leading to a 1979 disposition which

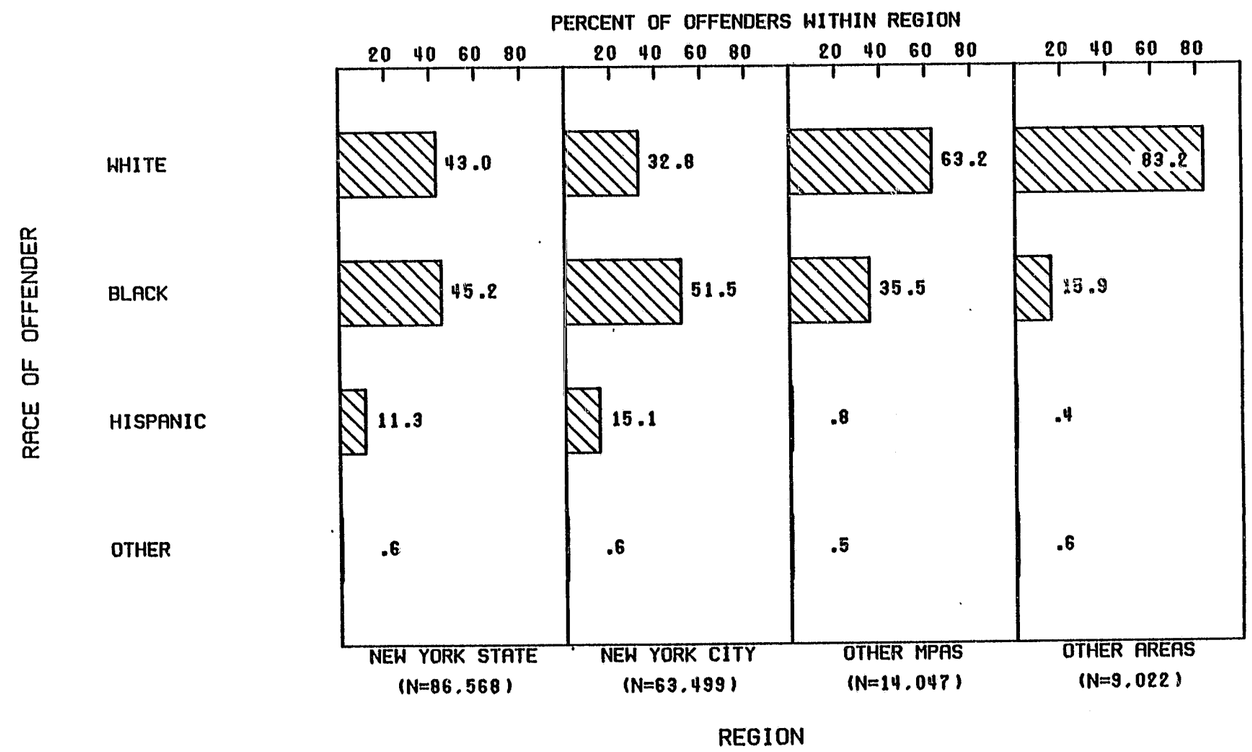
---

[39] The continuous age distributions are characterized as follows:

| | New York State | New York City | Other MPAs | Other Areas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| mean | 26.0 | 26.5 | 24.9 | 24.6 |
| median | 23.1 | 23.8 | 21.5 | 21.2 |
| mode | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 |
| range | 16-83 | 16-83 | 16-80 | 16-74 |

[40] Table E-9 presents median ages of the various race categories within each region. The median is a summary measure of a distribution defined as the value below which (and above which) half of the cases in the distribution fall. The median is used in preference to the mean in this table (and tables E-12 and E-13) because the median is less sensitive to extreme values in the distribution.

FIGURE 17
OFFENDER RACE BY REGION




SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE E-8.

is included in the study cohort.[41] The regional distribution shown in Figure 18 reveals that more than 40 percent of offenders had no record of prior offending. This percentage was slightly higher in the non-City areas than it was in New York City.

Among offenders who did have prior arrests, the seriousness of the record appears to be directly associated with the level of urbanization of the region. For example, New York City had the highest percentage of offenders with multiple felony arrests; Other Areas had the lowest percentage. New York City had the lowest percentage of offenders with non-felony (i.e., misdemeanor or lesser) arrests, and Other Areas had the highest.

Prior Conviction Record. The pattern of prior convictions shown in figure 19 is similar to that for prior arrests: Most offenders had no record of prior convictions. New York City offenders tended to have the most serious conviction histories while offenders from Other Areas had the least serious.[42] Among offenders having prior convictions, those convictions were generally for misdemeanors or lesser crimes; prior convictions for felonies were relatively rare.

As would be expected, age was positively associated in all regions with the severity of prior record, for arrests and (particularly) for convictions. This correlation arises because younger offenders have not been at risk long enough to accrue lengthy offending histories.[43] Tables

---

[41] For offenders appearing multiple times in the cohort, arrests leading to subsequent cohort dispositions would not be counted as priors. Arrests for dispositions pending after 1979 would also not be counted.

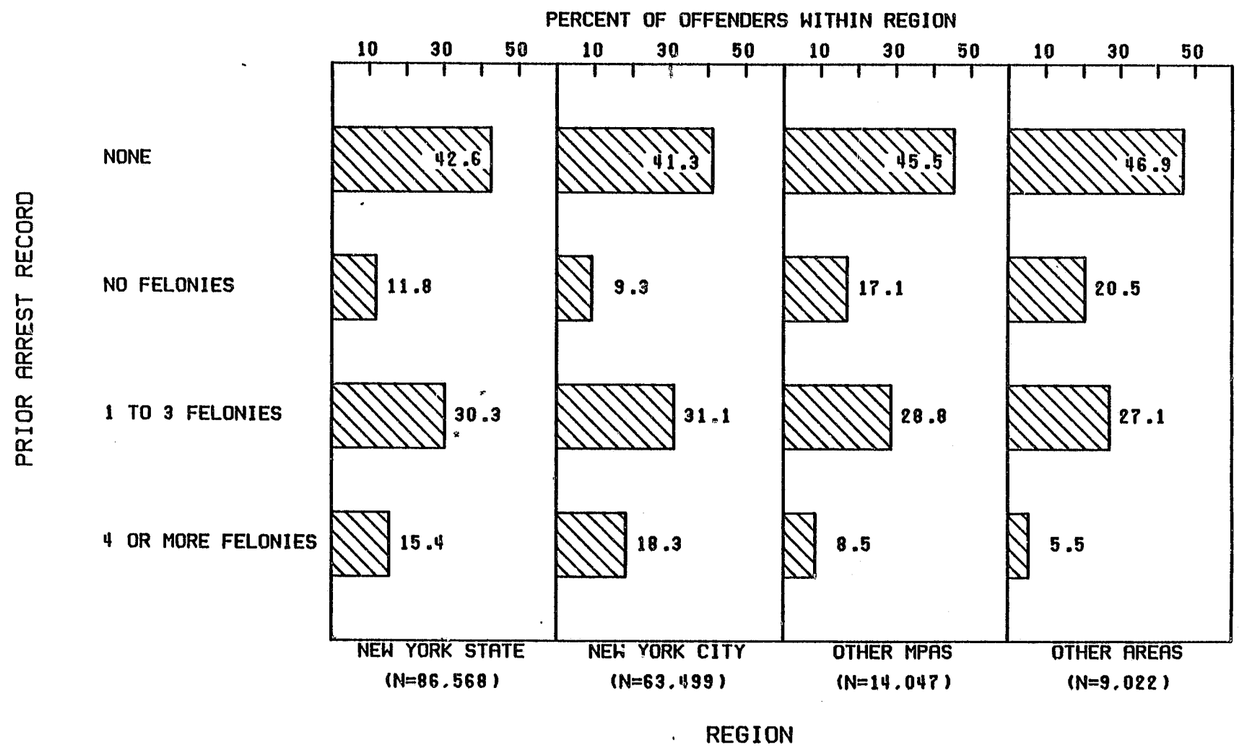
[42] Prior convictions are convictions occurring before the (first) felony arrest resulting in a 1979 disposition.

[43] Note that only adult offending is considered in calculating the indicators of prior record.

CONTINUED

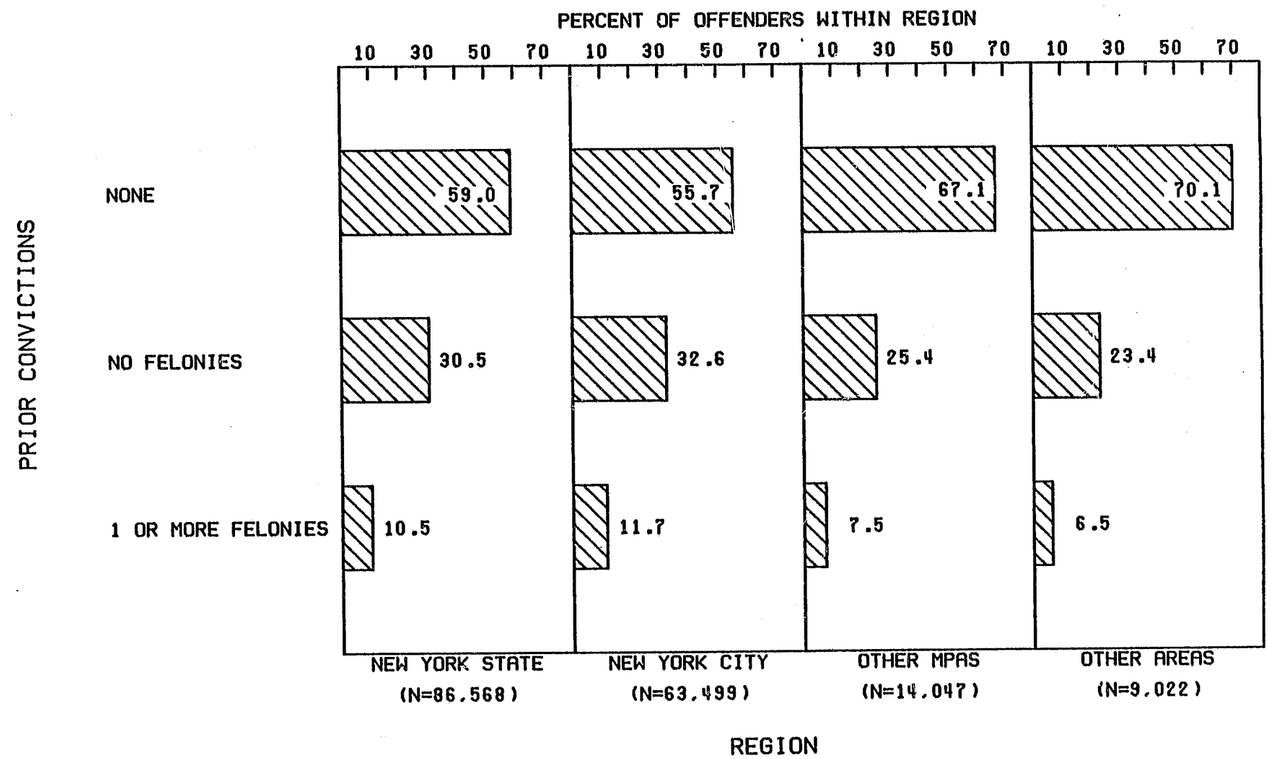
1 OF 3

FIGURE 18
OFFENDER PRIOR ARREST RECORD
BY REGION




SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE E-10.

FIGURE 19
OFFENDER PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD
BY REGION




SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE E-11.

E-12 and E-13 show the median ages of offenders for each category of the prior record indicators.[44]

Among racial/ethnic groups in the two non-City regions, black offenders generally had more severe arrest and conviction histories than whites. In New York City, among offenders with prior histories, a similar though less pronounced pattern existed. However, in New York City almost identical percentages of blacks and whites had no prior record of offending at all. Among all racial/ethnic groups, Hispanic offenders were the least likely to have prior offending histories. Tables E-14a through E-14c display the prior arrest record for each race category in the three regions.

Offending Patterns

Figure 20 displays selected offender characteristics for each type of arrest offense within the three regions. Figure 21 displays the same offender characteristics by the class of the arrest offense within each region.

The offender characteristics shown in these graphs are the percent of male offenders, the percent of offenders in the 16 to 19 age group, the percent of offenders who are nonwhite, and the percent of offenders with at least one prior felony arrest.[45] The graphs are arranged to show relationships between these characteristics and the type or class of offense as well as the region, and are intended to provide a general profile of

[44]Note that in Table E-12, the median ages for the "No Felony" category of prior arrests is slightly higher than for the "1-3 Felony" category. Both categories can include offenders who had any number of prior misdemeanor arrests, the only difference being that offenders in the "No Felony" group had never been arrested for a felony. It is probable, then, that some "No Felony" offenders actually had longer records of misdemeanor arrests than offenders in the "1-3 Felony" group and that this accounts for the observed difference in the median ages.

[45]Percentages are based on the total for each offense type within region. This total is shown in the graphs.



the offenders arrested for committing the indicated type or class of offense with regard to sex, age, race and prior record.

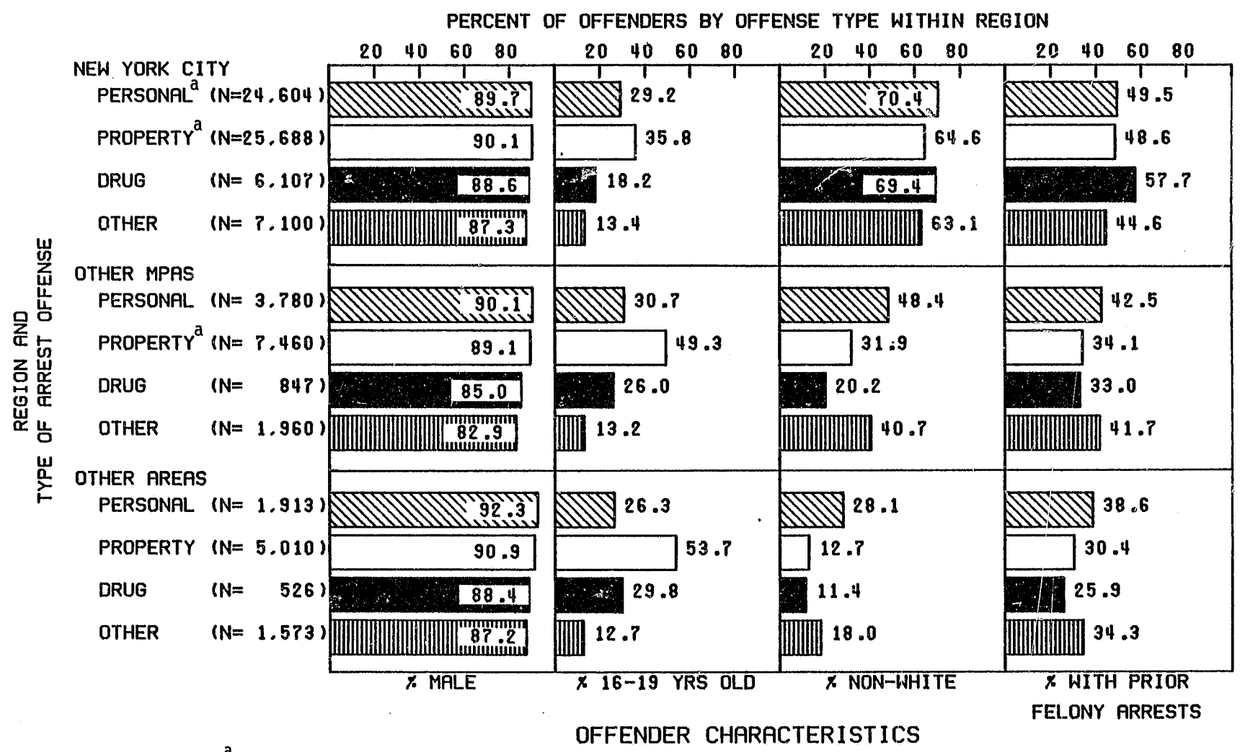
Type of Offense. As previously shown (Table 4), males outnumbered females in the study population by approximately a 9:1 ratio. Figure 20 shows this to be generally true for all offense types regardless of region. Drug offenders, and offenders arrested for "other" crimes, were slightly more likely to be female than were offenders arrested for personal or property crimes. This is particularly evident for offenders from the Other MPAs.

Age, as measured by the proportion of offenders in the 16-19 age group, appears to be strongly associated with the type of offense. Property offenders in all regions tended to be younger than offenders arrested for other types of crime; drug, and to an even greater degree, "other" offenders tended to be older.

Race is associated both with the type of offense and with region. The largest proportion of minority offenders in the State was from New York City (see Figure 17). Because of this, in the City, each offense type showed a substantially higher proportion of nonwhite offenders than was the case in the other two regions. About two-thirds of New York City offenders were minorities, regardless of offense type. Differences that do exist among offense types in the City showed personal and drug offenders to have been slightly more likely to be nonwhite than other types. In the non-City regions where the overall proportion of minorities was lower, the association with offense type is clearer. In these regions personal and "other" offenders tended to be nonwhite while drug offenders were likely to be white.

A similar pattern can be seen for offenders having at least one prior felony arrest. In general, the proportion of offenders with such records is higher in New York City than in the other regions. In the City, offenders arrested for drug crimes were more likely than other offenders to have had prior felony arrest histories. Outside of the City, personal

FIGURE 20
PATTERNS OF OFFENDING:
SELECTED OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS
BY TYPE OF ARREST OFFENSE WITHIN REGION




[a]TWO CASES MISSING DATA ON AGE.
[b]ONE CASE MISSING DATA ON AGE.
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES E-15 THROUGH E-18.

offenders were most likely, and drug offenders least likely to have had prior felony arrest records.

Class of Arrest. Figure 21 shows the selected offender characteristics displayed by the statutory class of the most serious arrest charge for each region.

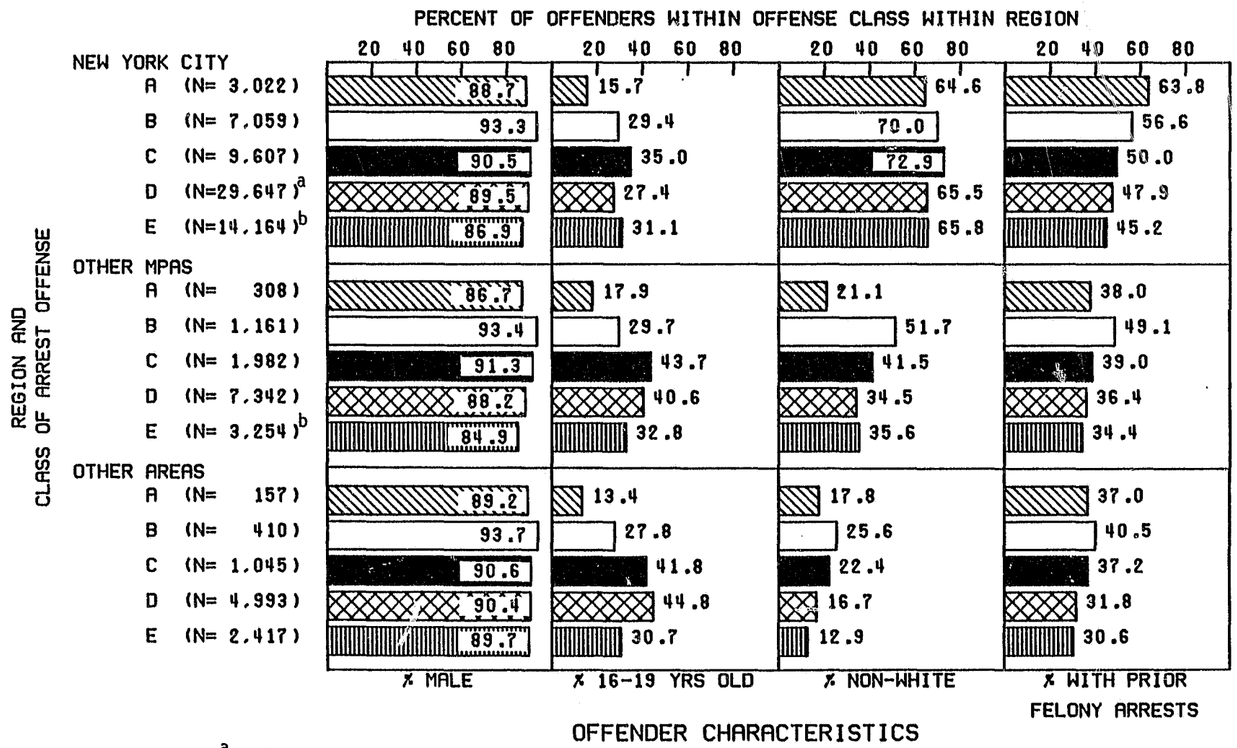
Despite the overwhelming preponderance of males in the study cohort there appears to be a slight association between sex and class of offense. In all regions, offenders arrested for class B offenses were the most likely to be male, followed closely by those arrested for class C and class D offenses. Offenders arrested for class A and E felonies were least likely to be male in each of the regions.

Offenders arrested for the more serious offenses (i.e., classes A and B) tended to be older than offenders arrested for C, D and E offenses. This was generally the case in all regions and was particularly evident for class A arrestees. The offense class with the largest proportion in the 16-19 age group was class C in New York City and the Other MPAs, and class D in the Other Areas.

As noted earlier, the proportion of nonwhites was uniformly higher among New York City offenders than among offenders from the other two regions. This was true regardless of class. Where variation by class was evident, it appears that offenders arrested for the most serious (i.e., class A) offenses tended not to be minorities and those arrested for class B and C offenses were somewhat more likely to be nonwhite than other offenders. This was true in all regions.

In the two non-City regions, offenders arrested for class B offenses were the most likely to have had a record of prior felony arrests; in New York City, class A offenders were most likely to have such records. Offenders arrested for class E felonies were least likely to have had prior arrests for felonies.

FIGURE 21
PATTERNS OF OFFENDING:
SELECTED OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS
BY CLASS OF ARREST OFFENSE WITHIN REGION




[a]FOUR CASES WITH MISSING AGE DATA.
[b]ONE CASE WITH MISSING AGE DATA.
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES E-19 THROUGH E-22.

## Single vs. Multiple Appearances in the Cohort

This section continues the examination of offenders in the study cohort by comparing the characteristics of the 72,857 offenders disposed only once in 1979 with the remaining 13,711 disposed more than once. Differences between the offender and arrest event counts are a function of the characteristics and frequency of appearance of the multiply disposed offenders. Consequently, the nature and extent of such differences have implications for the arrest based processing analyses appearing elsewhere in this report.

### Offender Attributes

Table 5 displays the proportion of offenders within each region that were disposed on a felony only once in 1979 and those disposed more than once. The proportion of offenders appearing in the cohort multiple times was highest for New York City and lowest for the Other Areas. This follows the previously identified pattern for prior offending in which the seriousness of the prior record was directly associated with the degree of urbanization of the region.

Table 5

Comparison of Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition with Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions by Region

| Region | Total | Offenders | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Single Disposition Offenders | Multiple Disposition Offenders |
| New York City | 100.0% (63,499) | 81.3% (51,643) | 18.7% (11,856) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (14,047) | 90.6% (12,732) | 9.4% (1,315) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (9,022) | 94.0% (8,482) | 6.0% (540) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (86,568) | 84.2% (72,857) | 15.8% (13,711) |

Table 6 refines this comparison by showing the proportion of arrest events accounted for by single and multiple offenders. A far larger proportion (and number) of arrest events were committed by multiple offenders in New York City than in either of the other regions.

Table 6

Comparison of Arrest Events Committed by Offenders Having Single and Multiple 1979 Dispositions by Region

| Region | Total | Arrest Events | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Committed by Single Disposition Offenders | Committed by Multiple Disposition Offenders | Average Number per Multiple Disposition Offender |
| New York City | 100.0% (80,986) | 63.8% (51,643) | 36.2% (29,343) | 2.5 |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (15,600) | 81.6% (12,732) | 18.4% (2,868) | 2.2 |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (9,634) | 88.0% (8,482) | 12.0% (452) | 2.1 |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (106,220) | 68.6% (72,857) | 31.4% (33,363) | 2.4 |

Sex of Offenders. In all regions, males were more heavily represented among multiple offenders than among single offenders. The proportion of males among multiple offenders was similar for all regions.[46]

[46] In this and the data presentations which follow, the percentages shown are weighted subsets of the percentages for the entire offender group shown in the previous section. For example, the overall proportion of male offenders shown in Table 4 may be obtained by reweighting the percentages for the single and multiple groups (the weights are the proportion of all offenders in the single and multiple groups), i.e., for New York City: $\left(\frac{51643}{63499} \times 88.5\%\right) + \left(\frac{11856}{63499} \times 93.7\%\right) = 89.5\%$



Table 7

Comparison of Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition With Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions By Sex Within Region

| Region | Dispositions in 1979 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single | | | Multiple | | |
| | N | % Male | % Female | N | % Male | % Female |
| New York City | 51,643 | 88.5% | 11.5% | 11,856 | 93.7% | 6.3% |
| Other MPAs | 12,732 | 87.8% | 12.2% | 1,315 | 93.0% | 7.0% |
| Other Areas | 8,482 | 90.2% | 9.8% | 540 | 93.1% | 6.9% |
| New York State Total | 72,857 | 88.6% | 11.4% | 13,711 | 93.6% | 6.4% |

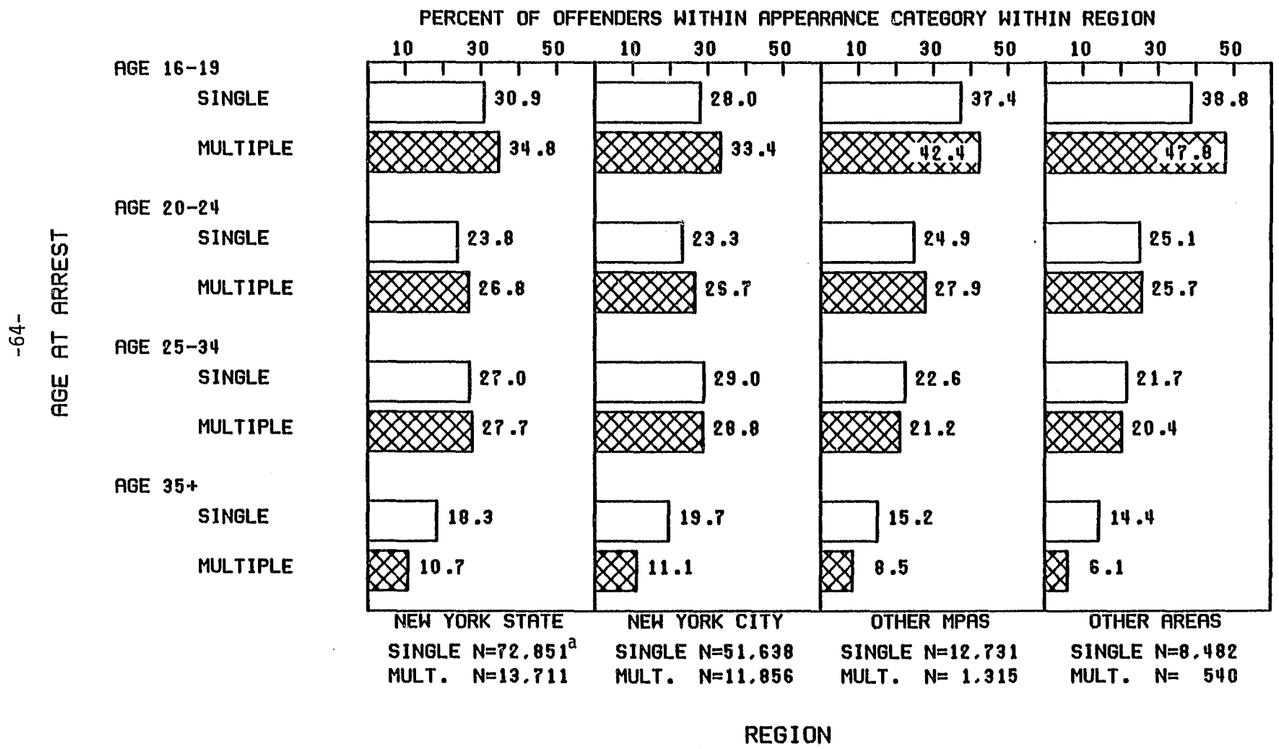
Age at Arrest. Both the single and the multiple offender age distributions shown in Figure 22 are similar to the distribution for all offenders (see Figure 16). Again, differences between New York City and the other two regions are evident: in general, the New York City distributions are bimodal while those of the non-City regions are clustered in the 16-19 category. In all regions, and particularly in the least urban Other Areas, multiple disposition offenders were younger than single offenders.[47]

Race of Offender. Race distributions displayed in Figure 23 show that offenders appearing in the cohort multiple times were more likely to be nonwhite than offenders appearing only once. Differences between the single and multiple offender groups were most pronounced in the two non-New York City regions.

Prior Record. The single/multiple offender distribution for prior arrests are displayed in Figure 24 and the distributions for prior convictions in Figure 25. Both show that, in general, multiple offenders tended to have more serious offending histories than single offenders.

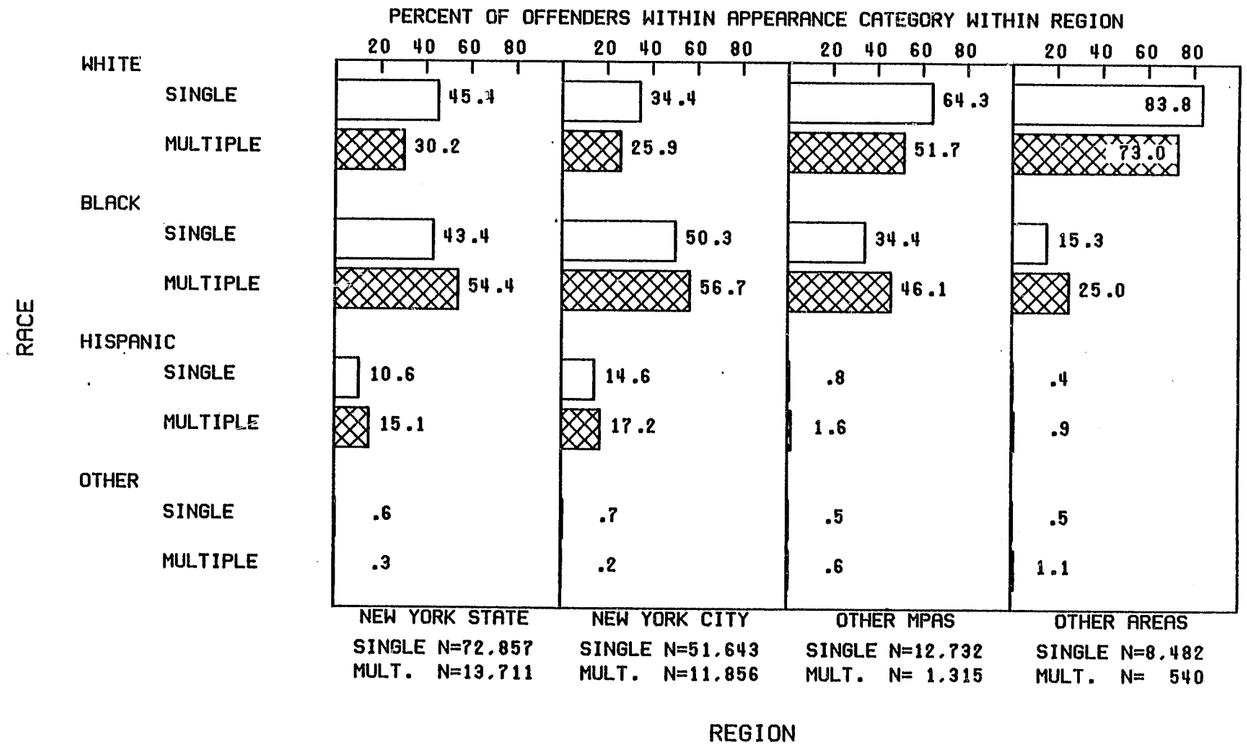
[47] For multiple disposition offenders, age is the age of the offender at the first arrest leading to a disposition included in the cohort.

