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State Court Processing Statistics, 2006

Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2006

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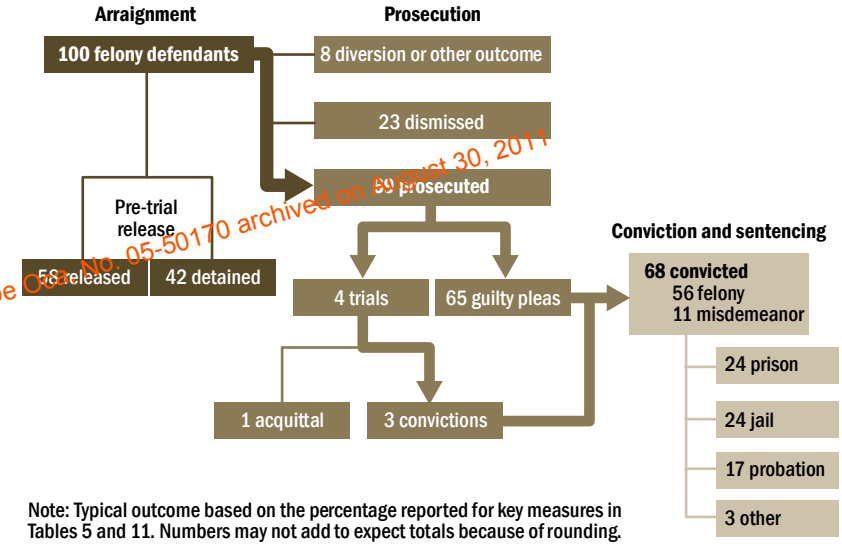
In the nation's 75 largest counties, an estimated 58,100 defendants were charged with a felony offense in May 2006. About two-thirds of these felony defendants were charged with a drug or property offense, while 23% had charges for violent offenses, such as murder, rape, robbery, or aggravated assault (table 1).

These are some of the findings from the 2006 State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) data collection program. Since 1988 the Bureau of Justice Statistics has sponsored a biennial collection of data on felony cases processed in state courts in the nation's 75 largest counties. SCPS collects data on the demographic characteristics, criminal history, pretrial processing, adjudication, and sentencing of felony defendants. Federal defendants and defendants charged with misdemeanor crimes are not included in SCPS data (although outcomes of felony cases in which charges were reduced to misdemeanors are included in some tables).

Figure 1.

Typical outcome of 100 felony defendants arraigned in state courts in the 75 largest counties, May 2006



Note: Typical outcome based on the percentage reported for key measures in Tables 5 and 11. Numbers may not add to expect totals because of rounding.

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Highlights

- About a fourth of felony defendants were charged with a violent offense in 2006.
- Forty-three percent of felony defendants had at least one prior felony conviction.
- Nearly 60% of felony defendants were released prior to adjudication. The percentage of defendants released pretrial has remained relatively stable since 1990.
- The most common form of pretrial release was through commercial surety bond. Since 1998, most pretrial releases of state court felony defendants have been under financial conditions requiring the posting of bail.
- About a third of released defendants committed some form of pretrial misconduct including 18% who were re-arrested for a new offense committed while they awaited disposition of their case.
- Sixty-eight percent of felony defendants were eventually convicted, and 95% of these convictions occurred through a guilty plea.
- A majority (72%) of convicted defendants were convicted of the felony offense with which they were originally charged.
- Seventy percent of defendants convicted of a felony were sentenced to incarceration in a state prison or local jail.

For a list of publications in this series, go to http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbse&sid=27.

Trends 1990-2006

Two-thirds of felony defendants were charged with drug or property crimes

Between 1994 and 2006, drug defendants comprised the largest group of felony cases in the 75 largest counties, ranging from 34% to 37% (figure 2). Property defendants accounted for 29% to 31% of felony cases during this period. From 1990 to 2006, the percentage of felony defendants charged with a violent offense declined from 27% to 23%, while those charged with a public-order offense increased from 7% to 11%.

The proportion of felony defendants over age 40 rose from 1990 through 2006

The proportion of defendants age 40 or older rose from 10% in 1990 to 26% in 2006 (figure 3). After 1996 about a third of defendants were under age 25, a smaller proportion than from 1990 to 1994, when about two-fifths of defendants were this young.

More felony defendants have prior felony arrest or conviction records

The percentage of defendants with one or more prior felony arrests rose to 64% in 2006, continuing an upward trend that began after 1992 when 55% had a felony arrest record (not shown). The percentage with a felony conviction record also increased from 36% in 1990 to 43% in 2006.

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Surety bond surpassed release on recognizance in 1998 as the most common type of pretrial release

From 1990 to 2002 the percentage of felony defendants released prior to case disposition remained fairly consistent, ranging from 62% to 64% (not shown). After 2002 there was a slight decline to 58% of defendants released before case disposition. A more pronounced trend was observed in the type of release used (figure 4). From 1990 through 1994, release on recognizance (ROR) accounted for 42% of releases, compared to 24% released on surety bond. From 2002 through 2006, surety bonds were used for 42% of releases, compared to 26% for ROR.

Overall conviction rates remained relatively stable at 68% from 2002 to 2006

The overall proportion of felony defendants convicted of a felony or convicted of charges reduced to a misdemeanor remained at approximately two-thirds of all felony defendants (not shown). Similarly, the incarceration rate for defendants convicted of a felony remained relatively stable, ranging from 70% in 1994 to 77% in 1998.

Figure 2.

Most serious arrest charge of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, 1990 to 2006

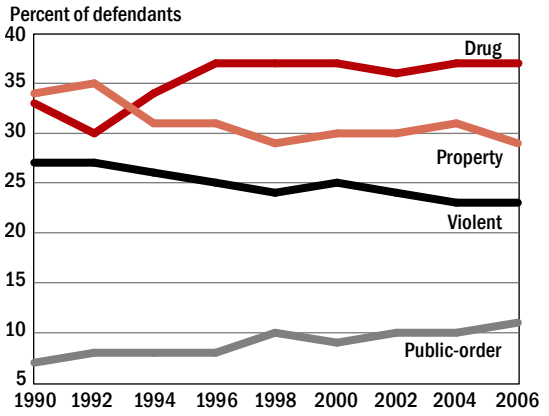


Figure 3.

Age at arrest of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, 1990 to 2006

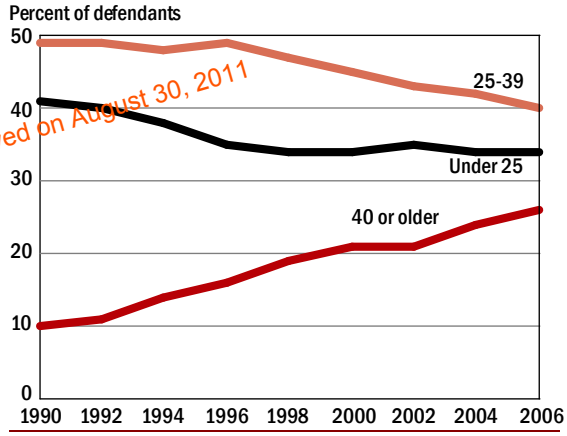