FIGURE 22
COMPARISON OF OFFENDERS HAVING A SINGLE 1979 DISPOSITION
WITH OFFENDERS HAVING MULTIPLE 1979 DISPOSITIONS:
AGE AT ARREST WITHIN REGION




[a]EXCLUDES 6 OFFENDERS WITH AGE MISSING; 5 FROM NYC AND 1 FROM THE OTHER MPAS.
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES 23A AND 23B.

FIGURE 23
COMPARISON OF OFFENDERS HAVING A SINGLE 1979 DISPOSITION
WITH OFFENDERS HAVING MULTIPLE 1979 DISPOSITIONS:
RACE OF OFFENDER WITHIN REGION




SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES 24A AND 24B.

(Among offenders with prior records, only the "no prior felony arrests" category in Figure 24 shows a higher proportion of single than multiple offenders).

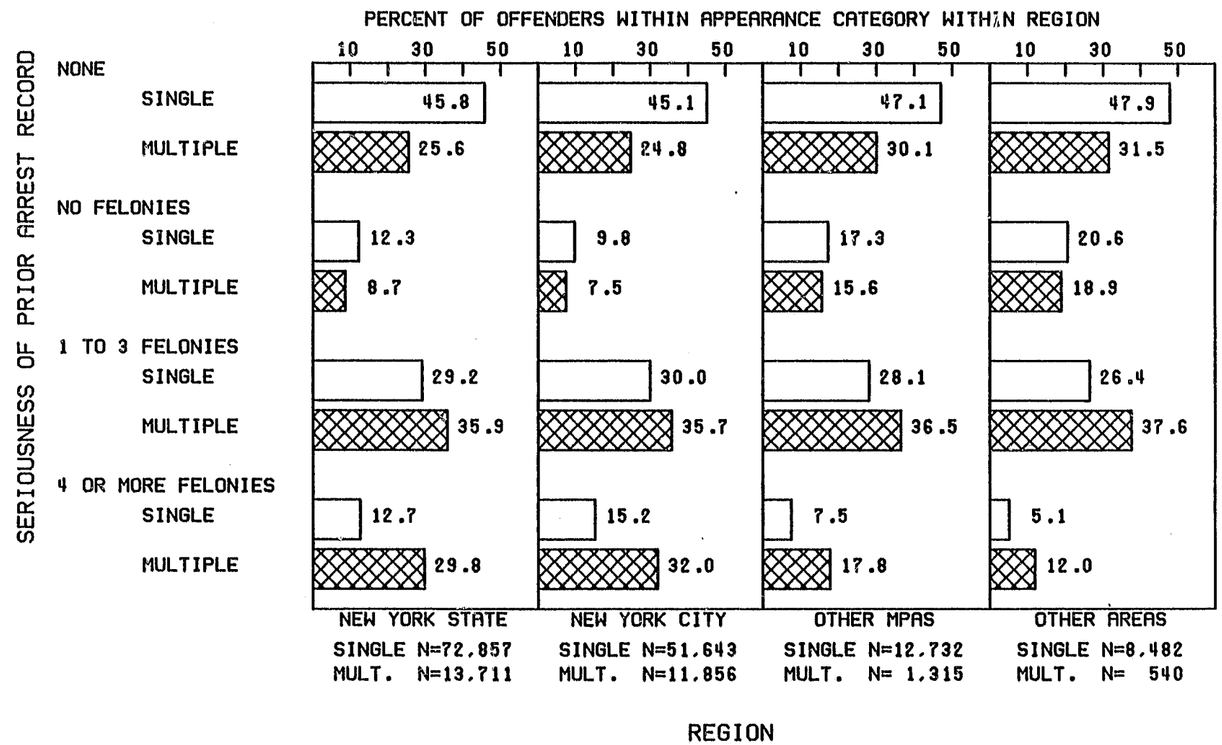
Summary

This analysis of offender characteristics is consistent with the analyses presented earlier in this report. There were differences among offenders along the urban/rural continuum, in general, and sharp differences between New York City and the rest of the State. New York City offenders were older, more likely to be black or Hispanic and more likely to have had a prior record of offending than were offenders from the other two regions of the State. Only with regard to the sex of the offender was there similarity among the regions.

As would be expected, older offenders tended to have more serious prior records than younger offenders. Black offenders were likely to be younger than whites in New York City, but older than whites in the non-City regions. In New York City there was no difference between blacks and whites in the proportion of offenders with no record of prior arrests, but among those with prior records, black offenders had more serious records than whites. In both non-City regions, blacks were more likely than whites to have had records and those records were likely to have been more serious. Hispanic offenders were the group least likely to have had a history of prior offending.

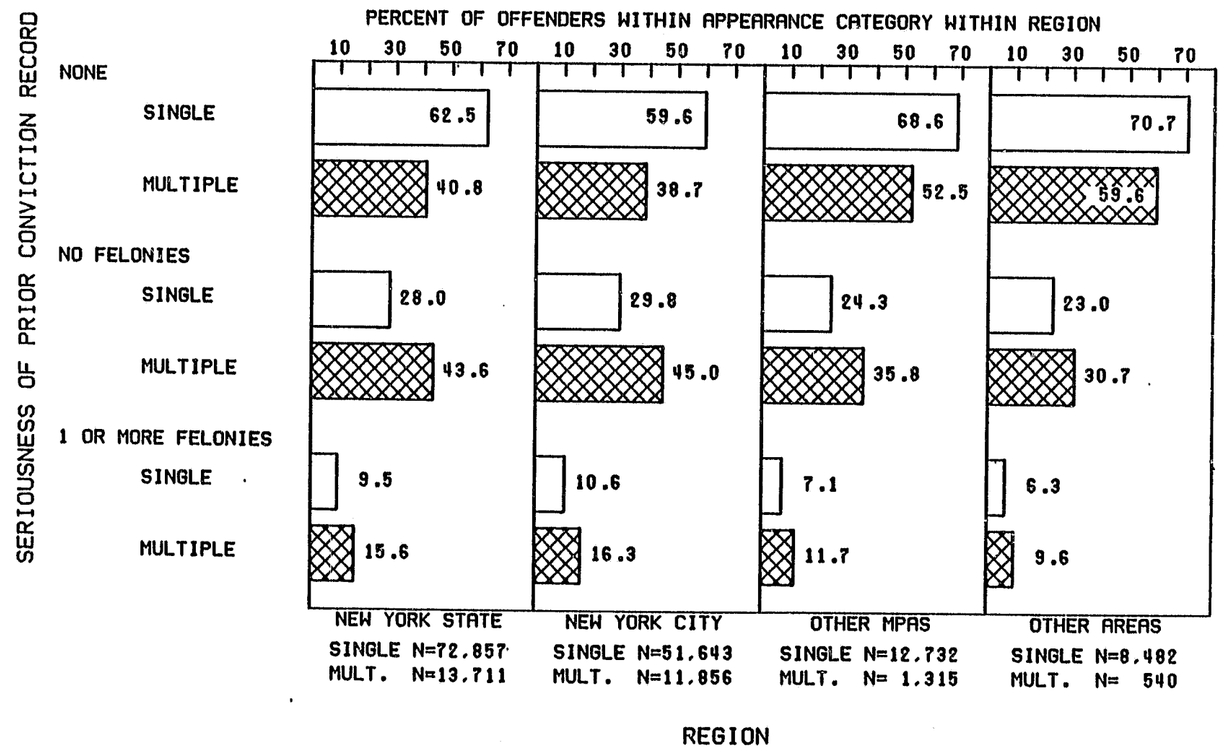
The examination of offending patterns illustrates the sharp regional differences already noted, particularly with regard to race, prior record and age. Despite this, however, some patterns emerged that were consistent across all regions: property offenders were uniformly younger than offenders arrested for other crime types, and offenders arrested for "other" and drug crimes tended to be older; personal offenders were more likely to be nonwhite than offenders arrested for other crimes; and "other" and drug offenders were slightly more likely to be female than personal or property offenders. Offenders

FIGURE 24
COMPARISON OF OFFENDERS HAVING A SINGLE 1979 DISPOSITION WITH OFFENDERS HAVING MULTIPLE 1979 DISPOSITIONS: SERIOUSNESS OF PRIOR ARREST RECORD WITHIN REGION




SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES 25A AND 25B.

FIGURE 25
COMPARISON OF OFFENDERS HAVING A SINGLE 1979 DISPOSITION
WITH OFFENDERS HAVING MULTIPLE 1979 DISPOSITIONS:
SERIOUSNESS OF PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD WITHIN REGION




SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES 26A AND 26B.

arrested for the more serious felony offenses were generally older and more likely to have had prior records than those arrested for lesser felonies, regardless of region. Class A offenders also were more likely to be white than were offenders arrested for other classes of crimes; minorities were most heavily represented among those arrested for B and C felonies. Both class A and E offenders were slightly less likely to be male than class B, C or D offenders.

The group of offenders who appeared more than once in the study cohort were different in several respects from those who appeared only once. New York City had a considerably higher proportion of such multiple disposition offenders than did the other two regions, with the largely rural Other Area having the lowest. In all regions, multiple disposition offenders were more likely to be male, to be younger, and to be members of a racial minority than offenders disposed only once in 1979. They were also more likely than single disposition offenders to have had histories of prior felony arrests and to have been convicted of a crime before the (first) arrest event which resulted in their selection to the study cohort.

From data presented earlier in the report (Table 1) it is known that almost 94 percent of arrest events disposed in 1979 occurred in 1979 or 1978. This suggests that offenders appearing in the cohort multiple times are likely to have been arrested for their offenses within that two-year span. There is thus a high likelihood that multiple disposition offenders represent a particularly persistent or arrest-prone group among the overall population of offenders.

The fact that such "persistent" offenders were more prevalent in New York City and that City offenders had more serious prior criminal histories, suggests a major qualitative difference between the regions of the State. New York City offenders have accumulated more extensive criminal records and, by extrapolation, they may be presumed to be more persistent offenders than offenders from other regions. Certainly their careers were more serious (in terms of prior arrests for felonies

and convictions for all crimes) and more intensive (in terms of the proportion of multiple disposition offenders) than non-City offenders.[48]

These data reinforce findings presented earlier in the report: not only did the arrest events in New York City involve a greater number and more serious offenses than in the non-City regions, it is also true that City offenders (in terms of their criminal careers) were more "serious" as well. These factors help to explain the fact, noted in Section II, that New York City courts make heavier use of incarcerative penalties for convicted offenders than did the courts elsewhere in the State. Prior offending is a factor which, in some cases, mandates an incarcerative sanction[49] and has been empirically shown to influence the decision to incarcerate even when not legally mandated.[50]

---

[48] While better disposition reporting from New York City may account for the higher proportion of City offenders with prior convictions, differential reporting would not account for the higher proportion with prior felony arrests. The association between age and prior record and the fact that New York City offenders are older than offenders from other regions also supports the fact that City offenders have more extensive criminal histories.

[49] See, for example, the sentencing enhancement provisions contained in the New York State Penal Law, Sections 70.04 and 70.06 and 70.10.

[50] See, for example, L. Paul Sutton, Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences, Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics, Analytic Report 17 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, 1978), and Vera Institute of Justice, Felony Arrests: Their Prosecution and Disposition in New York City's Courts, (New York City: Vera Institute of Justice, 1977).



# APPENDIX A
# VALIDITY OF THE OBTS DATA

Appendix A

# VALIDITY OF THE OBTS DATA

Because the OBTS data are disposition based it is possible that they may have been biased by the fact that some dispositions that occurred in 1979 were not reported to the CCH/OBTS database. Nonreporting may have occurred because local courts failed to report case dispositions to the Office of Court Administration (OCA), because of delays in processing these data or because reports were incomplete or inaccurate, preventing the disposition from being linked to the appropriate arrest event on the CCH/OBTS. If the factors contributing to missing dispositions operated in nonrandom ways, then a bias may exist in the data on which the analyses in this report are based.

In an effort to address this issue, although in a limited fashion, distributions of some key variables in the OBTS data file were compared with the same variables in an arrest-based file. Because arrest information is reported to the CCH/OBTS independently of OCA, this arrest file is not affected by the missing disposition problem. It can therefore be expected to provide a reasonably accurate picture of what the OBTS data would look like if all dispositions were reported.

While the arrest events contributing to the 1979 OBTS disposition cohort came from numerous years (see Table 1), the arrest-based file was a cohort of all adult felony arrests occurring in 1979. This cohort was selected to compare to the OBTS data because 1979 arrests made up the majority of the cases in the OBTS file. In addition, there appears to be a fair degree of stability in such cohorts over recent years, making the 1979 arrests reasonably representative of the general spectrum of arrests covered by the OBTS data.

The variables that are examined across the two data files are

**Preceding page blank**

the geographic region of the arrest event, the demographic characteristics of the arrested populations in terms of age, race, and sex and offense information in terms of the type and class of the arrest offense.

These comparisons should be interpreted with caution. First, while differences or similarities may exist with regard to the variables noted above, there is no way of knowing whether other factors that cannot be examined are related to disposition reporting and therefore bias the OBTS data. For example, the OBTS and arrest-based data cannot be accurately compared with regard to dispositions and sentences. No statements can therefore be made about the validity of this particular information in the OBTS file. Secondly, to the extent that arrest events occurring in 1979 may differ from previous years' arrests, the comparison of 1979 felony arrests with arrests from a number of years, as occurs in the OBTS data set, may not be appropriate.

## Geographic Distribution

A comparison of the regional distributions of the data files, as shown in Table A-1, indicates that the OBTS file of arrest events is more metropolitan than the population of felony arrests occurring in 1979 and, in particular, is influenced more by events occurring in New York City. Whereas New York City arrest events represented approximately 68 percent of all 1979 felony arrests, New York City arrest events included in the OBTS file constituted 76 percent of the total cohort. Examination of the regional distributions of events occurring outside of New York City indicate that Other Metropolitan Planning Areas make up a greater proportion of these events in the OBTS file than they do in the 1979 felony arrest file when compared with events occurring in Other Areas. These findings indicate that reliance on a disposition-based data set for analyzing criminal justice processing for New York State as a whole, results in findings that are unduly influenced by the more urbanized counties in the State.

As noted in the main body of this report, disposition information



Table A-1
Percent Distribution of 1979 Felony Arrests and OBTS Arrests by Region

| Region | 1979 Felony Arrests | 1979 OBTS Arrests |
|---|---|---|
| New York City | 67.7% | 76.2% |
| Other MPAs | 18.1% | 14.7% |
| Other Areas | 14.2% | 9.1% |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (133,271) | 100.0% (106,220) |

for the CCH/OBTS database is provided to DCJS by the New York State Office of Court Administration. OCA maintains two different information systems for the reporting of such dispositions to them by the courts. In New York City disposition information is relayed "on-line" from the courts directly to the OCA computer, matched to the appropriate arrest, and then posted by OCA to DCJS via computer-to-computer interface. Counties outside of New York City use a manual form, which is then mailed to OCA, keyed into their computer, matched to the arrest event and forwarded to DCJS in the form of computer tapes. This bifurcated information system may explain in large part the different geographic distributions in the two data sets. Internal DCJS memoranda on missing dispositions for all (i.e., felony and misdemeanor) arrest events in the CCH/OBTS database reveal large differences in the proportion of missing dispositions between New York City and the remaining areas of the State. For example, as of mid-July 1981 (the time at which the OBTS file was created), for arrests occurring in 1979, 16.7 percent of New York City arrests did not have a final disposition posted on the CCH/OBTS whereas 51.9 percent of arrests occurring outside of New York City did not have a disposition posted. While some of these arrest events may not yet have reached a final disposition some 1.5 years after the arrest event, this is not likely to be a very large percentage.

## Demographic Characteristics

There is little reason to believe that demographic characteristics of the persons arrested would be related to the phenomenon of missing dispositions within the CCH/OBTS database. As such, similar distributions on the demographic variables were expected between the two data sets. Examination of the age, sex, and racial characteristics of the two populations confirms this expectation. No marked differences were found for any of the three variables either within the State as a whole or within levels of the geographic variable. The results of the age comparisons are displayed in Table A-2, while the sex and racial comparisions may be found in Table A-3 and A-4, respectively.

Table A-2

Age of Offenders Arrested:
Percent Distribution of 1979 Felony Arrests
and OBTS Arrests by Region

| Region | Total Number | Age of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or older |
| New York City | | | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 90,257 | 29.8% | 25.0% | 29.0% | 16.1% |
| OBTS Arrests | 80,981 | 30.2% | 24.5% | 28.9% | 16.4% |
| Other MPAs | | | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 24,061 | 36.9% | 25.5% | 23.4% | 14.2% |
| OBTS Arrests | 15,599 | 38.4% | 25.0% | 22.3% | 13.9% |
| Other Areas | | | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 18,953 | 39.8% | 25.1% | 22.0% | 13.1% |
| OBTS Arrests | 9,634 | 39.9% | 25.2% | 21.5% | 13.4% |
| New York State | | | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 133,271 | 32.5% | 25.1% | 27.0% | 15.3% |
| OBTS Arrests | 106,214[a] | 32.3% | 24.7% | 27.2% | 15.7% |

[a]Six cases contained missing age data.

The largest differences between the two files are found in the distribution of offenders within New York City. Here there is some indication that the OBTS file has more white offenders and fewer Hispanic



Table A-3

Sex of Offenders Arrested:
Percent Distribution of 1979 Felony Arrests
and OBTS Arrests by Region

| Region | Total Number | Sex of Offender | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female |
| New York City | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 90,257 | 89.8% | 10.2% |
| OBTS Arrests | 80,986 | 90.2% | 9.8% |
| Other MPAs | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 24,061 | 88.6% | 11.4% |
| OBTS Arrests | 15,600 | 88.7% | 11.3% |
| Other Areas | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 18,953 | 90.6% | 9.4% |
| OBTS Arrests | 9,634 | 90.6% | 9.4% |
| New York State | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 133,271 | 89.7% | 10.3% |
| OBTS Arrests | 106,220 | 90.0% | 10.0% |

Table A-4

Race of Offenders Arrested:
Percent Distribution of 1979 Felony Arrests
and OBTS Arrests by Region

| Region | Total Number | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| New York City | | | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 90,257 | 27.8% | 53.6% | 18.1% | 0.5% |
| OBTS Arrests | 80,986 | 31.0% | 52.7% | 15.7% | 0.5% |
| Other MPAs | | | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 24,061 | 60.1% | 38.0% | 1.4% | 0.5% |
| OBTS Arrests | 15,600 | 61.9% | 36.7% | 0.9% | 0.5% |
| Other Areas | | | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 18,953 | 83.8% | 15.1% | 0.4% | 0.7% |
| OBTS Arrests | 9,634 | 82.5% | 16.5% | 0.4% | 0.6% |
| New York State | | | | | |
| 1979 Felony Arrests | 133,271 | 41.6% | 45.3% | 12.5% | 0.6% |
| OBTS Arrests | 106,220 | 40.2% | 47.1% | 12.2% | 0.5% |

offenders than would be expected if disposition reporting were complete, although the largest difference is only 3.2 percent.

## Type of Offense and Class of Offense

Missing information on the disposition of arrest events does not appear to be related to two variables that describe the arrest - type of offense (using the categories person, property, drug or other offense) and the statutory class of the offense. For both of these variables, the distributions based on the 1979 felony arrest file and the OBTS file are virtually identical both for the State as a whole and within each of the three geographic regions. Table A-5 displays the results of the type of offense distribution within regions while Table A-6 shows the distribution of the class of offense variable with regions.

Table A-5

Type of Most Serious Charge at Arrest
Distribution of 1979 Felony Arrests
and OBTS Arrests by Region

| Region | Total Number | Type of Offense | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Personal | Property | Drug | Other |
| New York City 1979 Felony Arrests | 100.0% (90,257) | 36.2% (32,678) | 43.4% (39,147) | 10.5% (9,444) | 10.0% (8,988) |
| OBTS Felony Arrests | 100.0% (80,986) | 37.5% (30,338) | 42.2% (34,216) | 9.8% (7,966) | 10.5% (8,466) |
| Other MPAs 1979 Felony Arrests | 100.0% (24,061) | 25.8% (6,199) | 53.2% (12,791) | 6.4% (1,545) | 14.7% (3,526) |
| OBTS Felony Arrests | 100.0% (15,600) | 26.6% (4,155) | 54.0% (8,421) | 5.7% (883) | 13.7% (2,141) |
| Other Areas 1979 Felony Arrests | 100.0% (18,953) | 20.2% (3,829) | 56.6% (10,736) | 6.0% (1,143) | 17.1% (3,245) |
| OBTS Felony Arrests | 100.0% (9,634) | 20.9% (2,014) | 56.1% (5,407) | 5.7% (546) | 17.3% (1,667) |
| New York State Total 1979 Felony Arrests | 100.0% (133,271) | 32.0% (42,706) | 47.0% (62,674) | 9.1% (12,132) | 11.8% (15,759) |
| OBTS Felony Arrests | 100.0% (106,220) | 34.4% (36,507) | 45.2% (48,044) | 8.8% (9,395) | 11.6% (12,274) |



Table A-6

Class of Most Serious Charge at Arrest
Distribution of 1979 Arrests
and OBTS Arrests by Region

| Region | Total Number | Class of Offense | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| New York City 1979 Felony Arrests | 100.0% (90,257) | 5.9% (5,315) | 11.1% (10,026) | 15.2% (13,727) | 47.3% (42,660) | 20.5% (18,529) |
| OBTS Felony Arrests | 100.0% (80,986) | 4.5% (3,680) | 11.2% (9,075) | 15.2% (12,319) | 46.1% (37,324) | 23.0% (18,588) |
| Other MPAs 1979 Felony Arrests | 100.0% (24,061) | 2.9% (693) | 8.4% (2,025) | 13.1% (3,159) | 52.8% (12,709) | 22.8% (5,475) |
| OBTS Felony Arrests | 100.0% (15,600) | 2.1% (328) | 8.4% (1,306) | 14.2% (2,215) | 52.2% (8,144) | 23.1% (3,607) |
| Other Areas 1979 Felony Arrests | 100.0% (18,953) | 2.2% (415) | 5.2% (986) | 10.8% (2,051) | 55.6% (10,530) | 26.2% (4,971) |
| OBTS Felony Arrests | 100.0% (9,634) | 1.7% (166) | 4.5% (436) | 11.6% (1,118) | 55.6% (5,360) | 26.5% (2,554) |
| New York State Total 1979 Felony Arrests | 100.0% (133,271) | 4.8% (6,423) | 9.8% (13,037) | 14.2% (18,937) | 49.4% (65,899) | 21.7% (28,975) |
| OBTS Felony Arrests | 100.0% (106,220) | 3.9% (4,174) | 10.2% (10,817) | 14.7% (15,652) | 47.9% (50,828) | 23.3% (24,749) |

## Nonprosecution Dispositions

Nonprosecution dispositions (i.e., prosecution declined and no true bill) were extremely rare outside of New York City and particularly in the Other Areas, where they accounted for less than 0.3 percent of arrests. In addition, the county based tables in Appendix D revealed different rates of nonprosecution among similar counties in the non-City regions. Where nonprosecution dispositions occurred in the non-City

regions they were most likely to be no true bill actions, however, in New York City, prosecution declined actions were by far the most common. In addition, no true bill actions showed absolute and proportional declines in all regions from 1978 to 1979.

The extremely low rates of nonprosecution outside of New York City, the discrepancies between similar counties and the declines from 1978 suggested the need to obtain additional information on the validity of these data.

This was done by contacting court officials and District Attorneys in a variety of counties within each of the regions of the State. They were asked to provide data from their records as a check on the accuracy of the OBTS data. In addition, OBTS data on no true bill action were compared to similar data from the Indictment Statistical System (ISS).

Prosecution Declined Actions. Contacts with courts and District Attorneys revealed that these dispositions were indeed rare (as the OBTS data show) particularly in the non-New York City counties. This is apparently due to the relatively infrequent use of pre-arraignment case screening in these counties. Based on this general review, there are no indications that prosecution declined dispositions were underreported or inaccurately reported to the CCH/OBTS database.

No True Bill Actions. In some counties there was a substantial difference between the number of no true bills shown in the 1979 OBTS data and the number reported to ISS for 1979. Many of the courts or District Attorneys contacted revealed a lack of confidence concerning the completeness and accuracy of their own internal records of these dispositions. Thus, it is possible that the data on no bills reported to CCH/OBTS were inaccurate or were of such poor quality that they may have been rejected by the automatic computer system edits. As a result, OBTS data on no bill dispositions may be incomplete and should be interpreted with this qualification in mind.

Underreporting of these nonprosecution dispositions would result



in fewer cases being available for inclusion in the study cohort. The proportion of "Prosecuted" cases as shown in the processing diagrams in Section II and Appendix C could be expected to decline with better reporting. The increased number of cases (i.e., arrests) would alter the base for all branches percentaged on the number of arrests. Percentages based on the number convicted would not be affected.

# APPENDIX B
# SELECTION OF CHARGE AND DISPOSITION FOR ANALYSIS

Preceding page blank

Appendix B

# SELECTION OF CHARGE AND DISPOSITION FOR ANALYSIS

The following rules apply to the selection of charge and disposition for the analysis:

- At arrest, if there was more than one charge, the most serious charge was selected.
- If the charges in the arrest event resulted in more than one disposition, the most serious disposition type was selected. (Disposition types were ranked as follows: Conviction, Acquittal, Dismissal, Other, No True Bill, Prosecution Declined.)
- If there was more than one charge within the selected disposition type, the most serious charge within that type was selected.

Charge seriousness was determined by the class of offense. Within classes, specific offenses were ranked with personal crimes considered most serious, followed by property crimes, drug offenses and "public order" offenses (e.g., forgery, prostitution).

The following examples illustrate the selection process. Charges and dispositions selected are underlined.

**Preceding page blank**

| | ARREST CHARGES | DISPOSITION |
|---|---|---|
| Arrest Event #1 | PL 145.05 Criminal Mischief, 3rd Degree (E Felony) | ACQUITTED: PL 240.20 Disorderly Conduct (Violation) |
| | PL 155.25 Petit Larceny (A Misdemeanor) | DISMISSED: PL 155.25 Petit Larceny (A Misdemeanor) |
| | PL 165.05 Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle (A Misdemeanor) | ACQUITTED: PL 165.05 Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle |

At arrest, the class E felony offense is selected over the class A misdemeanors. The acquittal is selected as more serious than the dismissal, and the acquittal for the class A misdemeanor is selected over the acquittal for the violation.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arrest Event #2 | PL 130.35 Rape, 1st Degree (B Felony) | CONVICTED: PL 130.65 Sexual Abuse, 2nd Degree (D Felony) |
| | PL 220.12 Possession of Controlled Substance, 4th Degree (B Felony) | NO TRUE BILL: PL 220.12 Possession of Controlled Substance, 4th Degree (B Felony) |
| | PL 135.60 Coercion, 2nd Degree (A Misdemeanor) | CONVICTED: PL 135.60 Coercion, 2nd Degree (A Misdemeanor) |

Because it is a personal crime, the class B rape charge is selected over the class B drug felony offense at arrest. The convicted disposition is more serious than the No True Bill and the felony conviction is selected over the conviction for the misdemeanor.



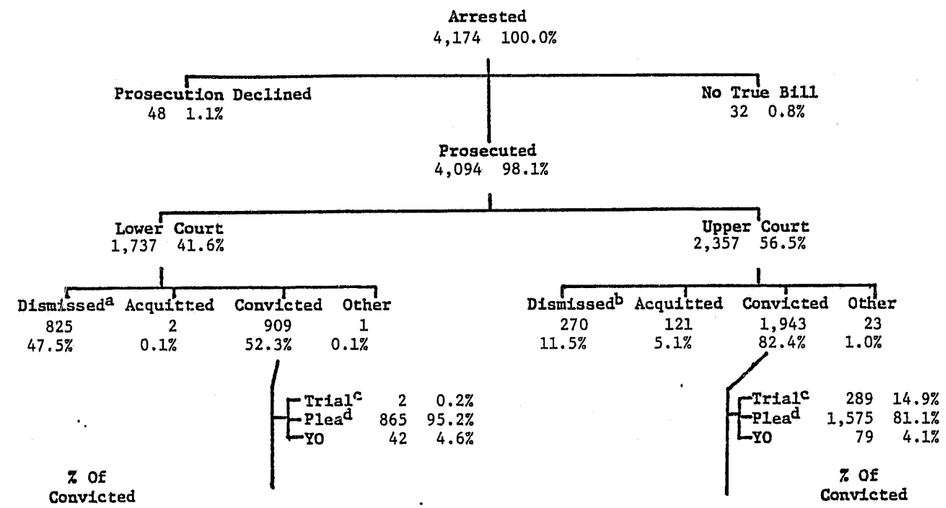
| | ARRESTED CHARGES | DISPOSITION |
|---|---|---|
| Arrest Event #3 | PL 140.30 Burglary, 1st Degree (B Felony) | DISMISSED: PL 140.30 Burglary, 1st Degree (B Felony) |
| | PL 120.05 Assault, 2nd Degree (D Felony) | CONVICTED: PL 120.00 Assault, 3rd Degree (A Misdemeanor) |

At arrest, the offense with the higher class is selected. At disposition, the conviction offense is selected because conviction is a more serious disposition than dismissal.

# APPENDIX C
# CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING SUMMARY DIAGRAMS

Preceding page blank

Figure C-1
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Class A Arrest Offenses
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 962 | 49.5% |
| 37.2% | 338 | Jail | 492 | 25.3% |
| 0.2% | 2 | Jail and Probation | 92 | 4.7% |
| 0.1% | 1 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 18.3% | 166 | Probation | 320 | 16.5% |
| 21.3% | 194 | Fine | 7 | 0.4% |
| 19.6% | 178 | Conditional Discharge | 13 | 0.7% |
| 1.3% | 12 | Unconditional Discharge | 6 | 0.3% |
| 0.2% | 18 | Other[e] | 51 | 2.6% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

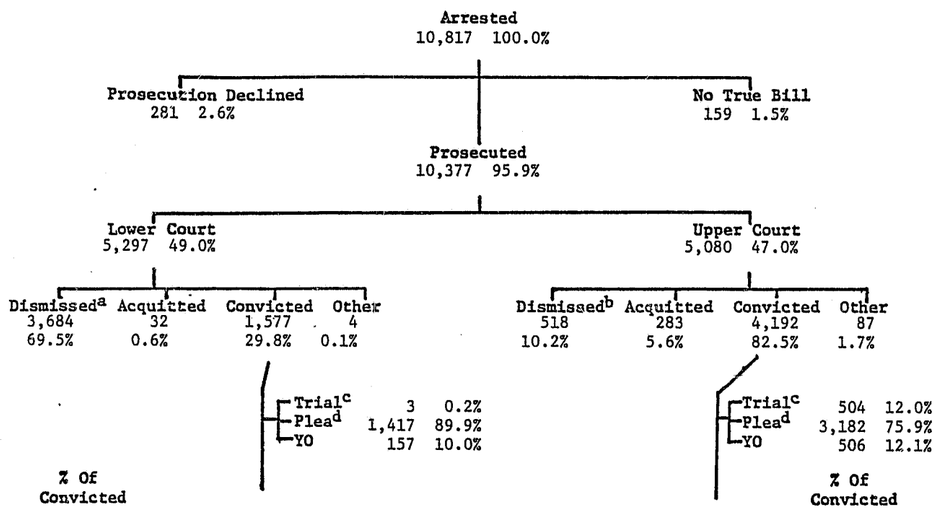
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 1 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 16 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 5 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Preceding page blank

Figure C-2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Class B Arrest Offenses
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 2,915 | 69.5% |
| 33.9% | 535 | Jail | 202 | 4.8% |
| 2.0% | 31 | Jail and Probation | 136 | 3.2% |
| 0.2% | 3 | Jail and Fine | 8 | 0.2% |
| 22.4% | 353 | Probation | 789 | 18.8% |
| 12.9% | 204 | Fine | 18 | 0.4% |
| 25.0% | 395 | Conditional Discharge | 49 | 1.2% |
| 1.8% | 28 | Unconditional Discharge | 6 | 0.1% |
| 1.8% | 28 | Other[e] | 69 | 1.6% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

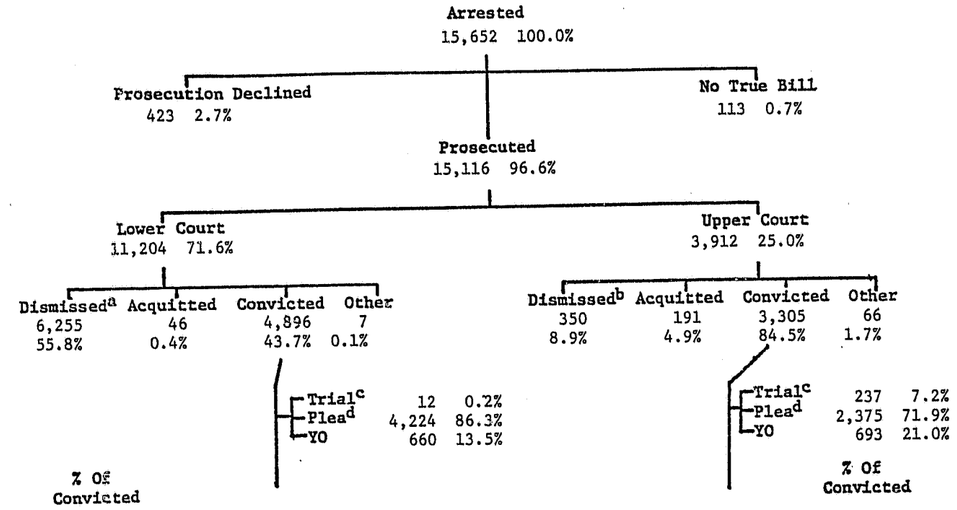
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 6 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 21 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 34 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 2 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Class C Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 1,589 | 48.1% |
| 29.7% | 1,455 | Jail | 274 | 8.3% |
| 1.3% | 64 | Jail and Probation | 215 | 6.5% |
| 0.1% | 5 | Jail and Fine | 6 | 0.2% |
| 20.4% | 999 | Probation | 1,010 | 30.6% |
| 15.9% | 778 | Fine | 27 | 0.8% |
| 27.0% | 1,323 | Conditional Discharge | 78 | 2.4% |
| 2.2% | 110 | Unconditional Discharge | 10 | 0.3% |
| 3.3% | 162 | Other[e] | 96 | 2.9% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

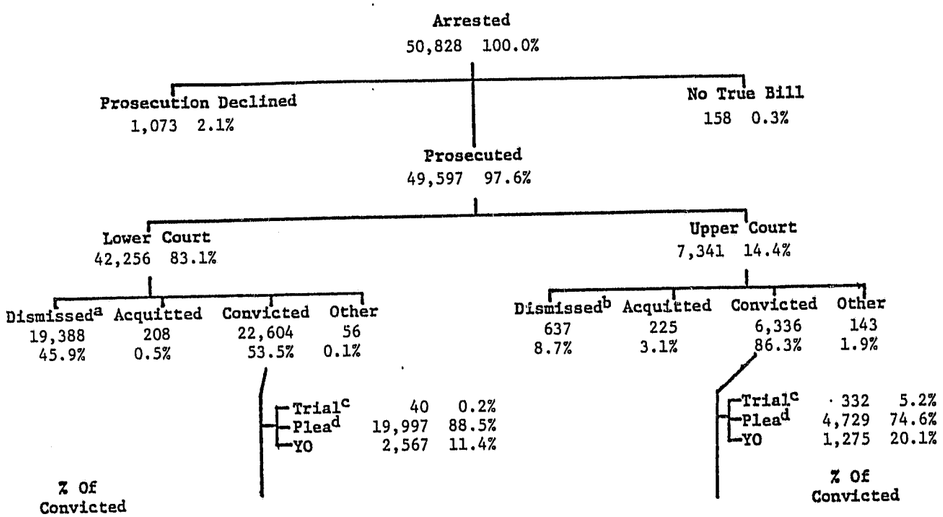
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 3 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 127 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 61 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-4
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Class D Arrest Offenses
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 2,357 | 37.2% |
| 29.0% | 6,549 | Jail | 625 | 9.9% |
| 1.6% | 367 | Jail and Probation | 436 | 6.9% |
| 0.1% | 32 | Jail and Fine | 26 | 0.4% |
| 17.3% | 3,908 | Probation | 2,248 | 35.5% |
| 19.5% | 4,401 | Fine | 146 | 2.3% |
| 27.0% | 6,098 | Conditional Discharge | 282 | 4.5% |
| 2.3% | 521 | Unconditional Discharge | 41 | 0.6% |
| 3.2% | 728 | Other[e] | 175 | 2.8% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

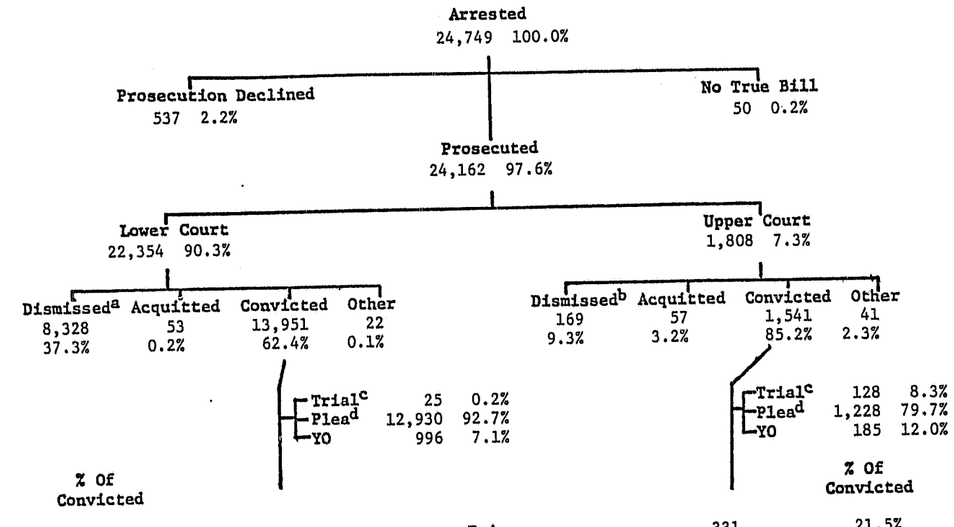
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 3 cases in the Lower Court and 17 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 517 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 116 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 3 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-5
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Class E Arrest Offenses
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 331 | 21.5% |
| 31.8% | 4,437 | Jail | 198 | 12.8% |
| 0.9% | 126 | Jail and Probation | 108 | 7.0% |
| 0.1% | 12 | Jail and Fine | 9 | 0.6% |
| 10.7% | 1,499 | Probation | 590 | 38.3% |
| 27.2% | 3,791 | Fine | 136 | 8.8% |
| 25.4% | 3,545 | Conditional Discharge | 127 | 8.2% |
| 2.1% | 297 | Unconditional Discharge | 11 | 0.7% |
| 1.7% | 244 | Other[e] | 31 | 2.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

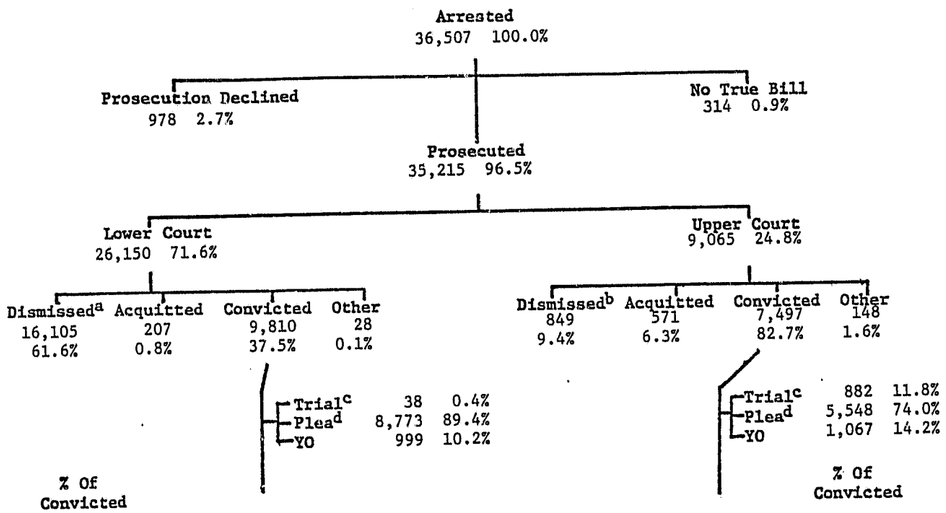
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 3 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 200 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 18 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-6
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Personal Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 4,614 | 61.5% |
| 28.1% | 2,752 | Jail | 573 | 7.6% |
| 1.7% | 164 | Jail and Probation | 321 | 4.3% |
| 0.1% | 13 | Jail and Fine | 11 | 0.1% |
| 17.2% | 1,687 | Probation | 1,638 | 21.8% |
| 17.4% | 1,707 | Fine | 50 | 0.7% |
| 31.1% | 3,052 | Conditional Discharge | 119 | 1.6% |
| 2.4% | 232 | Unconditional Discharge | 16 | 0.2% |
| 2.1% | 203 | Other[e] | 155 | 2.1% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

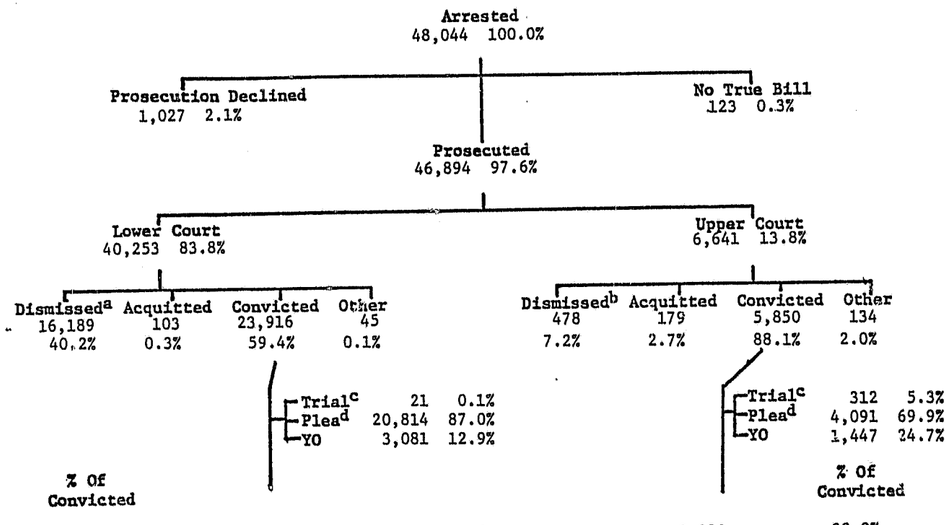
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 2 cases in the Lower Court and 10 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 162 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 80 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 3 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-7
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Property Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 2,280 | 39.0% |
| 34.9% | 8,353 | Jail | 592 | 10.1% |
| 1.5% | 353 | Jail and Probation | 407 | 7.0% |
| 0.1% | 19 | Jail and Fine | 15 | 0.3% |
| 16.7% | 3,997 | Probation | 1,992 | 34.1% |
| 14.3% | 3,422 | Fine | 95 | 1.6% |
| 26.7% | 6,377 | Conditional Discharge | 242 | 4.1% |
| 2.3% | 542 | Unconditional Discharge | 37 | 0.6% |
| 3.6% | 853 | Other[e] | 190 | 3.2% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

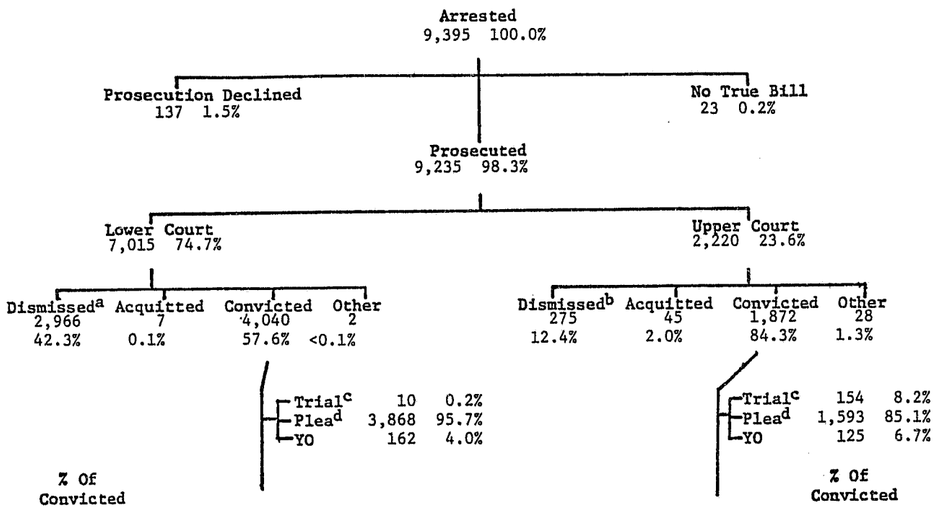
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 1 cases in the Lower Court and 13 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 632 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 143 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 2 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-8
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Drug Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 685 | 36.6% |
| 31.3% | 1,265 | Jail | 438 | 23.4% |
| 0.4% | 16 | Jail and Probation | 138 | 7.4% |
| 0.2% | 8 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.1% |
| 10.9% | 439 | Probation | 470 | 25.1% |
| 33.4% | 1,349 | Fine | 24 | 1.3% |
| 21.1% | 851 | Conditional Discharge | 42 | 2.2% |
| 1.6% | 64 | Unconditional Discharge | 11 | 0.6% |
| 1.2% | 48 | Other[e] | 63 | 3.4% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

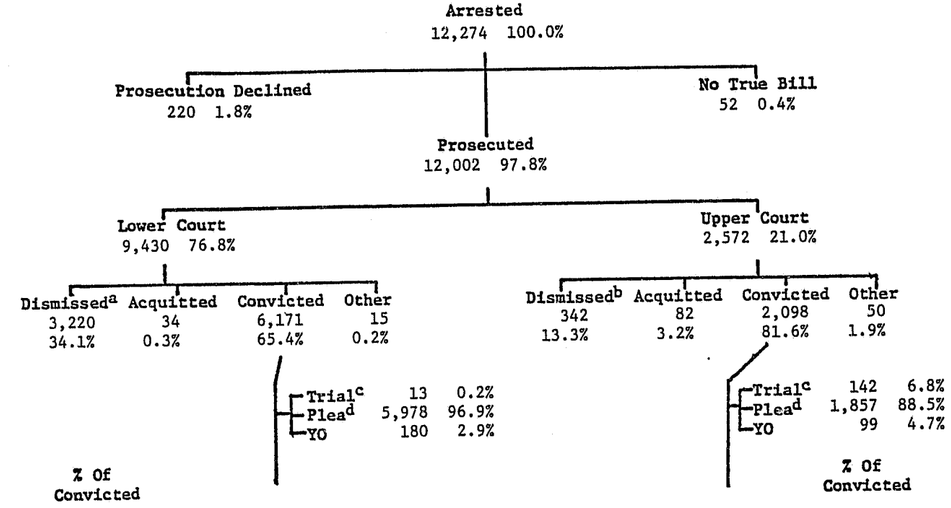
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 1 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 42 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 6 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-9
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Other Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 575 | 27.4% |
| 15.3% | 944 | Jail | 188 | 9.0% |
| 0.9% | 57 | Jail and Probation | 121 | 5.8% |
| 0.2% | 13 | Jail and Fine | 22 | 1.0% |
| 13.0% | 802 | Probation | 857 | 40.8% |
| 46.8% | 2,890 | Fine | 165 | 7.9% |
| 20.4% | 1,259 | Conditional Discharge | 146 | 7.0% |
| 2.1% | 130 | Unconditional Discharge | 10 | 0.5% |
| 1.2% | 76 | Other[e] | 14 | 0.7% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

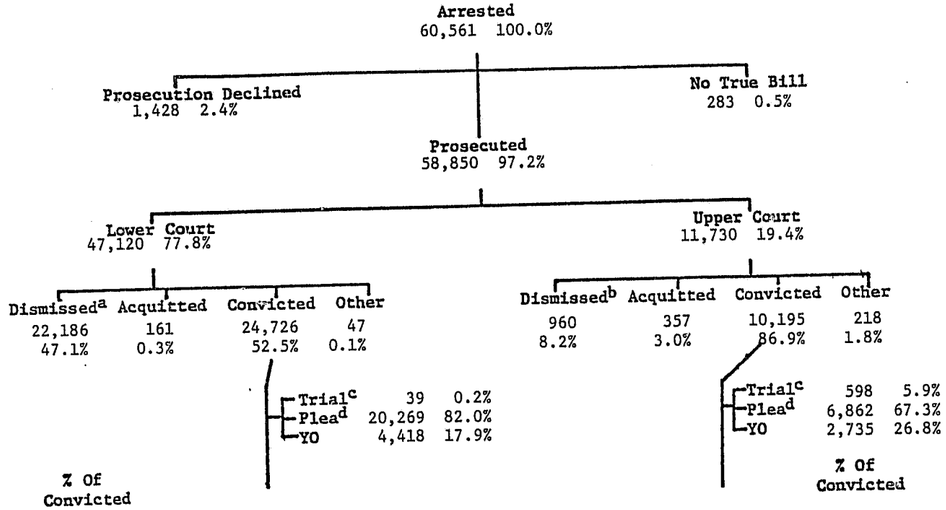
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 6 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 45 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 5 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 2 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-10
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Ages 16-24
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 4,600 | 45.1% |
| 27.0% | 6,667 | Jail | 922 | 9.0% |
| 1.8% | 455 | Jail and Probation | 659 | 6.4% |
| 0.1% | 27 | Jail and Fine | 17 | 0.2% |
| 20.2% | 4,985 | Probation | 3,260 | 32.0% |
| 17.3% | 4,275 | Fine | 76 | 0.7% |
| 26.5% | 6,560 | Conditional Discharge | 277 | 2.7% |
| 2.5% | 623 | Unconditional Discharge | 40 | 0.4% |
| 4.6% | 1,134 | Other[e] | 347 | 3.4% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

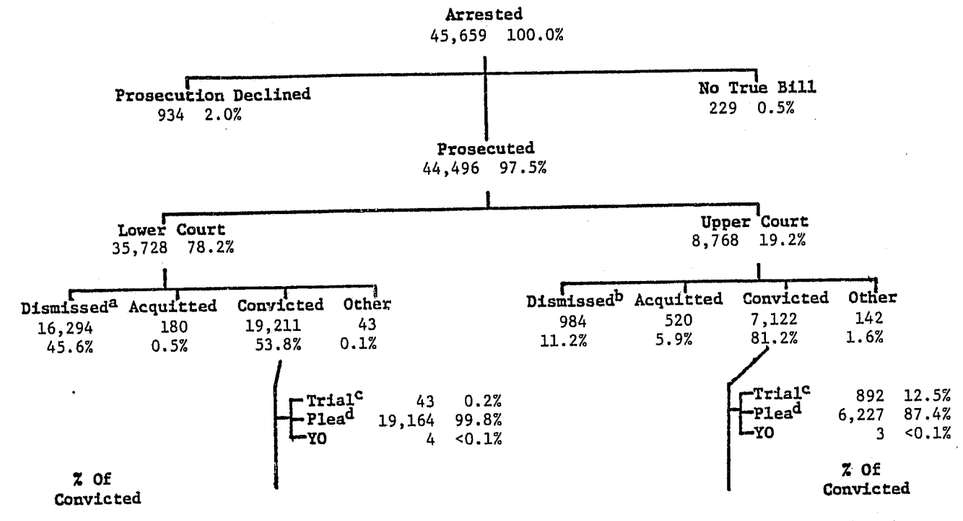
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 17 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 873 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 233 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 2 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-11
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Age 25+
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 3,554 | 49.9% |
| 34.6% | 6,647 | Jail | 869 | 12.2% |
| 0.7% | 135 | Jail and Probation | 331 | 4.6% |
| 0.1% | 26 | Jail and Fine | 32 | 0.4% |
| 10.1% | 1,940 | Probation | 1,697 | 23.8% |
| 26.5% | 5,093 | Fine | 258 | 3.6% |
| 25.9% | 4,979 | Conditional Discharge | 272 | 3.8% |
| 1.8% | 345 | Unconditional Discharge | 34 | 0.5% |
| 0.2% | 46 | Other[e] | 75 | 1.1% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

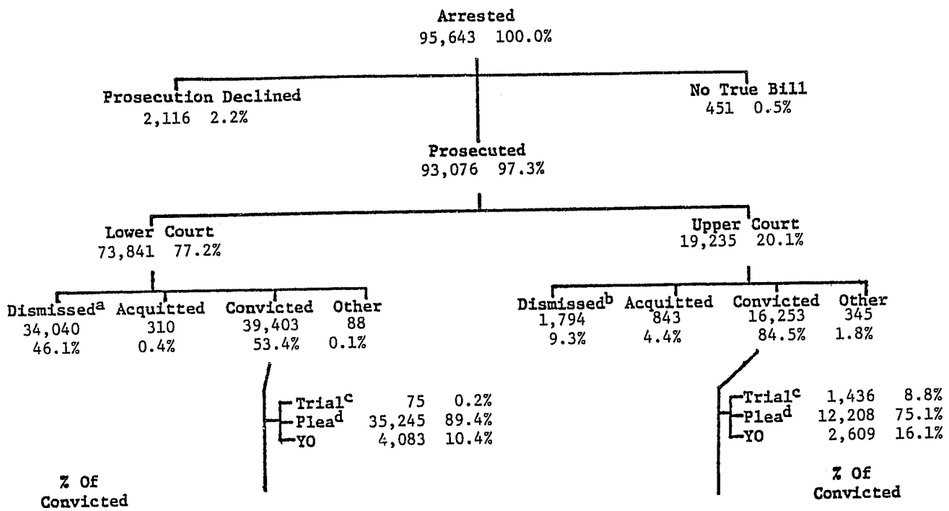
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 3 cases in the Lower Court and 13 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 8 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 1 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 6 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-12
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Sex - Male
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 7,876 | 48.5% |
| 31.0% | 12,225 | Jail | 1,676 | 10.3% |
| 1.4% | 557 | Jail and Probation | 926 | 5.7% |
| 0.1% | 50 | Jail and Fine | 46 | 0.3% |
| 15.6% | 6,160 | Probation | 4,478 | 27.6% |
| 21.2% | 8,370 | Fine | 325 | 2.0% |
| 25.7% | 10,124 | Conditional Discharge | 487 | 3.0% |
| 2.2% | 851 | Unconditional Discharge | 63 | 0.4% |
| 2.7% | 1,066 | Other[e] | 376 | 2.3% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

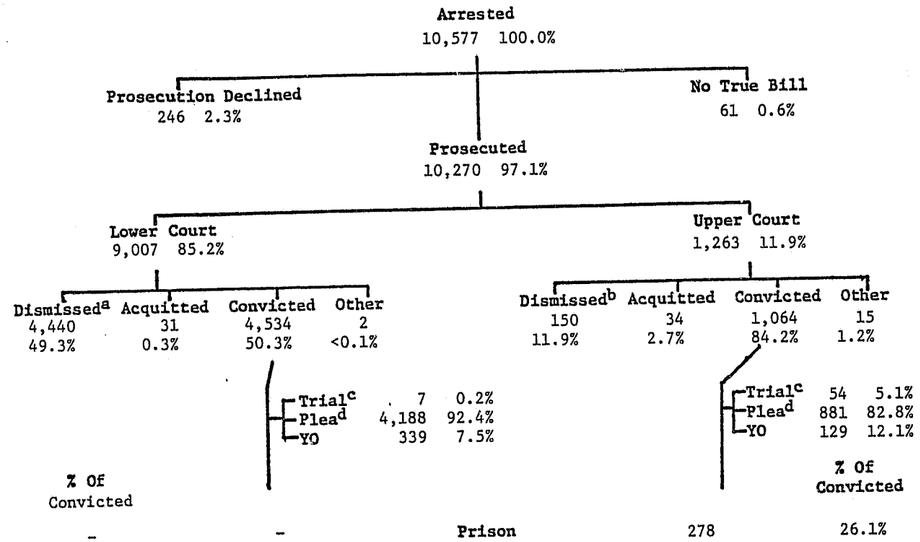
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 3 cases in the Lower Court and 30 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 795 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 218 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 6 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-13
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Sex - Female
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 278 | 26.1% |
| 24.0% | 1,089 | Jail | 115 | 10.8% |
| 0.7% | 33 | Jail and Probation | 61 | 5.7% |
| 0.1% | 3 | Jail and Fine | 3 | 0.3% |
| 16.9% | 765 | Probation | 479 | 45.0% |
| 22.0% | 998 | Fine | 9 | 0.8% |
| 31.2% | 1,415 | Conditional Discharge | 62 | 5.8% |
| 2.6% | 117 | Unconditional Discharge | 11 | 1.0% |
| 2.5% | 114 | Other[e] | 46 | 4.3% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

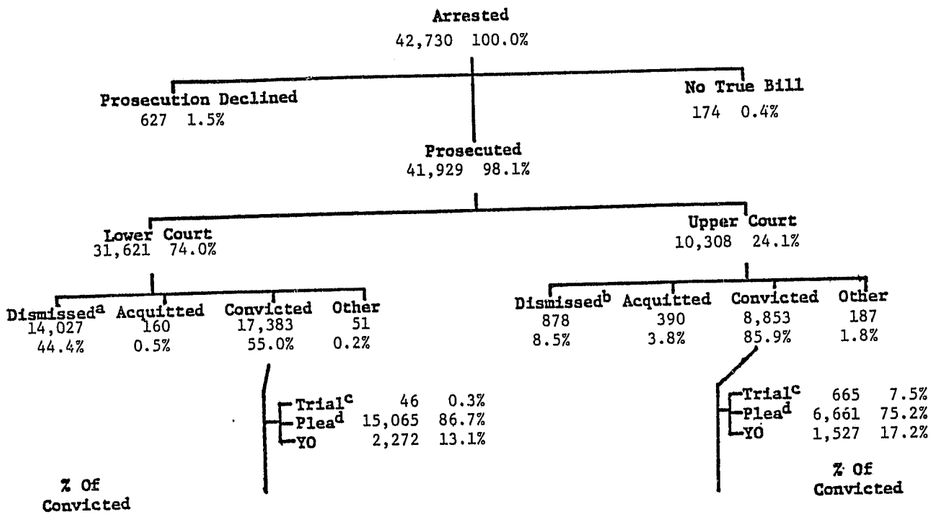
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 86 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 16 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 2 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-14
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Race - White
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | - | | - | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21.0% | 3,656 | Jail | 887 | 10.0% |
| 1.7% | 301 | Jail and Probation | 649 | 7.3% |
| 0.2% | 38 | Jail and Fine | 32 | 0.4% |
| 19.5% | 3,395 | Probation | 2,934 | 33.1% |
| 25.8% | 4,484 | Fine | 229 | 2.6% |
| 24.8% | 4,304 | Conditional Discharge | 382 | 4.3% |
| 2.4% | 419 | Unconditional Discharge | 52 | 0.6% |
| 4.5% | 786 | Other[e] | 249 | 2.8% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

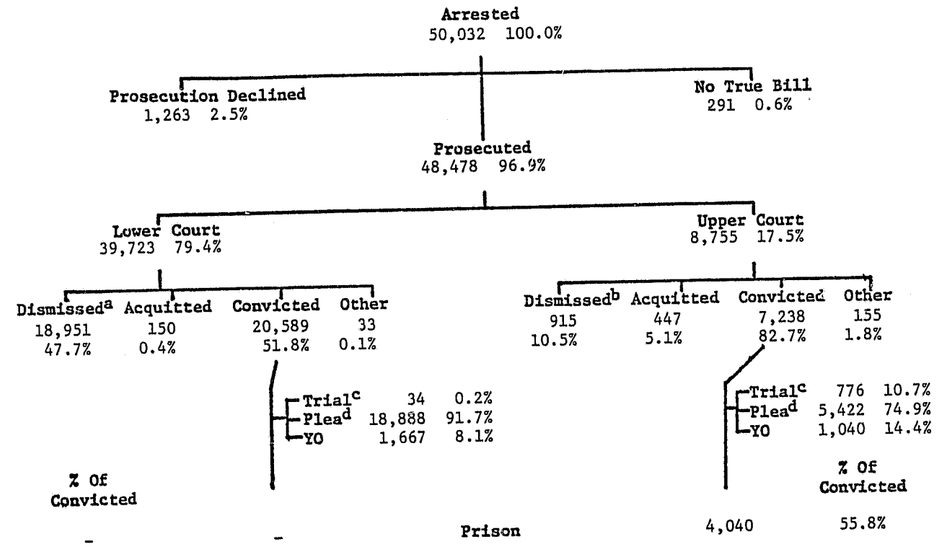
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 2 cases in the Lower Court and 26 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 573 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 159 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 3 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-15
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Race - Black
1979 Disposition




| % Of Convicted | - | | - | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37.6% | 7,736 | Jail | 807 | 11.1% |
| 1.2% | 253 | Jail and Probation | 302 | 4.2% |
| 0.1% | 13 | Jail and Fine | 17 | 0.2% |
| 13.7% | 2,815 | Probation | 1,675 | 23.1% |
| 17.1% | 3,530 | Fine | 80 | 1.1% |
| 26.6% | 5,478 | Conditional Discharge | 149 | 2.1% |
| 2.0% | 416 | Unconditional Discharge | 20 | 0.3% |
| 1.7% | 348 | Other[e] | 148 | 2.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

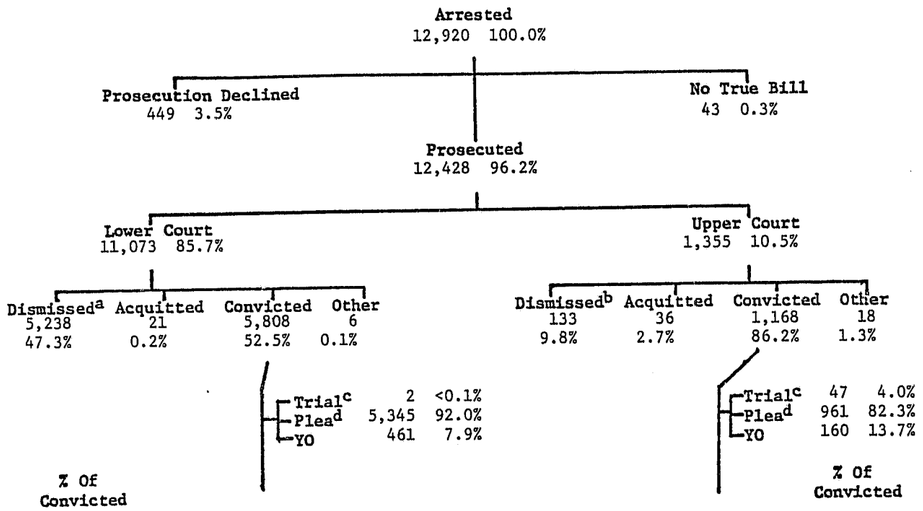
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 1 cases in the Lower Court and 4 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 270 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 69 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 4 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-16
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Race - Hispanic
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 654 | 56.0% |
| 32.6% | 1,895 | Jail | 95 | 8.1% |
| 0.6% | 34 | Jail and Probation | 34 | 2.9% |
| <0.1% | 1 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 12.0% | 695 | Probation | 323 | 27.7% |
| 22.5% | 1,309 | Fine | 23 | 2.0% |
| 29.4% | 1,708 | Conditional Discharge | 14 | 1.2% |
| 2.2% | 127 | Unconditional Discharge | 2 | 0.2% |
| 0.7% | 39 | Other[e] | 23 | 2.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

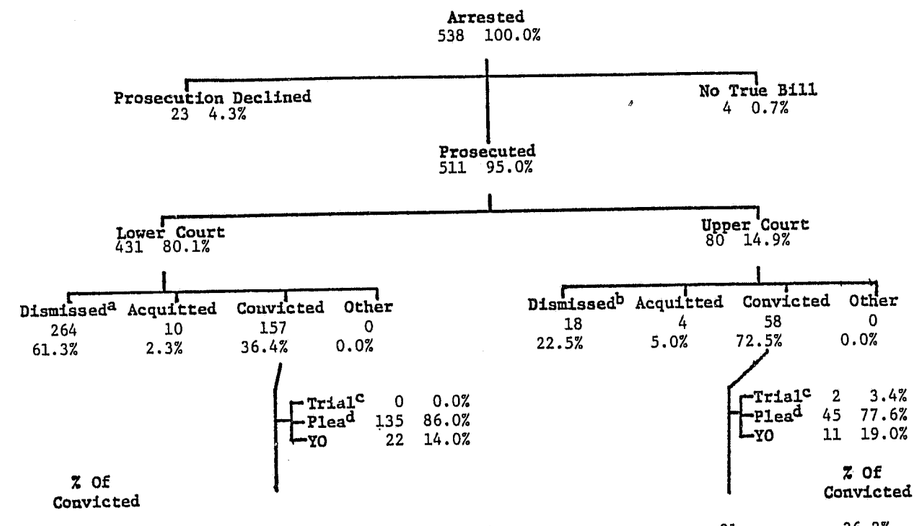
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 31 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 5 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-17
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York State
Race - Other
1979 Disposition




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 21 | 36.2% |
| 17.2% | 27 | Jail | 2 | 3.4% |
| 1.3% | 2 | Jail and Probation | 2 | 3.4% |
| 0.6% | 1 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 12.7% | 20 | Probation | 25 | 43.1% |
| 28.7% | 45 | Fine | 2 | 3.4% |
| 31.2% | 49 | Conditional Discharge | 4 | 6.9% |
| 3.8% | 6 | Unconditional Discharge | 0 | 0.0% |
| 4.5% | 7 | Other[e] | 2 | 3.4% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 7 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 1 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-18
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
Class A Arrest Offenses
1979 Dispositions

**Arrested**
3,680 100.0%

- **Prosecution Declined** 48 1.3%
- **Prosecuted** 3,603 97.9%
  - **Lower Court** 1,603 43.6%
    - **Dismissed**[a] 724 45.2%
    - **Acquitted** 2 0.1%
    - **Convicted** 876 54.6%
      - **Trial**[c] 1 0.1%
      - **Plea**[d] 836 95.4%
      - **YO** 39 4.5%
    - **Other** 1 0.1%
  - **Upper Court** 2,000 54.3%
    - **Dismissed**[b] 240 12.0%
    - **Acquitted** 103 5.2%
    - **Convicted** 1,638 81.9%
      - **Trial**[c] 244 14.9%
      - **Plea**[d] 1,335 81.5%
      - **YO** 59 3.6%
    - **Other** 19 1.0%
- **No True Bill** 29 0.8%

| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 807 | 49.3% |
| 37.4% | 328 | Jail | 456 | 27.8% |
| 0.1% | 1 | Jail and Probation | 53 | 3.2% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 18.2% | 159 | Probation | 251 | 15.3% |
| 21.2% | 186 | Fine | 7 | 0.4% |
| 19.9% | 174 | Conditional Discharge | 9 | 0.5% |
| 1.4% | 12 | Unconditional Discharge | 6 | 0.4% |
| 1.8% | 16 | Other[e] | 49 | 3.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.
[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.
[e]Includes 14 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 5 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-19
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
Class B Arrest Offenses
1979 Dispositions

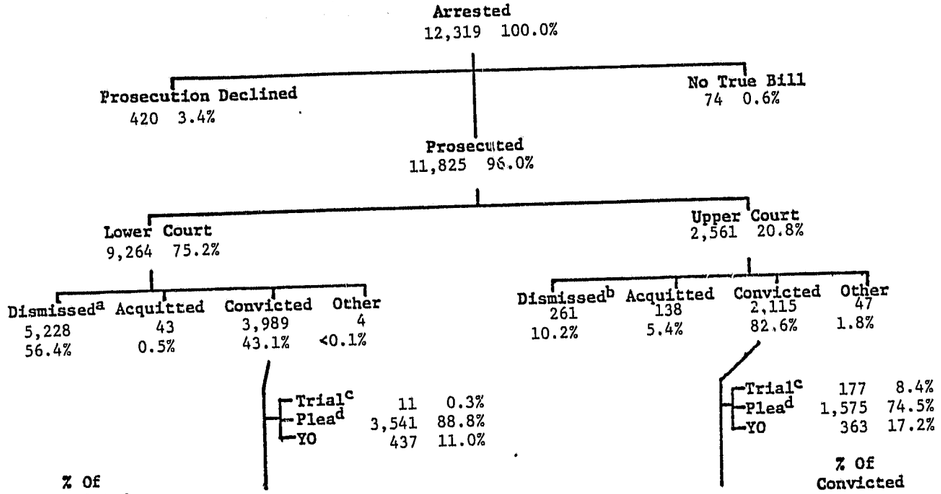
**Arrested**
9,075 100.0%

- **Prosecution Declined** 281 3.1%
- **Prosecuted** 8,664 95.5%
  - **Lower Court** 4,606 50.8%
    - **Dismissed**[a] 3,175 68.9%
    - **Acquitted** 31 0.7%
    - **Convicted** 1,397 30.3%
      - **Trial**[c] 1 0.1%
      - **Plea**[d] 1,269 90.8%
      - **YO** 127 9.1%
    - **Other** 3 0.1%
  - **Upper Court** 4,058 44.7%
    - **Dismissed**[b] 463 11.4%
    - **Acquitted** 217 5.3%
    - **Convicted** 3,301 81.3%
      - **Trial**[c] 377 11.4%
      - **Plea**[d] 2,536 76.8%
      - **YO** 388 11.8%
    - **Other** 77 1.9%
- **No True Bill** 130 1.4%

| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 2,363 | 71.6% |
| 35.4% | 495 | Jail | 132 | 4.0% |
| 1.3% | 18 | Jail and Probation | 83 | 2.5% |
| 0.1% | 2 | Jail and Fine | 7 | 0.2% |
| 20.4% | 285 | Probation | 617 | 18.7% |
| 13.5% | 188 | Fine | 16 | 0.5% |
| 26.6% | 372 | Conditional Discharge | 39 | 1.2% |
| 1.6% | 23 | Unconditional Discharge | 5 | 0.2% |
| 1.0% | 14 | Other[e] | 39 | 1.2% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.
[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.
[e]Includes 9 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 7 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-20
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
Class C Arrest Offenses
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | - | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 1,154 | 54.6% |
| 32.0% | 1,277 | Jail | 147 | 7.0% |
| 0.9% | 35 | Jail and Probation | 74 | 3.5% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Jail and Fine | 5 | 0.2% |
| 18.5% | 737 | Probation | 614 | 29.0% |
| 15.5% | 618 | Fine | 24 | 1.1% |
| 29.5% | 1,176 | Conditional Discharge | 52 | 2.5% |
| 2.2% | 87 | Unconditional Discharge | 7 | 0.3% |
| 1.5% | 59 | Other[e] | 38 | 1.8% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

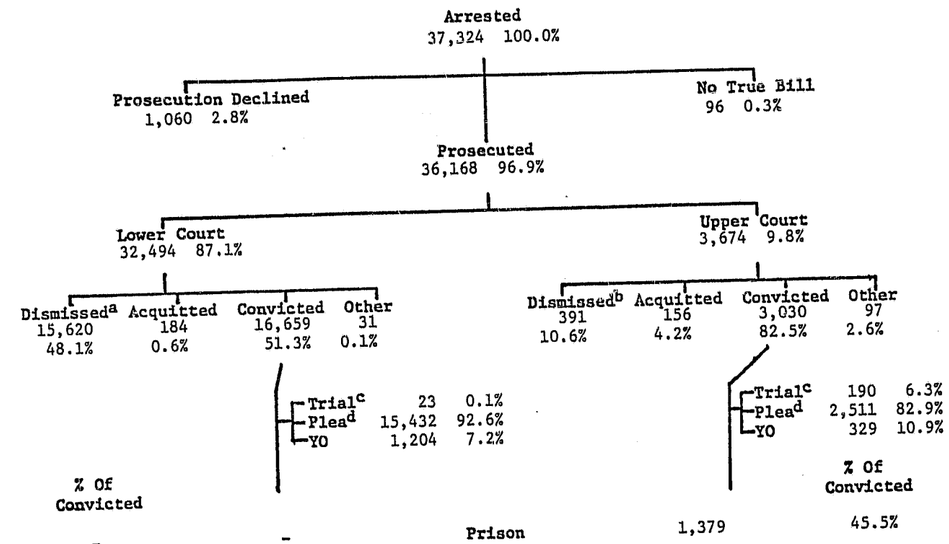
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 50 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 13 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-21
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
Class D Arrest Offenses
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | - | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 1,379 | 45.5% |
| 32.3% | 5,381 | Jail | 277 | 9.1% |
| 0.6% | 108 | Jail and Probation | 67 | 2.2% |
| <0.1% | 8 | Jail and Fine | 22 | 0.7% |
| 13.8% | 2,300 | Probation | 991 | 32.7% |
| 19.8% | 3,292 | Fine | 110 | 3.6% |
| 30.4% | 5,059 | Conditional Discharge | 117 | 3.9% |
| 2.3% | 382 | Unconditional Discharge | 22 | 0.7% |
| 0.8% | 129 | Other[e] | 45 | 1.5% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

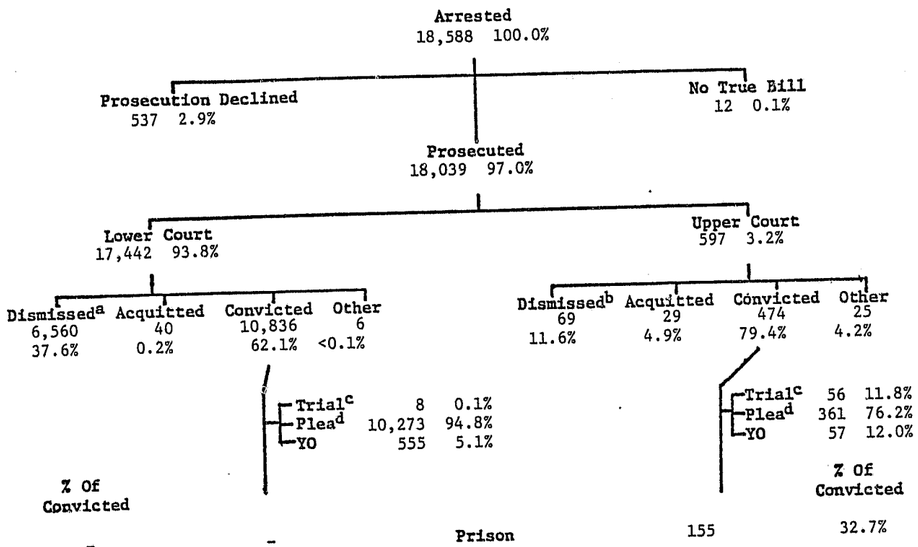
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 2 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 111 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 12 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 2 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-22
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
Class E Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 155 | 32.7% |
| 35.6% | 3,854 | Jail | 75 | 15.8% |
| 0.4% | 40 | Jail and Probation | 8 | 1.7% |
| <0.1% | 2 | Jail and Fine | 7 | 1.5% |
| 8.0% | 868 | Probation | 110 | 23.2% |
| 26.6% | 2,884 | Fine | 60 | 12.7% |
| 26.6% | 2,884 | Conditional Discharge | 42 | 8.9% |
| 2.4% | 255 | Unconditional Discharge | 8 | 1.7% |
| 0.5% | 49 | Other[e] | 9 | 1.9% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

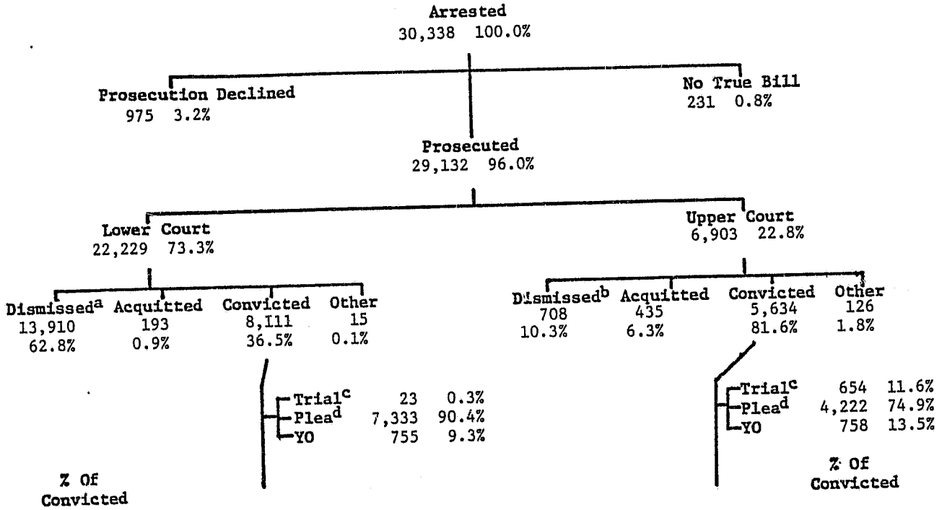
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 40 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 3 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-23
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
Personal Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 3,684 | 65.4% |
| 28.9% | 2,348 | Jail | 374 | 6.6% |
| 1.0% | 78 | Jail and Probation | 147 | 2.6% |
| <0.1% | 3 | Jail and Fine | 8 | 0.1% |
| 15.6% | 1,263 | Probation | 1,205 | 21.4% |
| 16.8% | 1,359 | Fine | 32 | 0.6% |
| 34.0% | 2,755 | Conditional Discharge | 81 | 1.4% |
| 2.4% | 197 | Unconditional Discharge | 12 | 0.2% |
| 1.3% | 108 | Other[e] | 91 | 1.6% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

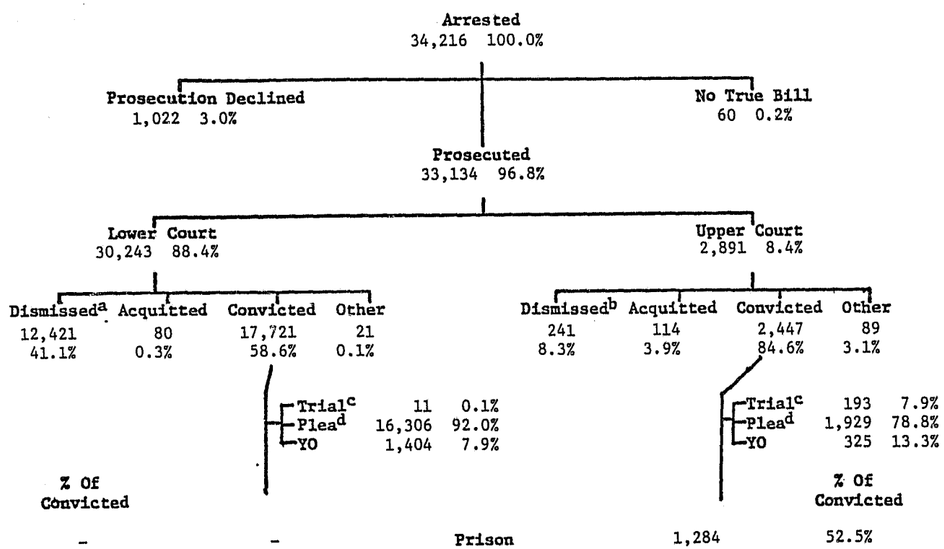
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 2 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 91 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 27 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 2 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-24
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
Property Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 1,284 | 52.5% |
| 40.2% | 7,117 | Jail | 247 | 10.1% |
| 0.6% | 104 | Jail and Probation | 48 | 2.0% |
| <0.1% | 4 | Jail and Fine | 13 | 0.5% |
| 13.2% | 2,341 | Probation | 665 | 27.2% |
| 13.6% | 2,417 | Fine | 55 | 2.2% |
| 29.6% | 5,241 | Conditional Discharge | 84 | 3.4% |
| 2.3% | 403 | Unconditional Discharge | 23 | 0.9% |
| 0.5% | 94 | Other[e] | 28 | 1.1% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

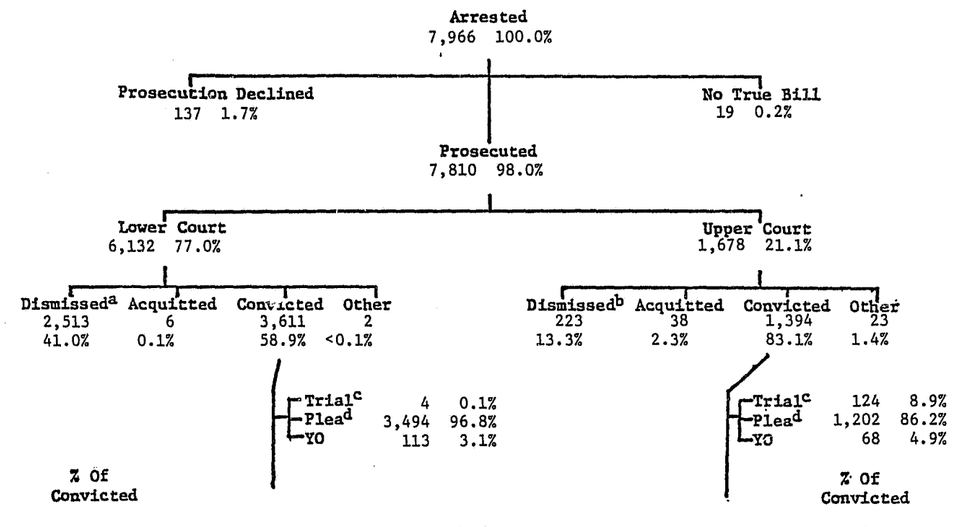
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 79 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 10 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 2 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-25
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
Drug Crimes
1979 Disposition




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 541 | 38.8% |
| 33.4% | 1,206 | Jail | 385 | 27.6% |
| <0.1% | 5 | Jail and Probation | 60 | 4.3% |
| 0.1% | 1 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.1% |
| 9.4% | 339 | Probation | 301 | 21.6% |
| 32.5% | 1,173 | Fine | 18 | 1.3% |
| 22.0% | 794 | Conditional Discharge | 26 | 1.9% |
| 1.7% | 60 | Unconditional Discharge | 7 | 0.5% |
| 0.9% | 33 | Other[e] | 55 | 3.9% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

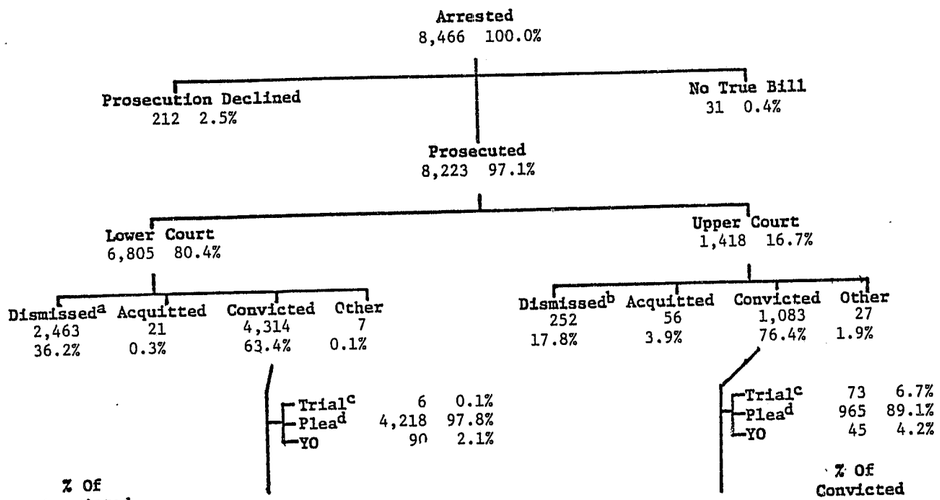
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 30 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 2 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-26
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
New York City
Other Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 349 | 32.2% |
| 15.4% | 664 | Jail | 81 | 7.5% |
| 0.3% | 15 | Jail and Probation | 30 | 2.8% |
| 0.1% | 4 | Jail and Fine | 19 | 1.8% |
| 9.4% | 406 | Probation | 412 | 38.0% |
| 51.4% | 2,219 | Fine | 112 | 10.3% |
| 20.3% | 875 | Conditional Discharge | 68 | 6.3% |
| 2.3% | 99 | Unconditional Discharge | 6 | 0.6% |
| 0.7% | 32 | Other[e] | 6 | 0.6% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

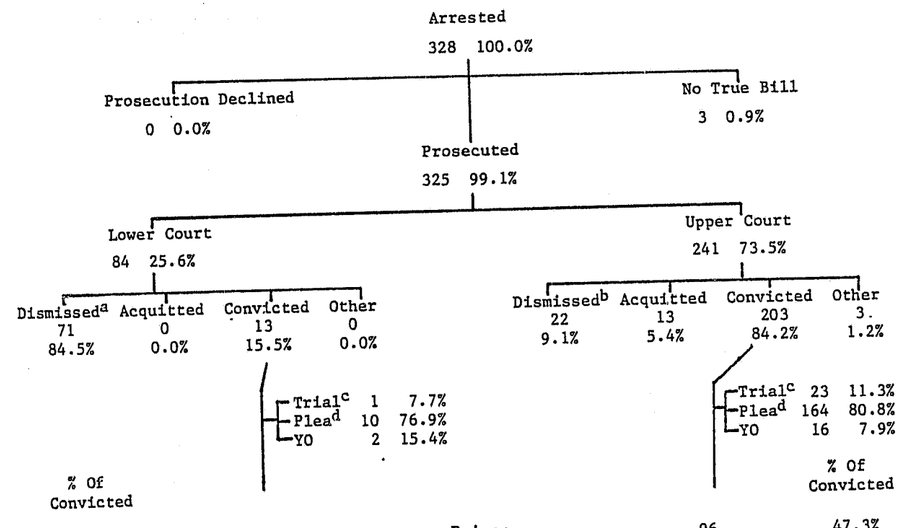
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 24 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 1 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-27
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other MPA's
Class A Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 96 | 47.3% |
| 46.2% | 6 | Jail | 16 | 7.9% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Jail and Probation | 34 | 16.7% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 23.1% | 3 | Probation | 54 | 26.6% |
| 15.4% | 2 | Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Conditional Discharge | 1 | 0.5% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Unconditional Discharge | 0 | 0.0% |
| 15.4% | 2 | Other[e] | 2 | 1.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

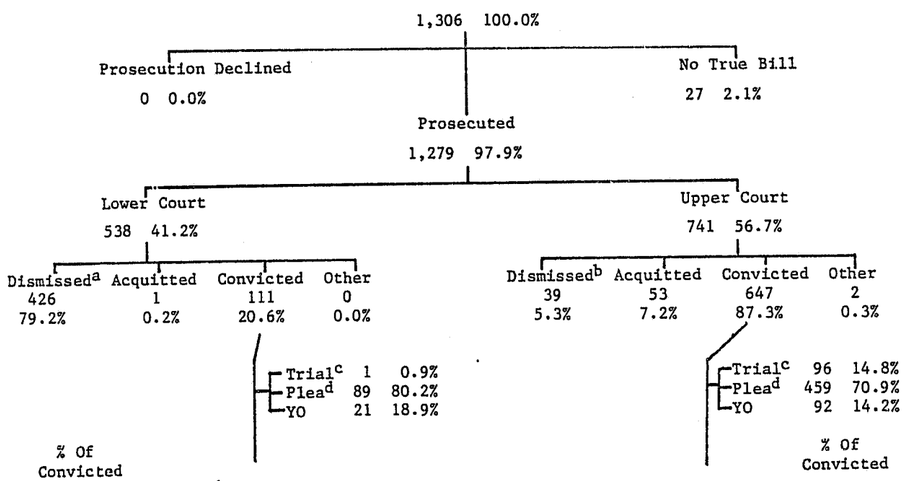
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 1 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 2 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 0 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-28
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other MPA's
Class B Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 395 | 61.1% |
| 18.0% | 20 | Jail | 48 | 7.4% |
| 4.5% | 5 | Jail and Probation | 39 | 6.0% |
| 0.9% | 1 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 41.4% | 46 | Probation | 130 | 20.1% |
| 9.0% | 10 | Fine | 1 | 0.2% |
| 12.6% | 14 | Conditional Discharge | 9 | 1.4% |
| 4.5% | 5 | Unconditional Discharge | 1 | 0.2% |
| 9.0% | 10 | Other[e] | 24 | 3.7% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

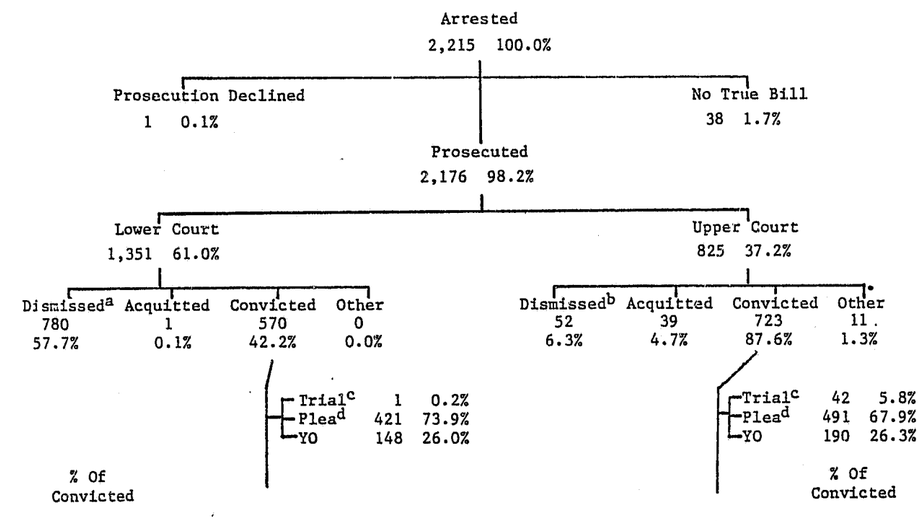
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 2 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 8 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 22 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-29
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other MPA's
Class C Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 268 | 37.1% |
| 16.8% | 96 | Jail | 63 | 8.7% |
| 2.1% | 12 | Jail and Probation | 92 | 12.7% |
| 0.2% | 1 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.1% |
| 31.9% | 182 | Probation | 239 | 33.1% |
| 15.3% | 87 | Fine | 2 | 0.3% |
| 17.2% | 98 | Conditional Discharge | 13 | 1.8% |
| 3.5% | 20 | Unconditional Discharge | 3 | 0.4% |
| 13.0% | 74 | Other[e] | 42 | 5.8% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

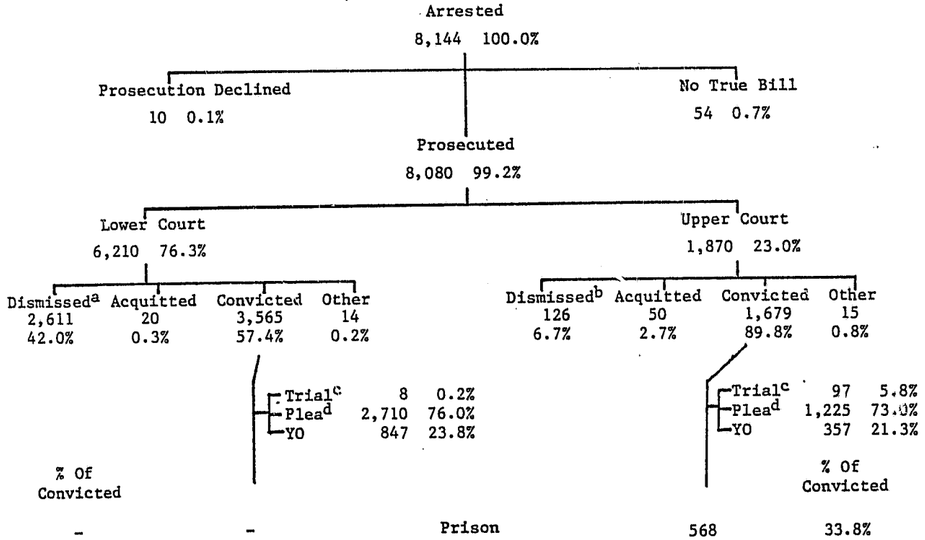
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 49 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 36 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-30
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other MPA's
Class D Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 568 | 33.8% |
| 15.6% | 557 | Jail | 178 | 10.6% |
| 4.0% | 143 | Jail and Probation | 198 | 11.8% |
| 0.2% | 6 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.1% |
| 30.8% | 1,099 | Probation | 588 | 35.0% |
| 16.4% | 585 | Fine | 15 | 0.9% |
| 18.9% | 673 | Conditional Discharge | 56 | 3.3% |
| 3.1% | 111 | Unconditional Discharge | 8 | 0.5% |
| 11.0% | 391 | Other[e] | 67 | 4.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

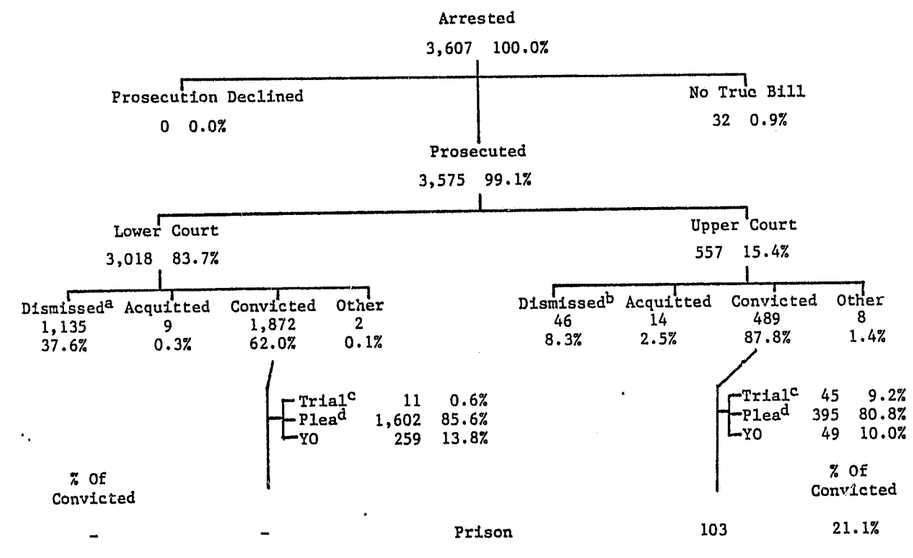
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 1 cases in the Lower Court and 7 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 217 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 54 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-31
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other MPA's
Class E Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 103 | 21.1% |
| 19.2% | 359 | Jail | 67 | 13.7% |
| 2.8% | 52 | Jail and Probation | 54 | 11.0% |
| 0.1% | 2 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.2% |
| 22.9% | 428 | Probation | 187 | 38.2% |
| 27.5% | 515 | Fine | 33 | 6.7% |
| 19.9% | 373 | Conditional Discharge | 28 | 5.7% |
| 1.8% | 33 | Unconditional Discharge | 1 | 0.2% |
| 5.9% | 110 | Other[e] | 15 | 3.1% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

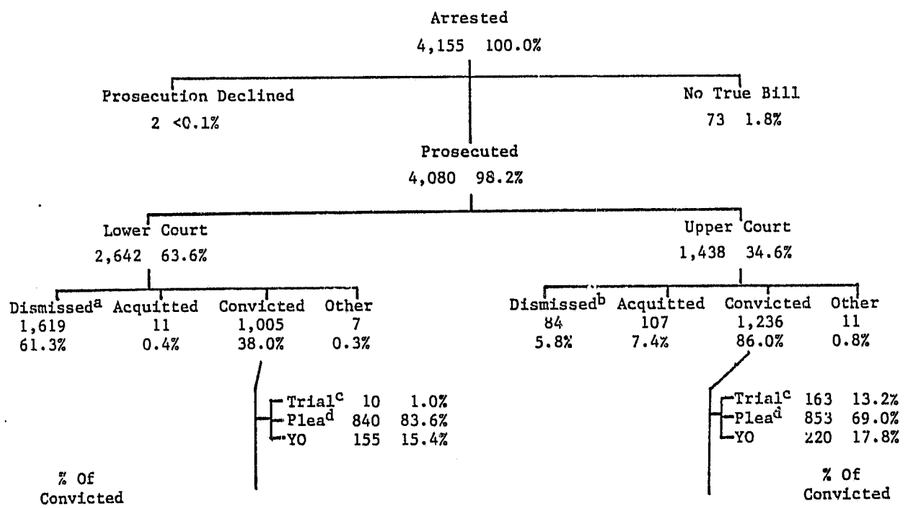
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 2 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 83 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 11 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-32
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other MPA's
Personal Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 624 | 50.5% |
| 18.7% | 188 | Jail | 115 | 9.3% |
| 4.6% | 46 | Jail and Probation | 110 | 8.9% |
| 0.3% | 3 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 28.8% | 289 | Probation | 303 | 24.5% |
| 18.5% | 186 | Fine | 8 | 0.6% |
| 19.4% | 195 | Conditional Discharge | 23 | 1.9% |
| 2.9% | 29 | Unconditional Discharge | 3 | 0.2% |
| 6.9% | 69 | Other[e] | 50 | 4.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

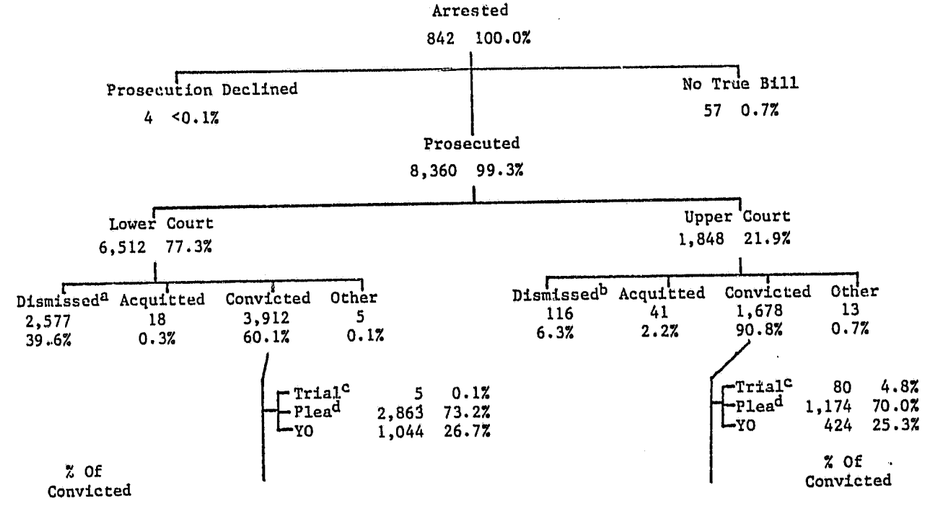
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 3 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 49 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 43 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-33
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other MPA's
Property Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 591 | 35.2% |
| 17.5% | 685 | Jail | 175 | 10.4% |
| 3.5% | 135 | Jail and Probation | 189 | 11.3% |
| 0.1% | 3 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.1% |
| 29.0% | 1,134 | Probation | 574 | 34.2% |
| 16.3% | 637 | Fine | 12 | 0.7% |
| 18.3% | 717 | Conditional Discharge | 41 | 2.4% |
| 3.0% | 118 | Unconditional Discharge | 7 | 0.4% |
| 12.3% | 483 | Other[e] | 88 | 5.2% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

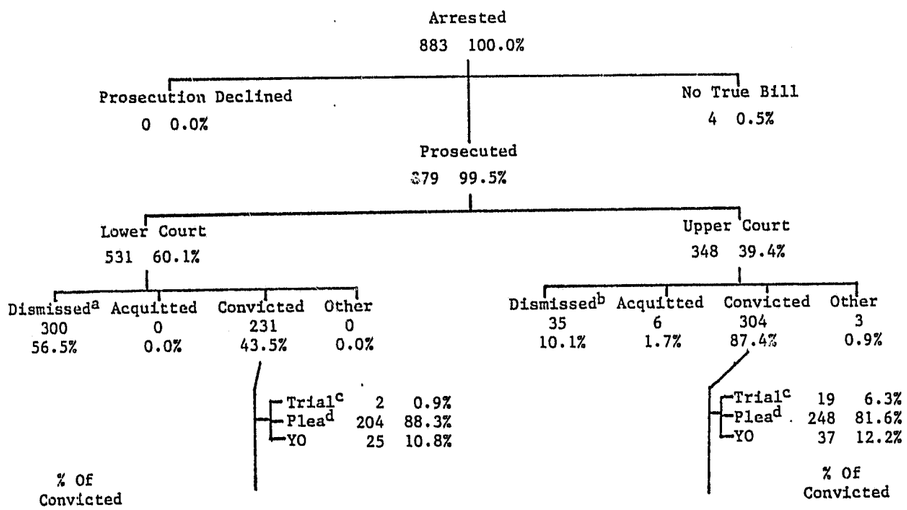
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 1 cases in the Lower Court and 6 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 296 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 75 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-34
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other MPA's
Drug Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 84 | 27.6% |
| 10.8% | 25 | Jail | 24 | 7.9% |
| 2.6% | 6 | Jail and Probation | 60 | 19.7% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 27.7% | 64 | Probation | 116 | 38.2% |
| 37.2% | 86 | Fine | 1 | 0.3% |
| 16.5% | 38 | Conditional Discharge | 10 | 3.3% |
| 1.7% | 4 | Unconditional Discharge | 3 | 1.0% |
| 3.5% | 8 | Other[e] | 6 | 2.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

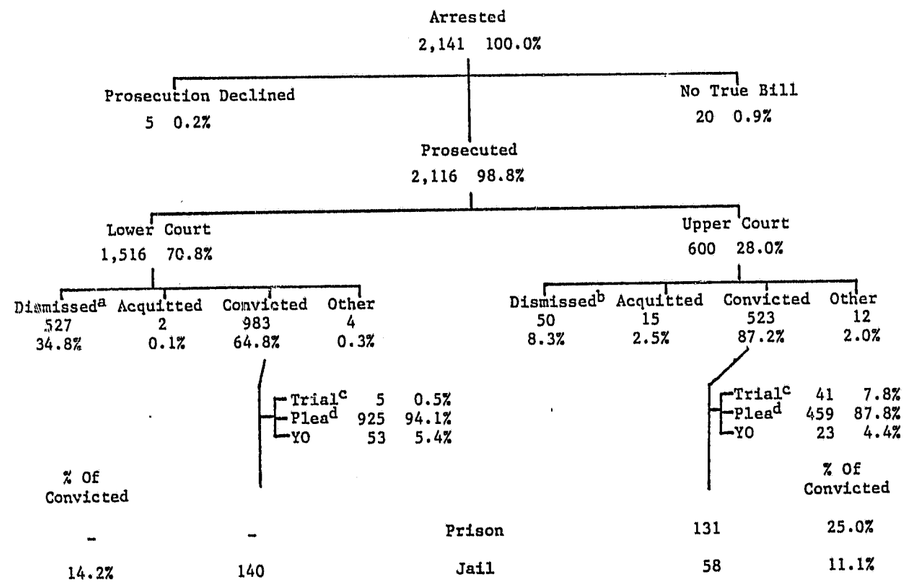
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 1 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 6 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 2 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-35
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other MPA's
Other Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 131 | 25.0% |
| 14.2% | 140 | Jail | 58 | 11.1% |
| 2.5% | 25 | Jail and Probation | 58 | 11.1% |
| 0.4% | 4 | Jail and Fine | 2 | 0.4% |
| 27.6% | 271 | Probation | 205 | 39.2% |
| 29.5% | 290 | Fine | 30 | 5.7% |
| 21.2% | 208 | Conditional Discharge | 33 | 6.3% |
| 1.8% | 18 | Unconditional Discharge | 0 | 0.0% |
| 2.7% | 27 | Other[e] | 6 | 1.1% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

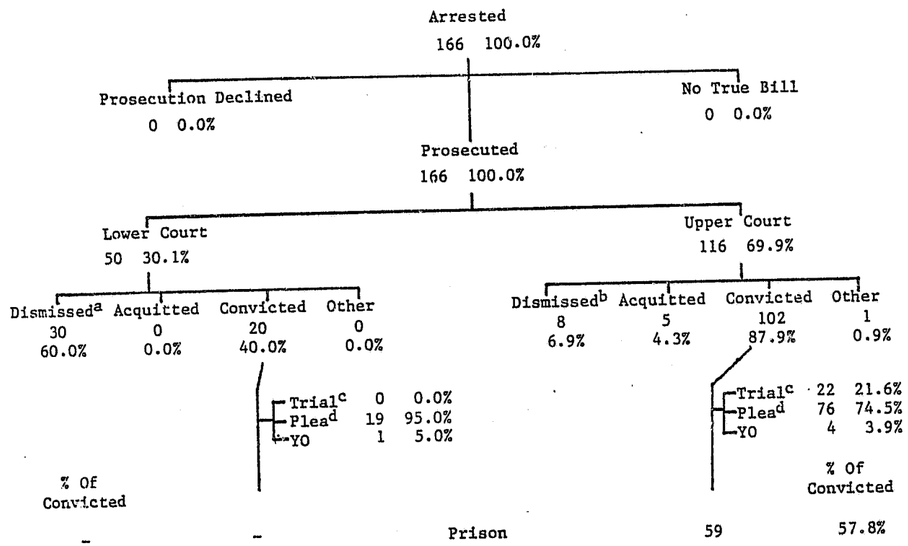
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 2 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 8 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 3 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 1 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-36
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
Class A Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 59 | 57.8% |
| 20.0% | 4 | Jail | 20 | 19.6% |
| 5.0% | 1 | Jail and Probation | 5 | 4.9% |
| 5.0% | 1 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 20.0% | 4 | Probation | 15 | 14.7% |
| 30.0% | 6 | Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 20.0% | 4 | Conditional Discharge | 3 | 2.9% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Unconditional Discharge | 0 | 0.0% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Other[e] | 0 | 0.0% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

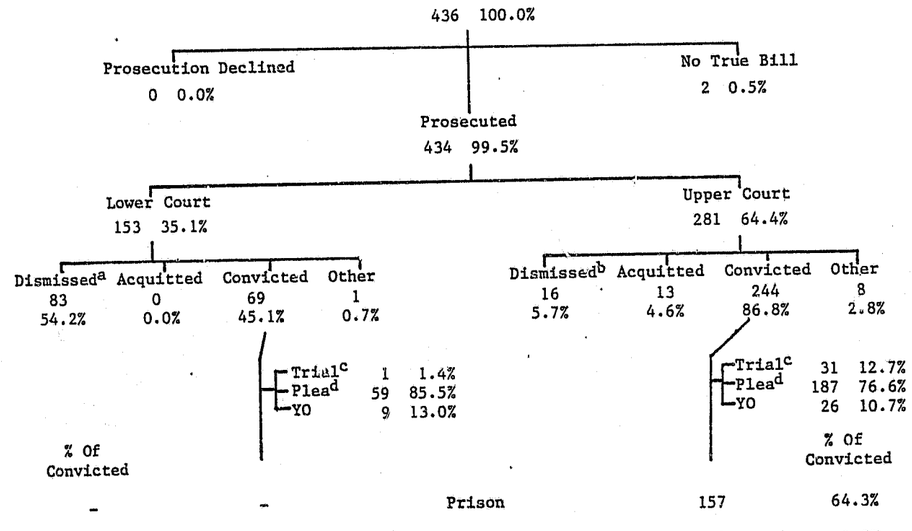
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 0 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 0 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-37
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
Class B Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 157 | 64.3% |
| 29.0% | 20 | Jail | 22 | 9.0% |
| 11.6% | 8 | Jail and Probation | 14 | 5.7% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.4% |
| 31.9% | 22 | Probation | 42 | 17.2% |
| 8.7% | 6 | Fine | 1 | 0.4% |
| 13.0% | 9 | Conditional Discharge | 1 | 0.4% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Unconditional Discharge | 0 | 0.0% |
| 5.8% | 4 | Other[e] | 6 | 2.5% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

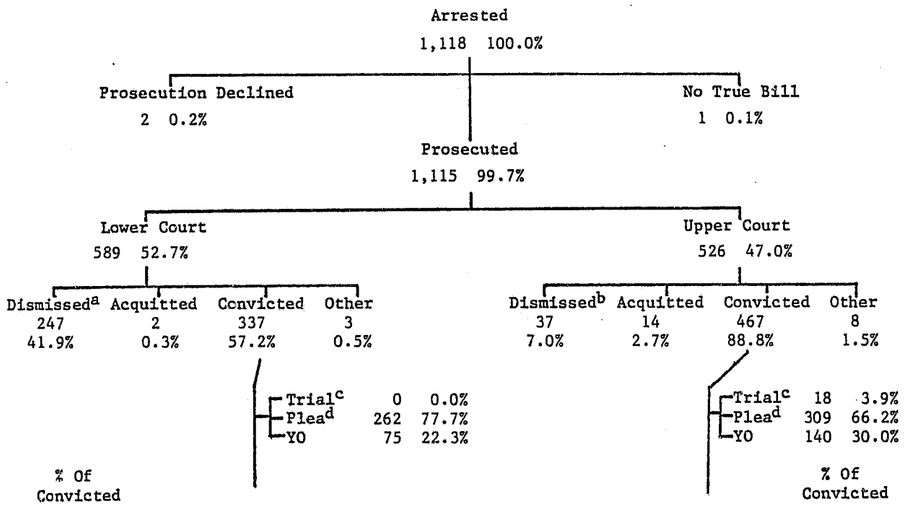
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 4 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 4 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 5 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-38
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
Class C Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 167 | 35.8% |
| 24.3% | 82 | Jail | 64 | 13.7% |
| 5.0% | 17 | Jail and Probation | 49 | 10.5% |
| 1.2% | 4 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 23.7% | 80 | Probation | 157 | 33.6% |
| 21.7% | 73 | Fine | 1 | 0.2% |
| 14.5% | 49 | Conditional Discharge | 13 | 2.8% |
| 0.9% | 3 | Unconditional Discharge | 0 | 0.0% |
| 8.6% | 29 | Other[e] | 16 | 3.4% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

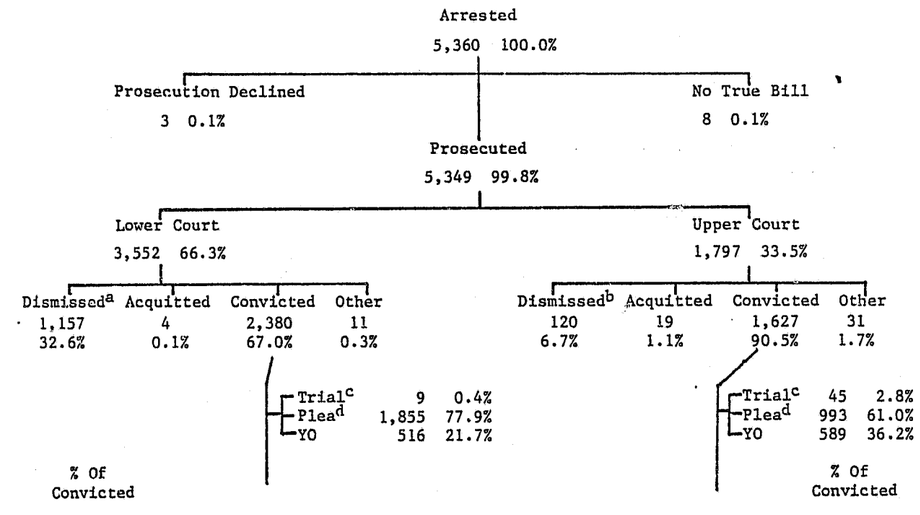
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 3 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 28 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 17 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-39
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
Class D Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 410 | 25.2% |
| 25.7% | 611 | Jail | 170 | 10.4% |
| 4.9% | 116 | Jail and Probation | 171 | 10.5% |
| 0.8% | 18 | Jail and Fine | 3 | 0.2% |
| 21.4% | 509 | Probation | 669 | 41.1% |
| 22.0% | 524 | Fine | 21 | 1.3% |
| 15.4% | 366 | Conditional Discharge | 109 | 6.7% |
| 1.2% | 28 | Unconditional Discharge | 11 | 0.7% |
| 8.7% | 208 | Other[e] | 63 | 3.9% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

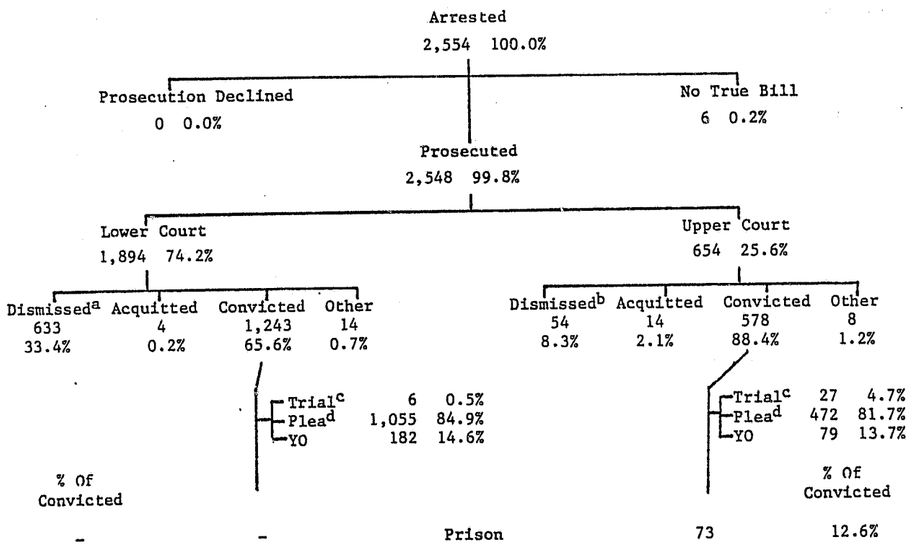
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 10 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 189 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 50 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-40
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
Class E Arrest Offense
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 73 | 12.6% |
| 18.0% | 224 | Jail | 56 | 9.7% |
| 2.7% | 34 | Jail and Probation | 46 | 8.0% |
| 0.6% | 8 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.2% |
| 16.3% | 203 | Probation | 293 | 50.7% |
| 31.5% | 392 | Fine | 43 | 7.4% |
| 23.2% | 288 | Conditional Discharge | 57 | 9.9% |
| 0.7% | 9 | Unconditional Discharge | 2 | 0.3% |
| 6.8% | 85 | Other[e] | 7 | 1.2% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

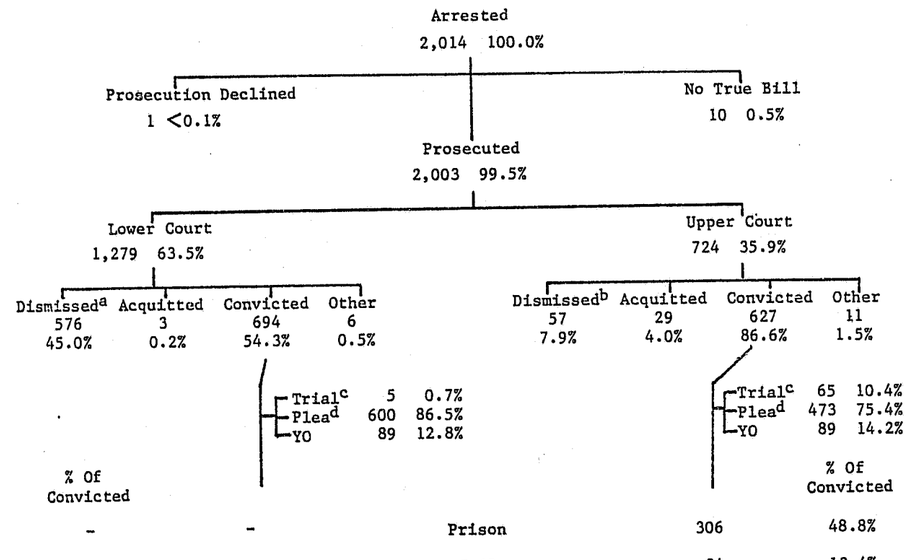
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 1 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 77 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 4 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-41
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
Personal Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 306 | 48.8% |
| 31.1% | 216 | Jail | 84 | 13.4% |
| 5.8% | 40 | Jail and Probation | 64 | 10.2% |
| 1.0% | 7 | Jail and Fine | 3 | 0.5% |
| 19.5% | 135 | Probation | 130 | 20.7% |
| 23.3% | 162 | Fine | 10 | 1.6% |
| 14.7% | 102 | Conditional Discharge | 15 | 2.4% |
| 0.9% | 6 | Unconditional Discharge | 1 | 0.2% |
| 3.7% | 26 | Other[e] | 14 | 2.2% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

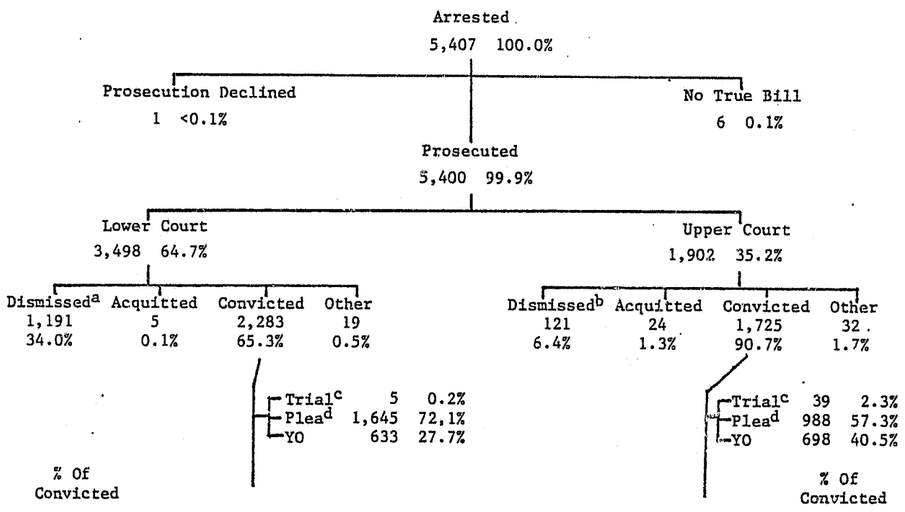
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 7 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 22 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 10 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-42
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
Property Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 405 | 23.5% |
| 24.1% | 551 | Jail | 170 | 9.9% |
| 5.0% | 114 | Jail and Probation | 170 | 9.9% |
| 0.5% | 12 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.1% |
| 22.9% | 522 | Probation | 753 | 43.7% |
| 16.1% | 368 | Fine | 28 | 1.6% |
| 18.4% | 419 | Conditional Discharge | 117 | 6.8% |
| 0.9% | 21 | Unconditional Discharge | 7 | 0.4% |
| 12.1% | 276 | Other[e] | 74 | 4.3% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

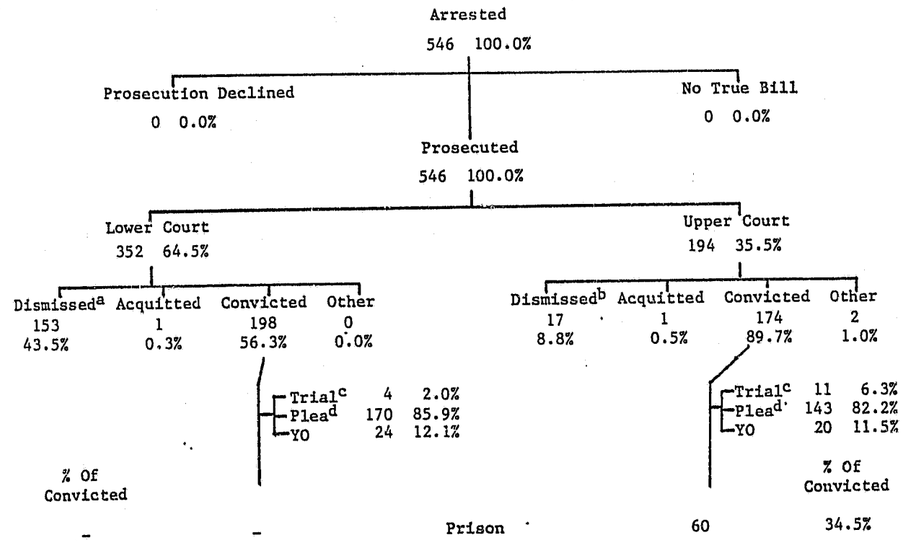
[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 7 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 257 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 58 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



Figure C-43
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
Drug Crime
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 60 | 34.5% |
| 17.2% | 34 | Jail | 29 | 16.7% |
| 2.5% | 5 | Jail and Probation | 18 | 10.3% |
| 3.5% | 7 | Jail and Fine | 0 | 0.0% |
| 18.2% | 36 | Probation | 53 | 30.5% |
| 45.5% | 90 | Fine | 5 | 2.9% |
| 9.6% | 19 | Conditional Discharge | 6 | 3.4% |
| 0.0% | 0 | Unconditional Discharge | 1 | 0.6% |
| 3.5% | 7 | Other[e] | 2 | 1.1% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

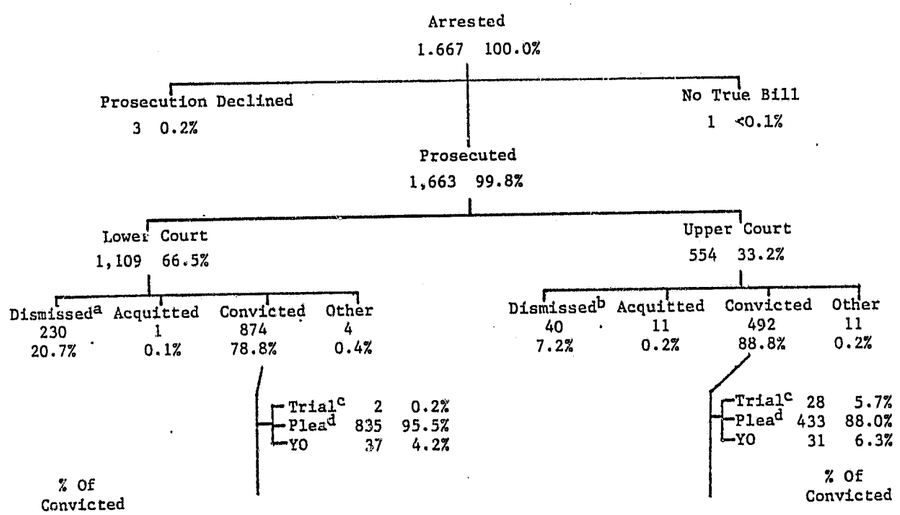
[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 0 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 6 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 2 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.

Figure C-44
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY
Other Areas
Other Crimes
1979 Dispositions




| % Of Convicted | | | | % Of Convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | Prison | 95 | 19.3% |
| 16.0% | 140 | Jail | 49 | 10.0% |
| 1.9% | 17 | Jail and Probation | 33 | 6.7% |
| 0.6% | 5 | Jail and Fine | 1 | 0.2% |
| 14.3% | 125 | Probation | 240 | 48.8% |
| 43.6% | 381 | Fine | 23 | 4.7% |
| 20.1% | 176 | Conditional Discharge | 45 | 9.1% |
| 1.5% | 13 | Unconditional Discharge | 4 | 0.8% |
| 1.9% | 17 | Other[e] | 2 | 0.4% |

[a]Percentages of cases processed by the Lower Court.

[b]Percentages of cases processed by the Upper Court.

[c]Percentages of cases convicted.

[d]Includes 0 cases in the Lower Court and 4 cases in the Upper Court in which method of conviction is unknown.

[e]Includes 13 cases convicted in the Lower Court and 1 cases convicted in the Upper Court for which type of sentence is not available, and 0 cases showing a prison sentence erroneously resulting from a Lower Court conviction.



# APPENDIX D
# DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE DATA BY COUNTY

APPENDIX D
DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE DATA BY COUNTY

| COUNTY | ARRESTED | NOT PROSECUTED | | PROSECUTED | | | DISMISSED[a] | | ACQUITTED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | N | % OF ARRESTED | COURT | N | % OF ARRESTED | N | % OF PROSC. | N | % OF PROSC. |
| Bronx | 17,195 | 449 | 2.6 | LOWER | 13,975 | 81.3 | 7,606 | 54.4 | 96 | 0.7 |
| | | | | UPPER | 2,771 | 16.1 | 273 | 9.9 | 162 | 5.8 |
| Kings | 22,346 | 907 | 4.1 | LOWER | 18,069 | 80.9 | 8,763 | 48.5 | 53 | 0.3 |
| | | | | UPPER | 3,370 | 15.1 | 426 | 12.6 | 141 | 4.2 |
| New York | 28,278 | 999 | 3.5 | LOWER | 23,077 | 81.6 | 10,430 | 45.2 | 69 | 0.3 |
| | | | | UPPER | 4,202 | 14.9 | 566 | 13.5 | 182 | 4.3 |
| Richmond | 1,519 | 86 | 5.7 | LOWER | 1,015 | 66.8 | 553 | 54.5 | 4 | 0.4 |
| | | | | UPPER | 418 | 27.5 | 73 | 17.5 | 10 | 2.4 |
| Queens | 11,648 | 246 | 2.1 | LOWER | 9,273 | 79.6 | 4,000 | 43.1 | 78 | 0.8 |
| | | | | UPPER | 2,129 | 18.3 | 351 | 16.5 | 148 | 7.0 |
| New York City Total | 80,986 | 2,687 | 3.3 | LOWER | 65,409 | 80.8 | 31,352 | 47.9 | 300 | 0.5 |
| | | | | UPPER | 12,890 | 15.9 | 1,689 | 13.1 | 643 | 5.0 |
| Erie | 3,471 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 2,927 | 84.3 | 1,928 | 65.9 | 15 | 0.5 |
| | | | | UPPER | 544 | 15.7 | 63 | 11.6 | 27 | 5.0 |
| Monroe | 1,939 | 135 | 7.0 | LOWER | 1,169 | 60.3 | 611 | 52.3 | 1 | 0.1 |
| | | | | UPPER | 635 | 32.7 | 94 | 14.8 | 37 | 5.8 |
| Nassau | 3,312 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 2,257 | 68.1 | 490 | 21.7 | 3 | 0.1 |
| | | | | UPPER | 1,055 | 31.9 | 28 | 2.7 | 18 | 1.7 |
| Onondaga | 1,083 | 1 | 0.1 | LOWER | 712 | 65.7 | 329 | 46.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 370 | 34.2 | 19 | 5.1 | 8 | 2.2 |
| Suffolk | 4,048 | 18 | 0.4 | LOWER | 2,826 | 69.8 | 1,216 | 43.0 | 7 | 0.2 |
| | | | | UPPER | 1,204 | 29.7 | 109 | 9.1 | 57 | 4.7 |
| Westchester | 1,747 | 11 | 0.6 | LOWER | 1,310 | 75.0 | 465 | 35.5 | 5 | 0.4 |
| | | | | UPPER | 426 | 24.4 | 11 | 2.6 | 22 | 5.2 |
| Other MPAs Total | 15,600 | 165 | 1.1 | LOWER | 11,201 | 71.8 | 5,039 | 45.0 | 31 | 0.3 |
| | | | | UPPER | 4,234 | 27.1 | 324 | 7.7 | 169 | 4.0 |
| Albany | 1,012 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 880 | 87.0 | 301 | 34.2 | 2 | 0.2 |
| | | | | UPPER | 132 | 13.0 | 7 | 5.3 | 11 | 8.3 |
| Allegany | 69 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 31 | 44.9 | 12 | 38.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 38 | 55.1 | 2 | 5.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Broome | 345 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 83 | 24.1 | 37 | 44.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 262 | 75.9 | 14 | 5.3 | 4 | 1.5 |
| Cattaraugus | 63 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 30 | 47.6 | 6 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 33 | 52.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

[a]Includes 479 cases Statewide with a final disposition codes as "other."

(rev.)



DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE DATA BY COUNTY - (continued)

| CONVICTED | | UNSUPERVISED SENTENCE | | PROBATION | | JAIL | | PRISON | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | % OF PROSC. | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED |
| 6,273 | 44.7 | 3,523 | 56.2 | 943 | 15.0 | 1,807 | 28.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2,336 | 84.3 | 133 | 5.7 | 446 | 19.1 | 333 | 14.3 | 1,424 | 61.0 |
| 9,253 | 50.9 | 5,271 | 57.0 | 1,642 | 17.7 | 2,337 | 25.3 | 3 | 0.0 |
| 2,803 | 83.2 | 221 | 7.9 | 789 | 28.1 | 234 | 8.3 | 1,559 | 55.6 |
| 12,578 | 54.3 | 5,746 | 45.7 | 1,050 | 8.3 | 5,779 | 45.9 | 3 | 0.0 |
| 3,454 | 82.2 | 194 | 5.6 | 796 | 23.0 | 577 | 16.7 | 1,887 | 54.6 |
| 458 | 44.9 | 241 | 52.6 | 88 | 19.2 | 129 | 28.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 335 | 80.1 | 32 | 9.6 | 118 | 35.2 | 35 | 10.4 | 150 | 44.8 |
| 5,195 | 56.0 | 3,072 | 59.1 | 626 | 12.1 | 1,497 | 28.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1,630 | 76.6 | 124 | 7.6 | 434 | 26.6 | 234 | 14.4 | 838 | 51.4 |
| 33,757 | 51.4 | 17,853 | 52.9 | 4,349 | 12.9 | 11,549 | 34.2 | 6 | 0.0 |
| 10,558 | 81.9 | 704 | 6.7 | 2,583 | 24.5 | 1,413 | 13.4 | 5,858 | 55.5 |
| 984 | 33.6 | 395 | 40.1 | 302 | 30.7 | 287 | 29.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 454 | 83.5 | 17 | 3.7 | 136 | 30.0 | 92 | 20.3 | 209 | 46.0 |
| 557 | 47.6 | 270 | 48.5 | 175 | 31.4 | 111 | 19.9 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 504 | 79.4 | 60 | 11.9 | 164 | 32.5 | 100 | 19.8 | 180 | 35.7 |
| 1,764 | 78.2 | 876 | 49.7 | 581 | 32.9 | 307 | 17.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1,009 | 95.6 | 106 | 10.5 | 264 | 26.2 | 241 | 23.9 | 398 | 39.4 |
| 383 | 53.8 | 218 | 56.9 | 78 | 20.4 | 86 | 22.5 | 1 | 0.3 |
| 343 | 92.7 | 34 | 9.9 | 150 | 43.7 | 30 | 8.7 | 129 | 37.6 |
| 1,603 | 56.7 | 994 | 62.0 | 422 | 26.3 | 187 | 11.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1,038 | 86.2 | 98 | 9.4 | 332 | 32.0 | 259 | 25.0 | 349 | 33.6 |
| 840 | 64.1 | 358 | 42.6 | 200 | 23.8 | 282 | 33.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 393 | 92.3 | 6 | 1.5 | 152 | 38.7 | 70 | 17.8 | 165 | 42.0 |
| 6,131 | 54.7 | 3,111 | 50.7 | 1,758 | 28.7 | 1,260 | 20.6 | 2 | 0.0 |
| 3,741 | 88.4 | 321 | 8.6 | 1,198 | 32.0 | 792 | 21.2 | 1,430 | 38.2 |
| 577 | 65.6 | 195 | 33.8 | 172 | 29.8 | 210 | 36.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 114 | 86.4 | 2 | 1.8 | 16 | 14.0 | 29 | 25.4 | 67 | 58.8 |
| 19 | 61.3 | 9 | 47.4 | 6 | 31.6 | 4 | 21.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 36 | 94.7 | 5 | 13.9 | 16 | 44.4 | 10 | 27.8 | 5 | 13.9 |
| 46 | 55.4 | 32 | 69.6 | 5 | 10.9 | 9 | 19.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 244 | 93.1 | 51 | 20.9 | 97 | 39.8 | 39 | 16.0 | 57 | 23.4 |
| 24 | 80.0 | 13 | 54.2 | 6 | 25.0 | 5 | 20.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 33 | 100.0 | 1 | 3.0 | 17 | 51.5 | 7 | 21.2 | 8 | 24.2 |

[b]Includes 1,115 cases Statewide for which type of sentence is not available, 1,098 of which resulted from youthful offender findings.

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE DATA BY COUNTY

| COUNTY | ARRESTED | NOT PROSECUTED | | PROSECUTED | | | DISMISSED[a] | | ACQUITTED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | N | % OF ARRESTED | COURT | N | % OF ARRESTED | N | % OF PROSC. | N | % OF PROSC. |
| Cayuga | 55 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 54 | 98.2 | 7 | 13.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 1 | 1.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chautauqua | 262 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 105 | 40.1 | 20 | 19.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 157 | 59.9 | 8 | 5.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chemung | 196 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 49 | 25.0 | 15 | 30.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 147 | 75.0 | 2 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chenango | 47 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 38 | 80.9 | 7 | 18.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 9 | 19.1 | 2 | 22.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Clinton | 175 | 5 | 2.9 | LOWER | 56 | 32.0 | 11 | 19.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 114 | 65.1 | 18 | 15.8 | 1 | 0.9 |
| Columbia | 141 | 1 | 0.7 | LOWER | 101 | 71.6 | 28 | 27.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 39 | 27.7 | 4 | 10.3 | 1 | 2.6 |
| Cortland | 108 | 2 | 1.9 | LOWER | 49 | 45.4 | 19 | 38.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 57 | 52.8 | 5 | 8.8 | 2 | 3.5 |
| Delaware | 104 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 76 | 73.1 | 16 | 21.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 28 | 26.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dutchess | 657 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 526 | 80.1 | 217 | 41.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 131 | 19.9 | 8 | 6.1 | 1 | 0.8 |
| Essex | 90 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 66 | 73.3 | 6 | 9.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 24 | 26.7 | 3 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Franklin | 95 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 55 | 57.9 | 15 | 27.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 40 | 42.1 | 5 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fulton | 85 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 47 | 55.3 | 11 | 23.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 38 | 44.7 | 2 | 5.3 | 1 | 2.6 |
| Genesee | 93 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 48 | 51.6 | 17 | 35.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 45 | 48.4 | 3 | 6.7 | 2 | 4.4 |
| Greene | 95 | 2 | 2.1 | LOWER | 43 | 45.3 | 24 | 55.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 50 | 52.6 | 15 | 30.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hamilton | 11 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 11 | 100.0 | 1 | 9.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Herkimer | 71 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 66 | 93.0 | 17 | 25.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 5 | 7.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jefferson | 210 | 5 | 2.4 | LOWER | 46 | 21.9 | 5 | 10.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 159 | 75.7 | 26 | 16.4 | 2 | 1.3 |
| Lewis | 28 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 8 | 28.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 20 | 71.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

[a]Includes 479 cases Statewide with a final disposition coded as "other."



DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE DATA BY COUNTY - (continued)

| CONVICTED | | UNSUPERVISED SENTENCE | | PROBATION | | JAIL | | PRISON | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | % OF PROSC. | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED |
| 47 | 87.0 | 21 | 44.7 | 10 | 21.3 | 16 | 34.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 85 | 81.0 | 45 | 52.9 | 21 | 24.7 | 19 | 22.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 149 | 94.9 | 33 | 22.1 | 66 | 44.3 | 23 | 15.4 | 27 | 18.1 |
| 34 | 69.4 | 19 | 55.9 | 7 | 20.6 | 8 | 23.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 145 | 98.6 | 9 | 6.2 | 70 | 48.3 | 26 | 17.9 | 40 | 27.6 |
| 31 | 81.6 | 16 | 51.6 | 7 | 22.6 | 8 | 25.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | 77.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 71.4 | 2 | 28.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 45 | 80.4 | 38 | 84.4 | 4 | 8.9 | 3 | 6.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 95 | 83.3 | 9 | 9.5 | 30 | 31.6 | 13 | 13.7 | 43 | 45.3 |
| 73 | 72.3 | 31 | 42.5 | 17 | 23.3 | 25 | 34.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 34 | 87.2 | 8 | 23.5 | 13 | 38.2 | 9 | 26.5 | 4 | 11.8 |
| 30 | 61.2 | 21 | 70.0 | 4 | 13.3 | 5 | 16.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 50 | 87.7 | 3 | 6.0 | 13 | 26.0 | 19 | 38.0 | 15 | 30.0 |
| 60 | 78.9 | 41 | 68.3 | 11 | 18.3 | 8 | 13.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 28 | 100.0 | 5 | 17.9 | 13 | 46.4 | 8 | 28.6 | 2 | 7.1 |
| 309 | 58.7 | 127 | 41.1 | 96 | 31.1 | 86 | 27.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 122 | 93.1 | 4 | 3.3 | 30 | 24.6 | 32 | 26.2 | 56 | 45.9 |
| 60 | 90.9 | 57 | 95.0 | 2 | 3.3 | 1 | 1.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 21 | 87.5 | 11 | 52.4 | 4 | 19.0 | 3 | 14.3 | 3 | 14.3 |
| 40 | 72.7 | 30 | 75.0 | 7 | 17.5 | 3 | 7.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 35 | 87.5 | 8 | 22.9 | 21 | 60.0 | 2 | 5.7 | 4 | 11.4 |
| 36 | 76.6 | 17 | 47.2 | 11 | 30.6 | 8 | 22.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 35 | 92.1 | 1 | 2.9 | 13 | 37.1 | 12 | 34.3 | 9 | 25.7 |
| 31 | 64.6 | 10 | 32.3 | 8 | 25.8 | 13 | 41.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 40 | 88.9 | 4 | 10.0 | 17 | 42.5 | 7 | 17.5 | 12 | 30.0 |
| 19 | 44.2 | 11 | 57.9 | 4 | 21.1 | 4 | 21.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 35 | 70.0 | 4 | 11.4 | 22 | 62.9 | 6 | 17.1 | 3 | 8.6 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10 | 90.9 | 4 | 40.0 | 4 | 40.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 1 | 10.0 |
| 49 | 74.2 | 23 | 46.9 | 10 | 20.4 | 16 | 32.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 100.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 2 | 40.0 | 1 | 20.0 |
| 41 | 89.1 | 29 | 70.7 | 7 | 17.1 | 5 | 12.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 131 | 82.4 | 21 | 16.0 | 68 | 51.9 | 22 | 16.8 | 20 | 15.3 |
| 8 | 100.0 | 3 | 37.5 | 4 | 50.0 | 1 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 20 | 100.0 | 5 | 25.0 | 10 | 50.0 | 3 | 15.0 | 2 | 10.0 |

[b]Includes 1,115 cases Statewide for which type of sentence is not available, 1,098 of which resulted from youthful offender findings.

DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE DATA BY COUNTY

| COUNTY | ARRESTED | NOT PROSECUTED | | PROSECUTED | | | DISMISSED[a] | | ACQUITTED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | N | % OF ARRESTED | COURT | N | % OF ARRESTED | N | % OF PROSC. | N | % OF PROSC. |
| Livingston | 71 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 6 | 8.5 | 1 | 16.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 65 | 91.5 | 6 | 9.2 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Madison | 92 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 49 | 53.3 | 9 | 18.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 43 | 46.7 | 7 | 16.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Montgomery | 56 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 37 | 66.1 | 10 | 27.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 19 | 33.9 | 6 | 31.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Niagara | 546 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 426 | 78.0 | 172 | 40.4 | 3 | 0.7 |
| | | | | UPPER | 120 | 22.0 | 16 | 13.3 | 8 | 6.7 |
| Oneida | 484 | 1 | 0.2 | LOWER | 111 | 22.9 | 42 | 37.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 372 | 76.9 | 32 | 8.6 | 9 | 2.4 |
| Ontario | 168 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 39 | 23.2 | 4 | 10.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 129 | 76.8 | 5 | 3.9 | 2 | 1.6 |
| Orange | 924 | 4 | 0.4 | LOWER | 805 | 87.1 | 348 | 43.2 | 3 | 0.4 |
| | | | | UPPER | 115 | 12.4 | 13 | 11.3 | 2 | 1.7 |
| Orleans | 86 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 20 | 23.3 | 8 | 40.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 66 | 7.7 | 5 | 7.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Oswego | 148 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 62 | 41.9 | 5 | 8.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 86 | 58.1 | 3 | 3.5 | 4 | 4.7 |
| Otsego | 53 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 37 | 69.8 | 6 | 16.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 16 | 30.2 | 1 | 6.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Putnam | 116 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 104 | 89.7 | 69 | 66.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 12 | 10.3 | 1 | 8.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rensselaer | 307 | 1 | 0.3 | LOWER | 246 | 80.1 | 98 | 39.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 60 | 19.5 | 2 | 3.3 | 1 | 1.7 |
| Rockland | 482 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 305 | 63.3 | 173 | 56.7 | 1 | 0.3 |
| | | | | UPPER | 177 | 36.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.6 |
| St. Lawrence | 194 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 146 | 75.3 | 47 | 32.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 48 | 24.7 | 9 | 18.8 | 2 | 4.2 |
| Saratoga | 294 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 245 | 83.3 | 55 | 22.4 | 1 | 0.4 |
| | | | | UPPER | 49 | 16.7 | 10 | 20.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Schenectady | 143 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 87 | 60.8 | 28 | 32.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 56 | 39.2 | 9 | 16.1 | 1 | 1.8 |
| Schoharie | 25 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 17 | 68.0 | 1 | 5.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 8 | 32.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Schuyler | 39 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 24 | 61.5 | 3 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 15 | 38.5 | 3 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

[a]Includes 479 cases Statewide with a final disposition codes as "other."



DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE DATA BY COUNTY - (continued)

| CONVICTED | | UNSUPERVISED[b] SENTENCE | | PROBATION | | JAIL | | PRISON | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | % OF PROSC. | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED |
| 5 | 83.3 | 1 | 20.0 | 2 | 40.0 | 2 | 40.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 58 | 89.2 | 11 | 19.0 | 20 | 34.5 | 17 | 29.3 | 10 | 17.2 |
| 40 | 81.6 | 22 | 55.0 | 7 | 17.5 | 11 | 27.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 36 | 83.7 | 5 | 13.9 | 16 | 44.4 | 9 | 25.0 | 6 | 16.7 |
| 27 | 73.0 | 12 | 44.4 | 3 | 11.1 | 12 | 44.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 13 | 68.4 | 2 | 15.4 | 3 | 23.1 | 4 | 30.8 | 4 | 30.8 |
| 251 | 58.9 | 148 | 59.0 | 37 | 14.7 | 66 | 26.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 96 | 80.0 | 5 | 5.2 | 37 | 38.5 | 11 | 11.5 | 43 | 44.8 |
| 69 | 62.2 | 38 | 55.1 | 14 | 20.3 | 17 | 24.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 331 | 89.0 | 45 | 13.6 | 144 | 43.5 | 61 | 18.4 | 81 | 24.5 |
| 35 | 89.7 | 24 | 68.6 | 2 | 5.7 | 9 | 25.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 122 | 94.6 | 21 | 17.2 | 40 | 32.8 | 17 | 13.9 | 44 | 36.1 |
| 454 | 56.4 | 224 | 49.3 | 99 | 21.8 | 131 | 28.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 100 | 87.0 | 2 | 2.0 | 43 | 43.0 | 13 | 13.0 | 42 | 42.0 |
| 12 | 60.0 | 6 | 50.0 | 4 | 33.3 | 2 | 16.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 61 | 92.4 | 3 | 4.9 | 31 | 50.8 | 17 | 27.9 | 10 | 16.4 |
| 57 | 91.9 | 26 | 45.6 | 13 | 22.8 | 18 | 31.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 79 | 91.9 | 18 | 22.8 | 29 | 36.7 | 16 | 20.3 | 16 | 20.3 |
| 31 | 83.8 | 20 | 64.5 | 4 | 12.9 | 7 | 22.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 15 | 93.8 | 1 | 6.7 | 7 | 46.7 | 2 | 13.3 | 5 | 33.3 |
| 35 | 33.7 | 21 | 60.0 | 6 | 17.1 | 8 | 22.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | 91.7 | 2 | 18.2 | 2 | 18.2 | 5 | 45.5 | 2 | 18.2 |
| 148 | 60.2 | 76 | 51.4 | 33 | 22.3 | 39 | 26.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 57 | 95.0 | 6 | 10.5 | 32 | 56.1 | 9 | 15.8 | 10 | 17.5 |
| 131 | 43.0 | 67 | 51.1 | 26 | 19.8 | 38 | 29.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 175 | 98.9 | 3 | 1.7 | 87 | 49.7 | 36 | 20.6 | 49 | 28.0 |
| 99 | 67.8 | 79 | 79.8 | 7 | 7.1 | 13 | 13.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 37 | 77.1 | 10 | 27.0 | 6 | 16.2 | 15 | 40.5 | 6 | 16.2 |
| 189 | 77.1 | 116 | 61.4 | 16 | 8.5 | 57 | 30.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 39 | 79.6 | 2 | 5.1 | 7 | 17.9 | 9 | 23.1 | 21 | 53.8 |
| 59 | 67.8 | 37 | 62.7 | 10 | 16.9 | 12 | 20.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 46 | 82.1 | 6 | 13.0 | 11 | 23.9 | 11 | 23.9 | 18 | 39.1 |
| 16 | 94.1 | 9 | 56.3 | 1 | 6.3 | 6 | 37.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | 100.0 | 1 | 12.5 | 2 | 25.0 | 2 | 25.0 | 3 | 37.5 |
| 21 | 87.5 | 8 | 38.1 | 6 | 28.6 | 7 | 33.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 12 | 80.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 50.0 | 3 | 25.0 | 3 | 25.0 |

[b]Includes 1,115 cases Statewide for which type of sentence is not available, 1098 of which resulted from youthful offender findings.

DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE DATA BY COUNTY

| COUNTY | ARRESTED | NOT PROSECUTED | | PROSECUTED | | | DISMISSED[a] | | ACQUITTED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | N | % OF ARRESTED | COURT | N | % OF ARRESTED | N | % OF PROSC. | N | % OF PROSC. |
| Seneca | 58 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 45 | 77.6 | 7 | 15.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 13 | 22.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Steuben | 181 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 93 | 51.4 | 31 | 33.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 88 | 48.6 | 12 | 13.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sullivan | 327 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 284 | 86.9 | 112 | 39.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 43 | 13.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 4.7 |
| Tioga | 36 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 13 | 36.1 | 4 | 30.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 23 | 63.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 4.3 |
| Tompkins | 130 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 75 | 57.7 | 24 | 32.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 55 | 42.3 | 12 | 21.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ulster | 230 | 1 | 0.4 | LOWER | 179 | 77.8 | 63 | 35.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 50 | 21.7 | 8 | 16.0 | 5 | 10.0 |
| Warren | 233 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 194 | 83.3 | 48 | 24.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 39 | 16.7 | 2 | 5.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Washington | 83 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 45 | 54.2 | 9 | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 38 | 45.8 | 1 | 2.6 | 1 | 2.6 |
| Wayne | 64 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 62 | 96.9 | 7 | 11.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 2 | 3.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Wyoming | 19 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 1 | 5.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 18 | 94.7 | 2 | 11.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Yates | 33 | 0 | 0.0 | LOWER | 24 | 72.7 | 4 | 16.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | UPPER | 9 | 27.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Areas Total | 9,634 | 22 | 0.2 | LOWER | 6,238 | 64.7 | 2,179 | 34.9 | 10 | 0.2 |
| | | | | UPPER | 3,374 | 35.0 | 291 | 8.6 | 65 | 1.9 |

[a]Includes 479 cases Statewide with a final disposition coded as "other."



DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE DATA BY COUNTY - (continued)

| CONVICTED | | UNSUPERVISED[b] SENTENCE | | PROBATION | | JAIL | | PRISON | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | % OF PROSC. | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED | N | % OF CONVICTED |
| 38 | 84.4 | 17 | 44.7 | 11 | 28.9 | 10 | 26.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 13 | 100.0 | 1 | 7.7 | 4 | 30.8 | 2 | 15.4 | 6 | 46.2 |
| 62 | 66.7 | 41 | 66.1 | 9 | 14.5 | 12 | 19.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 76 | 86.4 | 4 | 5.3 | 24 | 31.6 | 28 | 36.8 | 20 | 26.3 |
| 172 | 60.6 | 66 | 38.4 | 27 | 15.7 | 79 | 45.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 41 | 95.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 31.7 | 6 | 14.6 | 22 | 53.7 |
| 9 | 69.2 | 5 | 55.6 | 1 | 11.1 | 3 | 33.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 22 | 95.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 40.9 | 6 | 27.3 | 7 | 31.8 |
| 51 | 68.0 | 21 | 41.2 | 23 | 45.1 | 7 | 13.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 43 | 78.2 | 9 | 20.9 | 15 | 34.9 | 10 | 23.3 | 9 | 20.9 |
| 116 | 64.8 | 77 | 66.4 | 9 | 7.8 | 30 | 25.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 37 | 74.0 | 1 | 2.7 | 15 | 40.5 | 6 | 16.2 | 15 | 40.5 |
| 146 | 75.3 | 63 | 43.2 | 17 | 11.6 | 66 | 45.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 37 | 94.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 35.1 | 4 | 10.8 | 20 | 54.1 |
| 36 | 80.0 | 24 | 66.7 | 2 | 5.6 | 10 | 27.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 36 | 94.7 | 3 | 8.3 | 2 | 5.6 | 22 | 61.1 | 9 | 25.0 |
| 55 | 88.7 | 37 | 67.3 | 9 | 16.4 | 9 | 16.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 |
| 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 16 | 88.9 | 2 | 12.5 | 7 | 43.8 | 4 | 25.0 | 3 | 18.8 |
| 20 | 83.3 | 10 | 50.0 | 1 | 5.0 | 9 | 45.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | 100.0 | 2 | 22.2 | 4 | 44.4 | 2 | 22.2 | 1 | 11.1 |
| 4,049 | 64.9 | 2,083 | 51.4 | 818 | 20.2 | 1,148 | 28.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 3,018 | 89.4 | 354 | 11.7 | 1,176 | 39.0 | 622 | 20.6 | 866 | 28.7 |

[b]Includes 1,115 cases Statewide for which type of sentence is not available, 1,098 of which resulted from youthful offender findings.

# APPENDIX E
# SUPPLEMENTARY DATA TABLES

Preceding page blank

Table E-1a

Type of Offense by Class of Offense:
Most Serious Charge in Arrest Event
New York City

| Class Of Offense | Total | Type of Offense | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Personal | Property | Drug | Other |
| A | 100.0% (3,680) | 23.4% (862) | 0.4% (13) | 76.2% (2,805) | 0.0% (0) |
| B | 100.0% (9,075) | 84.9% (7,707) | 10.0% (903) | 3.3% (299) | 1.8% (166) |
| C | 100.0% (12,319) | 55.8% (6,875) | 21.6% (2,657) | 12.4% (1,525) | 10.2% (1,262) |
| D | 100.0% (37,324) | 36.9% (13,784) | 43.0% (16,057) | 7.2% (2,689) | 12.8% (4,794) |
| E | 100.0% (18,588) | 6.0% (1,110) | 78.5% (14,586) | 3.5% (648) | 12.1% (2,244) |

Table E-1b

Type of Offense by Class of Offense:
Most Serious Charge in Arrest Event
Other MPAs

| Class Of Offense | Total | Type of Offense | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Personal | Property | Drug | Other |
| A | 100.0% (328) | 23.2% (76) | 0.0% (0) | 76.8% (252) | 0.0% (0) |
| B | 100.0% (1,306) | 82.4% (1,076) | 16.2% (212) | 0.5% (7) | 0.8% (11) |
| C | 100.0% (2,215) | 39.5% (875) | 44.4% (984) | 10.9% (242) | 5.1% (114) |
| D | 100.0% (8,144) | 24.8% (2,021) | 55.1% (4,491) | 3.3% (271) | 16.7% (1,361) |
| E | 100.0% (3,607) | 3.0% (107) | 75.8% (2,734) | 3.1% (111) | 18.2% (655) |

Preceding page blank

Table E-1c

Type of Offense by Class of Offense:
Most Serious Charge in Arrest Event
Other Areas

| Class Of Offense | Total | Type of Offense | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Personal | Property | Drug | Other |
| A | 100.0% (166) | 19.9% (33) | 1.2% (2) | 76.5% (127) | 2.4% (4)[a] |
| B | 100.0% (436) | 76.8% (335) | 20.4% (89) | 1.4% (6) | 1.4% (6) |
| C | 100.0% (1,118) | 30.7% (343) | 52.5% (587) | 11.6% (130) | 5.2% (58) |
| D | 100.0% (5,360) | 22.7% (1,215) | 57.0% (3,054) | 3.5% (185) | 16.9% (906) |
| E | 100.0% (2,554) | 3.4% (88) | 65.6% (1,675) | 3.8% (98) | 27.1% (693) |

[a]Four Class A cases were missing data of offense type.



Table E-2

Attempt Offenses:
Most Serious Charge at Arrest
Attempt Offense Type by Region

| Region | Total | Type of Attempt Offense | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Personal | Property | Drug | Other |
| New York City | 100.0% (7,043)[a] | 59.0% (4,156) | 40.3% (2,840) | 0.5% (36) | 0.2% (11) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (462) | 45.5% (210) | 53.0% (245) | 0.9% (4) | 0.6% (3) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (248) | 46.4% (115) | 51.6% (128) | 0.8% (2) | 1.2% (3) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (7,753) | 57.8% (4,481) | 41.4% (3,213) | 0.5% (42) | 0.2% (17) |

[a]Number of attempt offenses (i.e., most serious charge in the arrest event was an attempt).

Table E-3

Attempt Offenses:
Most Serious Charge at Arrest
Attempt Offense Class by Region

| Region | Total | Class of Attempt Offense | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| New York City | 100.0% (7,043)[a] | 0.0% (0) | 20.2% (1,423) | 14.7% (1,032) | 18.6% (1,312) | 46.5% (3,276) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (462) | 0.0% (0) | 9.7% (45) | 19.3% (89) | 20.8% (96) | 50.2% (232) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (248) | 0.0% (0) | 12.9% (32) | 13.7% (34) | 22.2% (55) | 51.2% (127) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (7,753) | 0.0% (0) | 19.3% (1,500) | 14.9% (1,155) | 18.9% (1,463) | 46.9% (3,635) |

[a]Number of attempt offenses (i.e., most serious charge in the arrest event was an attempt).

Table E-4

Arrest Events
Containing Multiple Charges:
Type of Most Serious Arrest Charge
by Region

| Region | Total | Type of Most Serious Arrest Charge | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Personal | Property | Drug | Other |
| New York City | 75.7% (61,289) | 78.4% (23,783)[a] | 77.7% (26,601) | 59.4% (4,731) | 72.9% (6,174) |
| Other MPAs | 35.8% (5,581) | 40.8% (1,695) | 30.3% (2,551) | 51.8% (457) | 41.0% (878) |
| Other Areas | 30.0% (2,890) | 32.2% (648) | 27.9% (1,509) | 38.8% (212) | 31.3% (521) |
| New York State Total | 65.7% (69,760) | 71.6% (26,126) | 63.8% (30,661) | 57.5% (5,400) | 61.7% (7,573) |

[a]The number shown is the number of multiple charge arrest events within the specified type and region. For example, 78.4%, or 23,783 of all the personal arrest events in New York City contained multiple charges. The denominators on which the percentages are based are found in Table A-5.

Table E-5

Arrest Events
Containing Multiple Charges:
Class of Most Serious Arrest Charge
by Region

| Region | Total | Class of Most Serious Arrest Charge | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | C | D | E |
| New York City | 75.7% (61,289) | 59.9% (2,205)[a] | 85.2% (7,734) | 73.4% (9,042) | 76.1% (28,408) | 74.8% (13,900) |
| Other MPAs | 35.8% (5,581) | 63.4% (208) | 48.1% (628) | 43.9% (972) | 35.4% (2,881) | 24.7% (892) |
| Other Areas | 30.0% (2,890) | 45.8% (76) | 37.4% (163) | 37.2% (416) | 31.3% (1,676) | 21.9% (559) |
| New York State Total | 65.7% (69,760) | 59.6% (2,489) | 78.8% (8,525) | 66.6% (10,430) | 64.9% (32,965) | 62.0% (15,351) |

[a]The number shown is the number of multiple charge arrest events within the specified class and region. The denominators on which the percentages are based are found in Table A-6.

Table E-6

Single and Multiple Charge
Arrest Events
By Region

| | Total All Arrest Events | Single Charge Arrest Events | Multiple Charge Arrest Events | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Misdemeanor Only | One Felony plus: | | 2 + Felonies plus: | |
| | | | Total | | 0 Misd. | 1 + Misd. | 0 Misd. | 1 + Misd. |
| New York City | 80,986 | 19,697 | 61,289 (100.0%) | 33,629 (54.9%) [b] | 10,304 (16.8%) | 11,642 (19.0%) | 3,162 (5.2%) | 2,552 (4.2%) |
| | 100.0% | 24.3%[a] | 75.7% | 41.5% | 12.7% | 14.4% | 3.9% | 3.2% |
| Other MPA | 15,600 | 10,019 | 5,581 (100.0%) | 2,865 (51.3%) | 1,594 (28.6%) | 574 (10.3%) | 411 (7.4%) | 137 (2.5%) |
| | 100.0% | 64.2% | 35.8% | 18.4% | 10.2% | 3.7% | 2.6% | 0.9% |
| Other Areas | 9,634 | 6,744 | 2,890 (100.0%) | 1,658 (57.4%) | 790 (27.3%) | 273 (9.4%) | 111 (3.8%) | 58 (2.0%) |
| | 100.0% | 70.0% | 30.0% | 17.2% | 8.2% | 2.8% | 1.2% | 0.6% |
| New York State Total | 106,220 | 36,460 | 69,760 (100.0%) | 38,152 (54.7%) | 12,688 (18.2%) | 12,489 (17.9%) | 3,684 (5.3%) | 2,747 (3.9%) |
| | 100.0% | 34.6% | 65.7% | 35.9% | 11.9% | 11.8% | 3.5% | 2.6% |

[a]Percentages not in parentheses are percent of all arrest events.

[b]Percentages in parentheses are percent of all multiple charge arrest events.

Table E-7

Offender Age at Arrest
by Region

| Region | Total | Age at Arrest 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or older |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York City | 100.0% (63,494) | 29.0% (18,439) | 24.0% (15,207) | 28.9% (18,376) | 18.1% (11,472) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (14,046) | 37.8% (5,315) | 25.2% (3,536) | 22.4% (3,152) | 14.5% (2,043) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (9,022) | 39.4% (3,553) | 25.1% (2,266) | 21.6% (1,950) | 13.9% (1,253) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (86,562)[a] | 31.5% (27,307) | 24.3% (21,009) | 27.1% (23,478) | 17.1% (14,768) |

[a]Six cases contained missing age data; five from New York City and one from the Other MPAs.

Table E-8

Offender Race by Region

| Region | Total | Race of Offender White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York City | 100.0% (63,499) | 32.8% (20,851) | 51.5% (32,678) | 15.1% (9,602) | 0.6% (368) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (14,047) | 63.2% (8,871) | 35.5% (4,991) | 0.8% (117) | 0.5% (68) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (9,022) | 83.2% (7,506) | 15.9% (1,430) | 0.4% (35) | 0.6% (51) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (86,568) | 43.0% (37,228) | 45.2% (39,099) | 11.3% (9,754) | 0.6% (487) |



Table E-9

Median Age (in Years) of Offenders:
Race of Offenders
by Region

| Region | All Offenders Total | Race of Offender White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York City | 23.8 | 24.7 | 23.7 | 22.3 | 24.3 |
| Other MPAs | 21.5 | 20.8 | 22.9 | 22.0 | 23.5 |
| Other Areas | 21.2 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 21.0 |
| New York State Total | 23.1 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 22.3 | 23.7 |

Table E-10

Offender Prior Arrest Record
by Region

| Region | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| New York City | 100.0% (63,499) | 41.3% (26,221) | 9.3% (5,930) | 31.1% (19,731) | 18.3% (11,617) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (14,047) | 45.5% (6,393) | 17.1% (2,407) | 28.8% (4,052) | 8.5% (1,195) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (9,022) | 46.9% (4,230) | 20.5% (1,850) | 27.1% (2,445) | 5.5% (497) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (86,568) | 42.6% (36,844) | 11.8% (10,187) | 30.3% (26,228) | 15.4% (13,309) |

Table E-11

Offender Prior Conviction Record
by Region

| Region | Total | Prior Conviction Record | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felony Convictions | 1+ Felony Convictions |
| New York City | 100.0% (63,499) | 55.7% (35,362) | 32.6% (20,707) | 11.7% (7,430) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (14,047) | 67.1% (9,425) | 25.4% (3,566) | 7.5% (1,056) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (9,022) | 70.1% (6,320) | 23.4% (2,115) | 6.5% (587) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (86,568) | 59.0% (51,107) | 30.5% (26,388) | 10.5% (9,073) |



Table E-12

Median Age (in Years) of Offenders:
Offender Prior Arrest Record
by Region

| Region | All Offenders Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| New York City | 23.8 | 20.3 | 26.1 | 24.6 | 27.1 |
| Other MPAs | 21.5 | 18.8 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 26.2 |
| Other Areas | 21.2 | 18.9 | 23.6 | 22.5 | 26.2 |
| New York State Total | 23.1 | 19.8 | 24.9 | 24.1 | 27.0 |

Table E-13

Median Age (in Years) of Offenders:
Offender Prior Conviction Record
by Region

| Region | All Offenders Total | Prior Conviction Record | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | One or More Felonies |
| New York City | 23.8 | 21.4 | 25.6 | 27.6 |
| Other MPAs | 21.5 | 19.6 | 24.8 | 27.1 |
| Other Areas | 21.2 | 19.5 | 25.2 | 26.2 |
| New York State Total | 23.1 | 20.8 | 25.6 | 27.5 |

Table E-14a

Prior Arrest Record by Race of Offender
New York City

| Race of Offender | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| White | 100.0% (20,851) | 37.6% (7,841) | 12.0% (2,502) | 34.0% (7,087) | 16.4% (3,421) |
| Black | 100.0% (32,678) | 37.9% (12,371) | 8.8% (2,872) | 32.2% (10,538) | 21.1% (6,897) |
| Hispanic | 100.0% (9,602) | 59.6% (5,723) | 5.6% (537) | 21.4% (2,053) | 13.4% (1,289) |
| Other | 100.0% (368) | 77.7% (286) | 5.2% (19) | 14.4% (53) | 2.7% (10) |

Table E-14b

Prior Arrest Record by Race of Offender
Other MPAs

| Race of Offender | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| White | 100.0% (8,871) | 52.4% (4,649) | 17.7% (1,572) | 24.8% (2,197) | 5.1% (450) |
| Black | 100.0% (4,991) | 32.7% (1,634) | 16.3% (813) | 36.3% (1,813) | 14.6% (731) |
| Hispanic | 100.0% (117) | 65.8% (77) | 11.1% (13) | 16.2% (19) | 6.8% (8) |
| Other | 100.0% (68) | 48.5% (33) | 8.8% (6) | 33.8% (23) | 8.8% (6) |



Table E-14c

Prior Arrest Record by Race of Offender
Other Areas

| Race of Offender | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| White | 100.0% (7,506) | 49.4% (3,709) | 20.9% (1,566) | 25.7% (1,927) | 4.1% (304) |
| Black | 100.0% (1,430) | 33.4% (478) | 18.9% (270) | 34.4% (492) | 13.3% (190) |
| Hispanic | 100.0% (35) | 65.7% (23) | 14.3% (5) | 14.3% (5) | 5.7% (2) |
| Other | 100.0% (51) | 39.2% (20) | 17.6% (9) | 41.2% (21) | 2.0% (1) |

Table E-15a

Sex of Offender by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
New York State

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Sex of Offender | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female |
| Personal | 100.0% (30,297) | 89.9% (27,241) | 10.1% (3,056) |
| Property | 100.0% (38,158) | 90.0% (34,338) | 10.0% (3,820) |
| Drug | 100.0% (7,480) | 88.2% (6,596) | 11.8% (884) |
| Other | 100.0% (10,633) | 86.4% (9,192) | 13.6% (1,441) |

Table E-15b

Sex of Offender by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
New York City

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Sex of Offender | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female |
| Personal | 100.0% (24,604) | 89.7% (22,070) | 10.3% (2,534) |
| Property | 100.0% (25,688) | 90.1% (23,139) | 9.9% (2,549) |
| Drug | 100.0% (6,107) | 88.6% (5,411) | 11.4% (696) |
| Other | 100.0% (7,100) | 87.3% (6,196) | 12.7% (904) |



Table E-15c

Sex of Offender by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
Other MPAs

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Sex of Offender | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female |
| Personal | 100.0% (3,780) | 90.1% (3,405) | 9.9% (375) |
| Property | 100.0% (7,460) | 89.1% (6,646) | 10.9% (814) |
| Drug | 100.0% (847) | 85.0% (720) | 15.0% (127) |
| Other | 100.0% (1,960) | 82.9% (1,625) | 17.1% (335) |

Table E-15d

Sex of Offender by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
Other Areas

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Sex of Offender | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female |
| Personal | 100.0% (1,913) | 92.3% (1,766) | 7.7% (147) |
| Property | 100.0% (5,010) | 90.9% (4,553) | 9.1% (457) |
| Drug | 100.0% (526) | 88.4% (465) | 11.6% (61) |
| Other | 100.0% (1,573) | 87.2% (1,371) | 12.8% (202) |

Table E-16a

Offender Age at Arrest by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
New York State

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Age of Offender 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or older |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal | 100.0% (30,295)[a] | 29.2% (8,840) | 23.9% (7,255) | 28.0% (8,485) | 18.9% (5,715) |
| Property | 100.0% (38,155)[b] | 40.8% (15,570) | 23.9% (9,118) | 23.4% (8,922) | 11.9% (4,545) |
| Drug | 100.0% (7,480) | 19.9% (1,486) | 30.8% (2,305) | 35.6% (2,662) | 13.7% (1,027) |
| Other | 100.0% (10,632)[c] | 13.3% (1,411) | 21.9% (2,331) | 32.1% (3,409) | 32.7% (3,481) |

[a]Excludes two (2) offenders for whom age was not available.
[b]Excludes three (3) offenders for whom age was not available.
[c]Excludes one (1) offender for whom age was not available.

Table E-16b

Offender Age at Arrest by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
New York City

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Age of Offender 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or older |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal | 100.0% (24,602)[a] | 29.2% (7,175) | 23.9% (5,700) | 28.4% (6,993) | 19.2% (4,734) |
| Property | 100.0% (25,686)[b] | 35.8% (9,203) | 24.1% (6,191) | 26.6% (6,840) | 13.4% (3,452) |
| Drug | 100.0% (6,107) | 18.2% (1,109) | 29.5% (1,800) | 37.0% (2,262) | 15.3% (936) |
| Other | 100.0% (7,099)[c] | 13.4% (952) | 21.4% (1,516) | 32.1% (2,281) | 33.1% (2,350) |

[a]Excludes two (2) offenders for whom age was not available.
[b]Excludes two (2) offenders for whom age was not available.
[c]Excludes one (1) offender for whom age was not available.



Table E-16c

Offender Age at Arrest by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
Other MPAs

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Age of Offender 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or older |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal | 100.0% (3,780) | 30.7% (1,161) | 26.9% (1,017) | 25.5% (965) | 16.9% (637) |
| Property | 100.0% (7,459)[a] | 49.3% (3,675) | 23.7% (1.767) | 17.9% (1,337) | 9.1% (680) |
| Drug | 100.0% (847) | 26.0% (220) | 36.6% (310) | 30.3% (257) | 7.1% (60) |
| Other | 100.0% (1,960) | 13.2% (259) | 22.6% (442) | 30.3% (593) | 34.0% (666) |

[a]Excludes one (1) offender for whom age was not available.

Table E-16d

Offender Age at Arrest by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
Other Areas

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Age of Offender 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or older |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal | 100.0% (1,913) | 26.3% (504) | 28.1% (538) | 27.5% (527) | 18.0% (344) |
| Property | 100.0% (5,010) | 53.7% (2,692) | 23.2% (1,160) | 14.9% (745) | 8.2% (413) |
| Drug | 100.0% (526) | 29.8% (157) | 37.1% (195) | 27.2% (143) | 5.9% (31) |
| Other | 100.0% (1,573) | 12.7% (200) | 23.7% (373) | 34.0% (535) | 29.6% (465) |

Table E-17a

Race of Offender by Type of Most Serious Current Offense
New York State

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| Personal | 100.0% (30,297) | 35.0% (10,603) | 53.4% (16,176) | 10.9% (3,307) | 0.7% (211) |
| Property | 100.0% (38,158) | 48.6% (18,544) | 39.0% (14,882) | 11.9% (4,544) | 0.5% (188) |
| Drug | 100.0% (7,480) | 40.2% (3,010) | 48.9% (3,657) | 10.7% (797) | 0.2% (16) |
| Other | 100.0% (10,633) | 47.7% (5,071) | 41.2% (4,384) | 10.4% (1,106) | 0.7% (72) |

Table E-17b

Race of Offender by Type of Most Serious Current Offense
New York City

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| Personal | 100.0% (24,604) | 29.6% (7,279) | 56.5% (13,890) | 13.2% (3,260) | 0.7% (172) |
| Property | 100.0% (25,688) | 35.4% (9,086) | 46.8% (12,012) | 17.4% (4,467) | 0.5% (123) |
| Drug | 100.0% (6,107) | 30.6% (1,868) | 56.3% (3,440) | 12.9% (788) | 0.2% (11) |
| Other | 100.0% (7,100) | 36.9% (2,618) | 47.0% (3,336) | 15.3% (1,087) | 0.8% (59) |



Table E-17c

Race of Offender by Type of Most Serious Current Offense
Other MPAs

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| Personal | 100.0% (3,780) | 51.6% (1,949) | 46.8% (1,768) | 1.0% (37) | 0.7% (26) |
| Property | 100.0% (7,460) | 68.1% (5,083) | 30.7% (2,288) | 0.8% (60) | 0.4% (29) |
| Drug | 100.0% (847) | 79.8% (676) | 19.2% (163) | 0.7% (6) | 0.2% (2) |
| Other | 100.0% (1,960) | 59.3% (1,163) | 39.4% (772) | 0.7% (14) | 0.6% (11) |

Table E-17d

Race of Offender by Type of Most Serious Current Offense
Other Areas

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| Personal | 100.0% (1,913) | 71.9% (1,375) | 27.1% (518) | 0.5% (10) | 0.5% (10) |
| Property | 100.0% (5,010) | 87.3% (4,375) | 11.6% (582) | 0.3% (17) | 0.7% (36) |
| Drug | 100.0% (526) | 88.6% (466) | 10.3% (54) | 0.6% (3) | 0.6% (3) |
| Other | 100.0% (1,573) | 82.0% (1,290) | 17.5% (276) | 0.3% (5) | 0.1% (2) |

Table E-18a

Offender Prior Arrest Record by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
New York State

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| Personal | 100.0% (30,297) | 40.5% (12,260) | 11.6% (3,520) | 32.3% (9,774) | 15.7% (4,743) |
| Property | 100.0% (38,158) | 45.7% (17,443) | 10.9% (4,164) | 27.7% (10,586) | 15.6% (5,965) |
| Drug | 100.0% (7,480) | 37.2% (2,782) | 10.1% (755) | 34.0% (2,543) | 18.7% (1,400) |
| Other | 100.0% (10,633) | 41.0% (4,359) | 16.4% (1,748) | 31.3% (3,325) | 11.3% (1,201) |

Table E-18b

Offender Prior Arrest Record by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
New York City

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| Personal | 100.0% (24,604) | 40.5% (9,971) | 10.0% (2,461) | 32.2% (7,914) | 17.3% (4,258) |
| Property | 100.0% (25,688) | 43.1% (11,070) | 8.3% (2,137) | 28.7% (7,360) | 19.9% (5,121) |
| Drug | 100.0% (6,107) | 33.9% (2,071) | 8.3% (509) | 35.9% (2,193) | 21.8% (1,334) |
| Other | 100.0% (7,100) | 43.8% (3,109) | 11.6% (823) | 31.9% (2,264) | 12.7% (904) |



Table E-18c

Offender Prior Arrest Record by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
Other MPAs

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| Personal | 100.0% (3,780) | 40.1% (1,517) | 17.4% (657) | 33.4% (1,263) | 9.1% (343) |
| Property | 100.0% (7,460) | 50.7% (3,781) | 15.2% (1,135) | 25.9% (1,932) | 8.2% (612) |
| Drug | 100.0% (847) | 50.2% (425) | 16.8% (142) | 27.6% (234) | 5.4% (46) |
| Other | 100.0% (1,960) | 34.2% (670) | 24.1% (473) | 31.8% (623) | 9.9% (194) |

Table E-18d

Offender Prior Arrest Record by Type of Most Serious Arrest Offense
Other Areas

| Type of Arrest Offense | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| Personal | 100.0% (1,913) | 40.4% (772) | 21.0% (402) | 31.2% (597) | 7.4% (142) |
| Property | 100.0% (5,010) | 51.7% (2,592) | 17.8% (892) | 25.8% (1,294) | 4.6% (232) |
| Drug | 100.0% (526) | 54.4% (286) | 19.8% (104) | 22.1% (116) | 3.8% (20) |
| Other | 100.0% (1,573) | 36.9% (580) | 18.7% (452) | 27.8% (438) | 6.5% (103) |

Table E-19a

Sex of Offender by Class of Most Serious
Arrest Offense
New York State

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Sex of Offender | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female |
| A | 100.0% (3,487) | 88.6% (3,089) | 11.4% (398) |
| B | 100.0% (8,630) | 93.3% (8,053) | 6.7% (577) |
| C | 100.0% (12,634) | 90.6% (11,448) | 9.4% (1,186) |
| D | 100.0% (41,982) | 89.4% (37,531) | 10.6% (4,451) |
| E | 100.0% (19,835) | 86.9% (17,246) | 13.1% (2,589) |

Table E-19b

Sex of Offender by Class of Most Serious
Arrest Offense
New York City

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Sex of Offender | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female |
| A | 100.0% (3,022) | 88.7% (2,682) | 11.3% (340) |
| B | 100.0% (7,059) | 93.3% (6,585) | 6.7% (474) |
| C | 100.0% (9,607) | 90.5% (8,692) | 9.5% (915) |
| D | 100.0% (29,647) | 89.5% (26,543) | 10.5% (3,104) |
| E | 100.0% (14,164) | 86.9% (12,314) | 13.1% (1,850) |



Table E-19c

Sex of Offender by Class of Most Serious
Arrest Offense
Other MPAs

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Sex of Offender | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female |
| A | 100.0% (308) | 86.7% (267) | 13.3% (41) |
| B | 100.0% (1,161) | 93.4% (1,084) | 6.6% (77) |
| C | 100.0% (1,982) | 91.3% (1,809) | 8.7% (173) |
| D | 100.0% (7,342) | 88.2% (6,473) | 11.8% (869) |
| E | 100.0% (3,254) | 84.9% (2,763) | 15.1% (491) |

Table E-19d

Sex of Offender by Class of Most Serious
Arrest Offense
Other Areas

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Sex of Offender | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female |
| A | 100.0% (157) | 89.2% (140) | 10.8% (17) |
| B | 100.0% (410) | 93.7% (384) | 6.3% (26) |
| C | 100.0% (1,045) | 90.6% (947) | 9.4% (98) |
| D | 100.0% (4,993) | 90.4% (4,515) | 9.6% (478) |
| E | 100.0% (2,417) | 89.7% (2,169) | 10.3% (248) |

Table E-20a

Offender Age at Arrest by Class of Most Serious
Arrest Offense
New York State

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Age of Offender 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or Older |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 100.0% (3,487) | 15.8% (551) | 30.0% (1,045) | 35.7% (1,246) | 18.5% (645) |
| B | 100.0% (8,630) | 29.4% (2,535) | 27.3% (2,358) | 28.8% (2,483) | 14.5% (1,254) |
| C | 100.0% (12,634) | 36.9% (4,664) | 23.3% (2,944) | 25.4% (3,203) | 14.4% (1,823) |
| D | 100.0% (41,978)[a] | 31.8% (13,336) | 23.5% (9,872) | 27.0% (11,346) | 17.7% (7,424) |
| E | 100.0% (19,833)[b] | 31.4% (6,221) | 24.2% (4,790) | 26.2% (5,200) | 18.3% (3,622) |

[a]Excludes four (4) offenders for whom age was not available.

[b]Excludes two (2) offenders for whom age was not available.

Table E-20b

Offender Age at Arrest by Class of Most Serious
Arrest Offense
New York City

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Age of Offender 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or Older |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 100.0% (3,022) | 15.7% (475) | 28.8% (871) | 35.8% (1,081) | 19.7% (595) |
| B | 100.0% (7,059) | 29.4% (2,076) | 26.5% (1,873) | 29.0% (2,049) | 15.0% (1,061) |
| C | 100.0% (9,607) | 35.0% (3,361) | 22.6% (2,172) | 26.9% (2,587) | 15.5% (1,487) |
| D | 100.0% (29,643)[a] | 27.4% (8,116) | 23.3% (6,893) | 29.7% (8,793) | 19.7% (5,841) |
| E | 100.0% (14,163)[b] | 31.1% (4,411) | 24.0% (3,398) | 27.3% (3,866) | 17.6% (2,488) |

[a]Excludes four (4) offenders for whom age was not available.

[b]Excludes one (1) offender for whom age was not available.



Table E-20c

Offender Age at Arrest by Class of Most Serious
Arrest Offense
Other MPAs

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Age of Offender 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or Older |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 100.0% (308) | 17.9% (55) | 36.7% (113) | 35.1% (108) | 10.4% (32) |
| B | 100.0% (1,161) | 29.7% (345) | 32.0% (372) | 26.3% (305) | 12.0% (139) |
| C | 100.0% (1,982) | 43.7% (866) | 24.9% (494) | 20.0% (397) | 11.4% (225) |
| D | 100.0% (7,342) | 40.6% (2,981) | 24.1% (1,770) | 21.9% (1,606) | 13.4% (985) |
| E | 100.0% (3,253)[a] | 32.8% (1,068) | 24.2% (787) | 22.6% (736) | 20.4% (662) |

[a]Excludes one (1) offender for whom age was not available.

Table E-20d

Offender Age at Arrest by Class of Most Serious
Arrest Offense
Other Areas

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Age of Offender 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or Older |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 100.0% (157) | 13.4% (21) | 38.9% (61) | 36.3% (57) | 11.5% (18) |
| B | 100.0% (410) | 27.8% (114) | 27.6% (113) | 31.5% (129) | 13.2% (54) |
| C | 100.0% (1,045) | 41.8% (437) | 26.6% (278) | 21.0% (219) | 10.6% (111) |
| D | 100.0% (4,993) | 44.8% (2,239) | 24.2% (1,209) | 19.0% (947) | 12.0% (598) |
| E | 100.0% (2,417) | 30.7% (742) | 25.0% (605) | 24.7% (598) | 19.5% (472) |

Table E-21a

Race of Offender by Class of Most Serious Arrest Offense
New York State

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| A | 100.0% (3,487) | 41.3% (1,441) | 46.4% (1,617) | 12.2% (426) | 0.1% (3) |
| B | 100.0% (8,630) | 34.6% (2,983) | 54.3% (4,686) | 10.7% (920) | 0.5% (41) |
| C | 100.0% (12,634) | 36.2% (4,571) | 52.2% (6,627) | 10.9% (1,371) | 0.5% (65) |
| D | 100.0% (41,982) | 45.7% (19,184) | 42.9% (17,990) | 10.8% (4,540) | 0.6% (268) |
| E | 100.0% (19,835) | 45.6% (9,049) | 41.2% (8,179) | 12.6% (2,497) | 0.6% (110) |

Table E-21b

Race of Offender by Class of Most Serious Arrest Offense
New York City

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| A | 100.0% (3,022) | 35.4% (1,069) | 50.6% (1,528) | 14.0% (423) | 0.1% (2) |
| B | 100.0% (7,059) | 30.0% (2,117) | 56.7% (3,999) | 12.8% (905) | 0.5% (38) |
| C | 100.0% (9,607) | 27.1% (2,600) | 58.4% (5,614) | 14.0% (1,345) | 0.5% (48) |
| D | 100.0% (29,647) | 34.5% (10,215) | 49.8% (14,753) | 15.1% (4,479) | 0.7% (200) |
| E | 100.0% (14,164) | 34.2% (4,850) | 47.9% (6,784) | 17.3% (2,450) | 0.6% (80) |



Table E-21c

Race of Offender by Class of Most Serious Arrest Offense
Other MPAs

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| A | 100.0% (308) | 78.9% (243) | 19.8% (61) | 1.0% (3) | 0.3% (1) |
| B | 100.0% (1,161) | 48.3% (561) | 50.4% (585) | 1.0% (12) | 0.3% (3) |
| C | 100.0% (1,982) | 58.5% (1,160) | 40.1% (794) | 1.0% (19) | 0.5% (9) |
| D | 100.0% (7,342) | 65.5% (4,812) | 33.3% (2,442) | 0.7% (48) | 0.5% (40) |
| E | 100.0% (3,254) | 64.4% (2,095) | 34.1% (1,109) | 1.1% (35) | 0.5% (15) |

Table E-21d

Race of Offender by Class of Most Serious Arrest Offense
Other Areas

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| A | 100.0% (157) | 82.2% (129) | 17.8% (28) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) |
| B | 100.0% (410) | 74.4% (305) | 24.9% (102) | 0.7% (3) | 0.0% (0) |
| C | 100.0% (1,045) | 77.6% (811) | 21.0% (219) | 0.7% (7) | 0.8% (8) |
| D | 100.0% (4,993) | 83.3% (4,157) | 15.9% (795) | 0.3% (13) | 0.6% (28) |
| E | 100.0% (2,417) | 87.1% (2,104) | 11.8% (286) | 0.5% (12) | 0.6% (15) |

Table E-22a

Offender Prior Arrest Record by Class of
Most Serious Arrest Offense
New York State

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| A | 100.0% (3,487) | 29.3% (1,022) | 10.4% (364) | 38.2% (1,331) | 22.1% (770) |
| B | 100.0% (8,630) | 34.5% (2,975) | 10.7% (925) | 33.3% (2,874) | 21.5% (1,856) |
| C | 100.0% (12,634) | 42.1% (5,323) | 10.6% (1,343) | 31.7% (4,001) | 15.6% (1,967) |
| D | 100.0% (41,982) | 44.2% (18,577) | 11.7% (4,926) | 29.8% (12,497) | 14.2% (5,982) |
| E | 100.0% (19,835) | 45.1% (8,947) | 13.3% (2,629) | 27.9% (5,525) | 13.8% (2,734) |

Table E-22b

Offender Prior Arrest Record by Class of
Most Serious Arrest Offense
New York City

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| A | 100.0% (3,022) | 26.7% (806) | 9.6% (290) | 39.6% (1,196) | 24.2% (730) |
| B | 100.0% (7,059) | 34.3% (2,419) | 9.2% (646) | 33.1% (2,336) | 23.5% (1,658) |
| C | 100.0% (9,607) | 41.2% (3,961) | 8.7% (840) | 31.9% (3,064) | 18.1% (1,742) |
| D | 100.0% (29,647) | 42.5% (12,604) | 9.5% (2,820) | 30.7% (9,115) | 17.2% (5,108) |
| E | 100.0% (14,164) | 45.4% (6,431) | 9.4% (1,334) | 28.4% (4,020) | 16.8% (2,379) |



Table E-22c

Offender Prior Arrest Record by Class of
Most Serious Arrest Offense
Other MPAs

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| A | 100.0% (308) | 46.4% (143) | 15.6% (48) | 29.9% (92) | 8.1% (25) |
| B | 100.0% (1,161) | 33.9% (393) | 17.1% (198) | 34.6% (402) | 14.5% (168) |
| C | 100.0% (1,982) | 44.7% (885) | 16.3% (324) | 30.8% (610) | 8.2% (163) |
| D | 100.0% (7,342) | 47.4% (3,481) | 16.2% (1,193) | 28.2% (2,067) | 8.2% (601) |
| E | 100.0% (3,254) | 45.8% (1,491) | 19.8% (644) | 27.1% (881) | 7.3% (238) |

Table E-22d

Offender Prior Arrest Record by Class of
Most Serious Arrest Offense
Other Areas

| Class of Arrest Offense | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| A | 100.0% (157) | 46.5% (73) | 16.6% (26) | 27.4% (43) | 9.6% (15) |
| B | 100.0% (410) | 39.8% (163) | 19.8% (81) | 33.2% (136) | 7.3% (30) |
| C | 100.0% (1,045) | 45.6% (477) | 17.1% (179) | 31.3% (327) | 5.9% (62) |
| D | 100.0% (4,993) | 49.9% (2,492) | 18.3% (913) | 26.3% (1,315) | 5.5% (273) |
| E | 100.0% (2,417) | 42.4% (1,025) | 26.9% (651) | 25.8% (624) | 4.8% (117) |

Table E-23a

Offender Age at Arrest by Region
Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition

| Region | Total | Offender Age at Arrest | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or Older |
| New York City | 100.0% (51,638) | 28.0% (14,480) | 23.3% (12,040) | 29.0% (14,967) | 19.7% (10,151) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (12,731) | 37.4% (4,758) | 24.9% (3,169) | 22.6% (2,873) | 15.2 (1,931) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (8,482) | 38.8% (3,295) | 25.1% (2,127) | 21.7% (1,840) | 14.4% (1,220) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (72,851)[a] | 30.9% (22,533) | 23.8% (17,336) | 27.0% (19,680) | 18.3% (13,302) |

[a]Excludes six (6) offenders for whom age data was not available; five (5) from New York City and one (1) from the Other MPAs.

Table E-23b

Offender Age at Arrest by Region
Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions

| Region | Total | Offender Age at Arrest | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 16-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35 or Older |
| New York City | 100.0% (11,856) | 33.4% (3,959) | 26.7% (3,167) | 28.8% (3,409) | 11.1% (1,321) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (1,315) | 42.4% (557) | 27.9% (367) | 21.2% (279) | 8.5% (112) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (540) | 47.8% (258) | 25.7% (139) | 20.4% (110) | 6.1 (33) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (13,711) | 34.8% (4,774) | 26.8% (3,673) | 27.7% (3,798) | 10.7% (1,466) |



Table E-24a

Offender Race by Region
Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition

| Region | Total | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| New York City | 100.0% (51,643) | 34.4% (17,779) | 50.3% (25,961) | 14.6% (7,561) | 0.7% (342) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (12,732) | 64.3% (8,191) | 34.4% (4,385) | 0.8% (96) | 0.5% (60) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (8,482) | 83.8% (7,112) | 15.3% (1,295) | 0.4% (30) | 0.5% (45) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (72,857) | 45.4% (33,082) | 43.4% (31,641) | 10.6% (7,687) | 0.6% (447) |

Table E-24b

Offender Race by Region
Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions

| Region | Total | Race of Offender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
| New York City | 100.0% (11,856) | 25.9% (3,072) | 56.7% (6,717) | 17.2% (2,041) | 0.2% (26) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (1,315) | 51.7% (680) | 46.1% (606) | 1.6% (21) | 0.6% (8) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (540) | 73.0% (394) | 25.0% (135) | 0.9% (5) | 1.1% (6) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (13,711) | 30.2% (4,146) | 54.4% (7,458) | 15.1% (2,067) | 0.3% (40) |

Table E-25a

Offender Prior Arrest Record by Region
Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition

| Region | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| New York City | 100.0% (51,643) | 45.1% (23,276) | 9.8% (5,043) | 30.0% (15,495) | 15.2% (7,829) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (12,732) | 47.1% (5,997) | 17.3% (2,202) | 28.1% (3,572) | 7.5% (961) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (8,482) | 47.9% (4,060) | 20.6% (1,748) | 26.4% (2,242) | 5.1% (432) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (72,857) | 45.8% (33,333) | 12.3% (8,993) | 29.2% (21,309) | 12.7% (9,222) |

Table E-25b

Offender Prior Arrest Record by Region
Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions

| Region | Total | Prior Arrest Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | No Felonies | 1-3 Felonies | 4 or More Felonies |
| New York City | 100.0% (11,856) | 24.8% (2,945) | 7.5% (887) | 35.7% (4,236) | 32.0% (3,788) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (1,315) | 30.1% (396) | 15.6% (205) | 36.5% (480) | 17.8% (234) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (540) | 31.5% (170) | 18.9% (102) | 37.6% (203) | 12.0% (65) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (13,711) | 25.6% (3,511) | 8.7% (1,194) | 35.9% (4,919) | 29.8% (4,087) |



Table E-26a

Offender Prior Conviction Record by Region
Offenders Having a Single 1979 Disposition

| Region | Prior Conviction Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | None | No Felonies | One or More Felonies |
| New York City | 100.0% (51,643) | 59.6% (30,779) | 29.8% (15,366) | 10.6% (5,498) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (12,732) | 68.6% (8,735) | 24.3% (3,095) | 7.1% (902) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (8,482) | 70.7% (5,998) | 23.0% (1,949) | 6.3% (535) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (72,857) | 62.5% (45,512) | 28.0% (20,410) | 9.5% (6,935) |

Table E-26b

Offender Prior Conviction Record by Region
Offenders Having Multiple 1979 Dispositions

| Region | Prior Conviction Record | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | None | No Felonies | One or More Felonies |
| New York City | 100.0% (11,856) | 38.7% (4,583) | 45.0% (5,341) | 16.3% (1,932) |
| Other MPAs | 100.0% (1,315) | 52.5% (690) | 35.8% (471) | 11.7% (154) |
| Other Areas | 100.0% (540) | 59.6% (322) | 30.7% (166) | 9.6% (52) |
| New York State Total | 100.0% (13,711) | 40.8% (5,595) | 43.6% (5,978) | 15.6% (2,138) |

ATTACHMENTS

1. ARREST/FINGERPRINT CARD (DCJS-2)
   N.Y.S. Division of Criminal Justice Services

2. CRIMINAL DISPOSITION REPORTING FORM (OCA - 540)
   N.Y.S. Office of Court Administration

3. INDICTMENT AND PROSECUTION REPORT - ISS (DCJS - 1020)
   N.Y.S. Division of Criminal Justice Services

Preceding

# ATTACHMENT 1

| 1. NYSID No. | 2. Name (Last, First, Middle) | 3. OBTS/Court Control No. 4511113J | 4. Classification (Leave Blank) |
|---|---|---|---|

| 5. Street No. | 6. Street Name | 7. City/State Address | 8. |
|---|---|---|---|

| 9. Alias or Maiden Name | 10. Place of Birth (State or Country) | 11. | 12. Facsimile Control No. |
|---|---|---|---|

| 13. Date of Birth (M/D/Y) | 14. Age | 15. Sex | 16. Race | 17. Skin | 18. Hair | 19. Eye | 20. Height Ft. In. | 21. Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |

| 22. Arrest Officer ID No. | 23. Arresting Agency Name | 24. | 25. Pct. & Arrest No. |
|---|---|---|---|

| 27. Date of Arrest | 28. Place of Arrest (City & State) | 29. | 30. Time of Arrest |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31. Date of Crime | 32. Place of Crime (City, County & State) | 33. | 34. Type of Arrest |

26. Contributor

35. Court of Arraignment (See Instructions)

36. CHARGE(S)

| Law | Section No. | Sub Div | Cls | Off Cat | Att Cd | Deg | Name of Offense | Cls | NCIC Code | Victim's 37. Age | Victim's 38. Sex |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

39. Property Invoice No. | 40.

41. Social Security No. | 42. FBI Number

43. Signature of Arrestee X

| 44. Arrest Agency Case No. | 45. No. of Offenders | 46. No. of Victims |
|---|---|---|

| 1. Right Thumb | 2. Right Index | 3. Right Middle | 4. Right Ring | 5. Right Little |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

| 6. Left Thumb | 7. Left Index | 8. Left Middle | 9. Left Ring | 10. Left Little |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

| Left Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously | Left Thumb | Right Thumb | Right Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**INITIAL COURT REPORT OF CRIMINAL CASES**
**Arresting Officer — Submit to ADA or Initial Court of Arraignment**

▲ Tear off on dotted line ▲
*See back for full instructions - Please print or type*
*Always complete items in Section 1*

JC-501 (Rev. 1/78)
Court Case Number(s) (For Court Use

1
Defendant (Last Name, First Name) | Control No. 4511113 J
Date of Birth (M/D/Y) | County & Name of Court
Facsimile Control No.
Date of Arraignment

2
**For ADA Use — Dismissals Prior To Arraignment**
☐ All charges against this defendant on this arrest dismissed by ADA prior to arraignment.
Date of Dismissal | Initials

3
**For Court Use — Dismissals At Arraignment**
☐ All charges against this defendant on this arrest dismissed by Judge at arraignment.
Judge (First Initial, Last Name)
Counsel [Check Appropriate Item(s)]
1 Retained | 2 Assigned | 3 Legal Aid | 4 Public Defender | 5 No Counsel
Date of Dismissal | Initials

**Preceding page blank**

ATTACHMENT 1
(Reverse)

DCJS - 2 (1/78)
**ARREST**

**STATE OF NEW YORK**
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12203

| 36A CHARGE(S) | Law | Section No. | Sub Div | Cls | Off Cat | Att Cd | Deg | Name of Offense | Cls | NCIC Code | | | | Victim's 37A Age | Victim's 38A Sex | 12A. Facsimile Control Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 47. Date Fingerprinted | 48. Signature of Person Taking Fingerprints | 49. Physical Marks and Oddities |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| 50. Description of Crime | 51. Additional Information |
|---|---|
| 52. Arresting Officer's Name | 53. Command |

**INSTRUCTIONS**— Leave shaded areas blank. Enter all dates as Mo. - Day - Yr. e.g. 07-28-48.

1. **NYSID NUMBER** - Formerly NYSIIS Number. Enter if known.
9. **ALIAS AND/OR MAIDEN NAME** - An alias is a complete name in which the given and/or surname is different than those entered in Item 2.
10. **PLACE OF BIRTH** - Enter either state or country only. If U.S.A., enter state. If not U.S.A., enter country.
12. **FACSIMILE CONTROL NO.** - Enter on front and back when facsimile transmission is used.
15. **SEX** - Enter "M" for Male, "F" for Female, and "U" for Unknown.
16. **RACE/ETHNICITY** - Enter the racial appearance code which best describes the person's appearance:
    - C - Chinese
    - H - Hispanic (Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, etc.)
    - I - American Indian
    - J - Japanese
    - N - Negro
    - W - White
    - O - Other: Includes Asian Indians, Eskimos, Filipinos, Indonesians, Koreans, Polynesians, and other non whites.
17. **SKIN** - Enter the skin tone code for the category which best describes the person's appearance in relation to his racial appearance, e.g. dark skinned white person, light skinned Negro.
    - L - Light
    - M - Medium
    - D - Dark
18. **HAIR** - Enter hair color code which best describes the person's hair color.
    - BAL - *Bald
    - BLK - Black
    - BLN - Blonde or Strawberry
    - BRO - Brown
    - GRY - Gray or Partially Gray
    - RED - Red or Auburn
    - SDY - Sandy
    - XXX - Unknown
    - WHI - White
    - OTR - Other

    *Bald (BAL) is to be used when subject has lost most of the hair on his head or is hairless.
19. **EYES** - Enter the eye color codes which best describes the person's eye color.
    - BLK - Black
    - BLU - Blue
    - BRO - Brown
    - GRY - Gray
    - GRN - Green
    - HAZ - Hazel
    - MAR - Maroon
    - PNK - Pink
    - XXX - Unknown
    - OTH - Other
22. **ARRESTING OFFICER ID. #** - Unique permanent number used by your agency to identify the arresting officer.
25. **PRECINCT AND ARREST NO. OR AGENCY ID.** - Number assigned to identify the individual arrested by the arresting agency.
30. **TIME OF ARREST** - Use military time such as 0300 for 3 A.M., 1330 for 1:30 P.M. and 23:20 for 11:20 P.M., etc.
34. **TYPE OF ARREST** - Will include; warrant, no warrant, TOT = Turned Over T AT = Appearance Ticket, FOA = Fugitive for Other Authority, etc.
35. **COURT OF ARRAIGNMENT** - Enter court name and geographical jurisdiction, e Buffalo City Court. If a Town or Village Justice Court, enter the name and jurisdiction, including Town or Village and County of the Judge. e.g. Hon. Henry Learne T. J. Berne. Albany Co.
36. **CHARGE(S)** - Enter all charges with the most serious first, as set forth in the DC Charge Code Manual. At least one of the charges must be a fingerprintable offen as defined in CPL Section 160.10. If more space is needed, enter in Item 36A
    - **LAW** - Enter law abbreviation. For example:
      - PL - Penal Law
      - VTL - Vehicle & Traffic Law
      - CPL - Criminal Procedure Law
    - **SECTION NUMBER** - Enter Section Number of Law.
    - **SUBDIVISION NUMBER** - Enter subdivision, if any; if none, enter "00".
    - **CLASS** - Enter class of crime - A, B, C, D, E, or U - Unclassified.
    - **OFFENSE CATEGORY** - Enter letter as follows:
      - F - Felony
      - M - Misdemeanor
      - V - Violation
      - I - Infraction
    - **ATTEMPT CODE** - Enter "A" for attempted crimes, "0" for all other crimes.
    - **DEGREE** - Enter degree of crime, if applicable.
    - **NAME OF OFFENSE** - Enter name of offense for which individual is charged, usi standard abbreviations when applicable, e.g., CR POSS CONTROLLED SUB: ASSAULT - 2nd
    - **COUNTS** - Enter the number of counts for each offense.
    - **NCIC CODE** - Enter the appropriate 4 digit NCIC Uniform Offense Classificatio Code whose literal best describes the offense committed.
37/38. **VICTIM'S AGE AND SEX** - Enter the age and sex of the oldest victim on the line us to record charges involving this oldest victim. Leave the victim age and sex box blank on any line where the charge entered does not involve the oldest victim where the charge involves a law enforcement officer. When oldest victims are same age but different sex, enter the letter "D"
39. **PROPERTY INVOICE NO.** - Enter when applicable.
44. **CASE NUMBER** - Enter the number assigned by your agency to the file folder us to hold the information about all victims and offenders involved in this case.
46. **NUMBER OF VICTIMS** - Enter the total number of persons victimized by offenders in this case.
49. **PHYSICAL MARKS & ODDITIES** - Enter any amputations, deformities, visible sca marks or tattoos.
51. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** - Enter any miscellaneous information which may helpful. If used for additional space for another item, please indicate the ite number to which you are referring.

JC-501, Reverse (Rev. 1/78)

▲ Tear off on dotted line ▲

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR INITIAL COURT REPORT OF CRIMINAL CASES**

1. **Arresting Officer** — Complete Section 1. Prepare an "Initial Court Report of Criminal Cases" for each DCJS-2 arrest record completed (defendant finger printed at arrest), regardless of whether a charge subsequently is reduced, dropped, or changed. The JC-501 should be immediately attached to and remain with the accusatory instrument.
2. **Assistant District Attorney** — If all charges against the defendant on this arrest are dismissed by an ADA prior to arraignment, check the box in Section 2, enter the date of dismissal, initial, and mail the form to the address below.
3. **Court** — When this form is submitted by the arresting officer or an ADA, check it for completeness. If all arrest charges are not dismissed at arraign ment, complete the form, attach it to the OCA-540 or 540A, Criminal Disposition Report and forward both to the address below. If all charges against this defendant on this arrest are dismissed by a judge at arraignment, check the box in Section 3. Complete al additional information in that section, initial, and mail the form to the address below. (A Criminal Disposition Report will not be necessary.)

MAIL TO: **Criminal Disposition Reporting Unit**
**State of New York**
**Office of Court Administration**
**270 Broadway**
**New York, New York 10007**



ATTACHMENT 2

## LOCAL COURT CRIMINAL DISPOSITION REPORT

OCA-540 10/79

**1 CASE DATA**

| SERIAL # | DOCKET/CASE # | DEFENDANT'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, M.I.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COURT CODE, NAME OF COURT (NAME OF T/J, V/J) | | | ALIAS (AKA) | D.O.B. or AGE |
| NYSID # | ARREST DATE | FOR OCA USE | RELEASE STATUS | BAIL AT ARRAIGNMENT $ CASH/$ BOND |
| COURT CONTROL # (FROM JC-501 CARD) | ARRAIGNMENT DATE | COUNSEL TYPE | DATE TRIAL BEGAN | TRIAL TYPE |
| DISPOSITION JUDGE (IF DIFFERENT) | ADA'S NAME | | ARRESTING AGENCY | |

**OPTIONAL LOCAL USE**

| ADJOURNED TO | REASON | DEFENSE ATTORNEY | ARRESTING OFFICER/COMPLAINANT |
|---|---|---|---|
| MO/DAY | | | |
| MO/DAY | | PHONE # | ADDRESS |
| MO/DAY | | CODEFENDANTS | PHONE # |

**2 INTERIM DISPOSITION**

BW - BENCH WARRANT ISSUED
ROW - RETURNED ON WARRANT
MIST - MISTRIAL/HUNG JURY
T730 - TEMPORARY ORDER OF OBSERVATION - CPL 730.40(1)
TRANS - CASE TRANSFERRED (SPECIFY COURT)

| DISPOSITION DATE | DISPOSITION CODE | TRANSFER TO COURT | DISPOSITION DATE | DISPOSITION CODE | DISPOSITION DATE | DISPOSITION CODE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |

**3 ARRAIGNMENT CHARGE # 1**

| LAW CODE | SECTION # | SUBSECTION # | ATTEMPT (PL ART. 110) ☐ | # OF COUNTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | | | | |

**3 ARRAIGNMENT CHARGE # 2**

| LAW CODE | SECTION # | SUBSECTION # | ATTEMPT (PL ART. 110) ☐ | # OF COUNTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | | | | |

**4 FINAL DISPOSITION ON CHARGE # 1**

| LAW CODE | SECTION # | SUBSECTION # | ATTEMPT (PL ART. 110) ☐ | # OF COUNTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | | | | |
| DISPOSITION DATE | DISPOSITION CODE | | ALL OTHER COUNTS OF ABOVE ARRAIGNMENT CHARGE DISMISSED ☐ | |
| ACD DEEMED DISMISSED DATE | COVERED BY CASE # | | | |

**4 FINAL DISPOSITION ON CHARGE # 2**

| LAW CODE | SECTION # | SUBSECTION # | ATTEMPT (PL ART. 110) ☐ | # OF COUNTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | | | | |
| DISPOSITION DATE | DISPOSITION CODE | | ALL OTHER COUNTS OF ABOVE ARRAIGNMENT CHARGE DISMISSED ☐ | |
| ACD DEEMED DISMISSED DATE | COVERED BY CASE # | | | |

**5 SENTENCE ON CHARGE # 1**

| SENTENCE DATE | SENTENCE CODE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINE AMOUNT $ | | PROBATION TIME ☐ 1 YEAR ☐ 3 YEARS | | |
| CUSTODY TIME | INSTITUTION | CONCURRENT ☐ | CONSECUTIVE ☐ | INTERMITTENT ☐ |
| ADJUDICATED Y.O. (CPL § 720.20) ☐ | CERTIFIED ADDICT ☐ | DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENDED or REVOKED ☐ | | |

**5 SENTENCE ON CHARGE # 2**

| SENTENCE DATE | SENTENCE CODE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINE AMOUNT $ | | PROBATION TIME ☐ 1 YEAR ☐ 3 YEARS | | |
| CUSTODY TIME | INSTITUTION | CONCURRENT ☐ | CONSECUTIVE ☐ | INTERMITTENT ☐ |
| ADJUDICATED Y.O. (CPL § 720.20) ☐ | CERTIFIED ADDICT ☐ | DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENDED or REVOKED ☐ | | |

**6 COMPLETED BY**

- WHITE COPY
- YELLOW COPY
- PINK COPY
- GOLD COPY
- MAIL TO: CDR UNIT OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION 270 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

**7 SEAL ORDER** (UNDER CPL § 160.50 ONLY)

RETURN PRINTS AND PHOTOS TO:

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY, STATE, ZIP

(USE RUBBER STAMP BELOW)

**8 REMARKS**

ATTACHMENT 3

DCJS - 1020 (1/78)

HALO BUSINESS FORMS INC
P.O. BOX 156 SPRINGFIELD MASS 01101

STATE OF NEW YORK

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

# INDICTMENT and PROSECUTION REPORT

CONTROL NUMBER
750067

## A. DEFENDANT/GRAND JURY INFORMATION (Read Instructions on Reverse Side of Form)

1. COUNTY — Code / Name of County
2. NAME OF DEFENDANT (Last, First, Middle)
3. SEX — M F
4. DATE OF BIRTH — Month / Day / Year
5. AGE
6. NYSID NUMBER
7. DATE OF ARREST — Month / Day / Year
8. TYPE OF ACTION
   - ☐ a. INDICTMENT
   - ☐ b. SUPERIOR COURT INFORMATION
   - ☐ c. DISMISSED - NO BILL
   - ☐ d. REFERRED TO LOWER COURT
9. DATE OF ACTION — Month / Day / Year
10. INDICTMENT/CASE NUMBER
11. HIGHEST CLASS CHARGE: At Superior Court Arraignment, Dismissed, or Referred (Refer to action checked in Item 8)
    - Law Title
    - Section No.
    - Offense Category — ☐ Fel. ☐ Misd. ☐ Viol.
    - Attempt? — ☐ Yes ☐ No

## B. PROSECUTION INFORMATION (Complete following prosecution information ONLY if item 8a or 8b is checked)

12. FINAL DISPOSITION
    - ☐ a. Convicted - Verdict
    - ☐ b. Convicted - Plea
    - ☐ c. Covered by plea to another case
    - ☐ i. Not Guilty by reason of Insanity
    - ☐ d. Acquitted
    - ☐ e. Dismissed - Merit of Case
    - ☐ f. Dismissed - Other
    - ☐ g. Abated by Death of Defendant/Complainant
    - ☐ h. Disposed of by other Court Action
13. TYPE OF PROCEEDING
    - ☐ a. Pre - Trial
    - ☐ b. Non - Jury Trial
    - ☐ c. Jury Trial
14. DATE OF FINAL DISPOSITION — Month / Day / Year
15. NUMBER OF HUNG/JURIES/MISTRIALS — ☐ If None, Check Box
16. ADA IDENTIFIER
17. JUDICIAL IDENTIFIER
18. Check, if Transferred to NYC Spec. Narcotic Part for Prosecution — ☐ Yes ☐ No

**Complete the following sentence information ONLY when 12a or 12b is checked.**

19. DATE OF SENTENCING — Month / Day / Year
20. HIGHEST CLASS CHARGE FOR WHICH CONVICTED
    - Law Title
    - Section No.
    - Offense Category — ☐ Fel. ☐ Misd. ☐ Viol.
    - Attempt? — ☐ Yes ☐ No
21. SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR CONVICTION OF CHARGE SPECIFIED IN ITEM 20.
    - ☐ a. Imprisonment - State
    - ☐ b. Imprisonment - Local
    - ☐ c. Intermittent Imprisonment
    - ☐ d. Imprisonment & Probation
    - ☐ e. Probation
    - ☐ f. Probation & ODAS Commitment
    - ☐ g. Conditional Discharge
    - ☐ h. Fine Only
    - ☐ i. Unconditional Discharge
    - ☐ j. Other — Specify
22. TERM OF SENTENCE — Minimum / Maximum
    - a. ☐ Single
    - b. ☐ Concurrent
    - c. ☐ Consecutive
23. SELECTED CONDITIONS OF SENTENCE
    - a. Youthful Offender Status — ☐ Yes ☐ No
    - b. Second Felony Offender — ☐ Yes ☐ No
    - c. Persistent Felony Offender — ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please submit Page 1 "Defendant/Grand Jury Information" and Page 2 "Prosecution Information," when each is completed, to: DCJS - Statistical Control Unit
Executive Park Tower
Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, New York 12203

**Preceding page blank**

ATTACHMENT 3
(Reverse)

## INSTRUCTIONS

### A. FILING OF REPORT

Sections 837-a and 837-b of the Executive Law contain provisions requiring every District Attorney, as well as other criminal justice agencies, in New York State to submit such information to the Division of Criminal Justice Services as may be necessary for the Division to comply with statistical reporting requirements of the law

### B. REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. This is a two-part reporting system, reporting action of the Grand Jury and information concerning defendant prosecuted in Superior Courts (County Courts and Supreme Courts).

   a. Submit Page 1 "Defendant/Grand Jury Information" for each defendant acted upon by the Grand Jury or who has had a Superior Court Information filed; within 10 days after such action.

   b. Submit Page 2 "Prosecution Information" for each defendant indicted or charged in a Superior Court Information filling, within 10 days after either of the following:

      (1) Final disposition, if not convicted.

      (2) Pronouncement of Sentence, if convicted.

   c. When "Prosecution Information" becomes available for defendants indicted prior to September 1, 1973, submit Pages 1 and 2 together.

   d. For cases Dismissed or Referred to a Lower Court by the Grand Jury, only Page 1 need be submitted. Page 2 should be destroyed for such cases.

2. The unit of count is the Defendant-Indictment. When several defendants are named in one proceeding or indictment, a separate form should be completed for each defendant. When one defendant is named in multiple proceedings or indictments, a separate form should be completed for the defendant for each proceeding or indictment.

3. When an indictment contains multiple charges against the defendant, always report the highest class charge, as indicated in the Penal Law. If two or more offenses have the same classification, refer to the following Priority Sequence of Offenses:

   1. PL ART 125
   2. PL ART 135
   3. PL ART 130
   4. PL ART 160
   5. PL ART 120
   6. PL ART 220

   In cases of multiple charges for controlled substances of the same class, charges for sale of a controlled substance take precedence over possession of controlled substance.

   7. PL ART 221
   8. PL ART 265
   9. PL ART 140
   10. PL ART 150
   11. PL ART 155
   12. PL ART 165
   13. PL ART 145
   14. PL ART 200
   15. PL ART 225
   16. Other PL ART in numerical sequence.
   17. Charges listed under other law titles

### C. DATA REQUIREMENTS

ITEM NO. 1 — Enter your two digit county code and the name of your county.

ITEM NO. 4 & 5 — Either one or the other of these items must be completed. The requested age is age of defendant at time crime was committed or attempted.

ITEM NO. 6 — The NYSID No. should be reported when ever possible.

ITEM NO. 7 — When the defendant is arrested after the Indictment or Information is filed, complete this item when the Prosecution Information (Page 2) is submitted.

ITEM NO. 8,9,10 & 11 — These items are completed when:

- an Indictment or Superior Court Information is filed against the defendant or;
- the Grand Jury dismisses the charges against the defendant and files a finding of dismissal with the court or;
- the Grand Jury directs the District Attorney to file, in a local criminal court, a prosecutors information charging the defendant with an offense other than a felony.

ITEM NO. 18 — For NYC District Attorney Offices Only:
When cases are transferred to the Special Narcotic Part (SNP) for prosecution, complete as follows:

(a) Complete Page 1 of the form

(b) Submit the completed Page 1 to DCJS.

(c) Forward Pages 2 and 3 of the form to the SNP Prosecutor with case papers and item 18 checked.

(d) The SNP Prosecutor should complete Part B "Prosecution Information" and submit Page 2, according to B. 1. b. above.

ITEM NO. 22 — Specify the minimum and maximum terms of the sentence in years, months, and days. If the maximum term is life, enter as "Life." For sentences of intermittent imprisonment, enter the duration of the term, not the number of days to be spent in confinement. Also indicate whether this sentence involves only the one sentence (single) or whether it runs concurrently or consecutively with sentences on other indictments.

### D. OPTIONAL DATA ELEMENTS

- For use by DA Offices, for internal purposes. These items are designed for use by District Attorney Offices which desire special statistical reports regarding cases handled by particular ADA'S or judges.

ITEM NO. 16 — An internal code identifying individual ADA's. The ADA identifier code should consist of no more than three characters, such as 001, 027, 078. A separate code should be assigned for each ADA in the DA's office. The name of the ADA should not be reported to DCJS.

ITEM NO. 17 — An internal code identifying the presiding judge. Should be entered and used in the same manner as ITEM 6.

END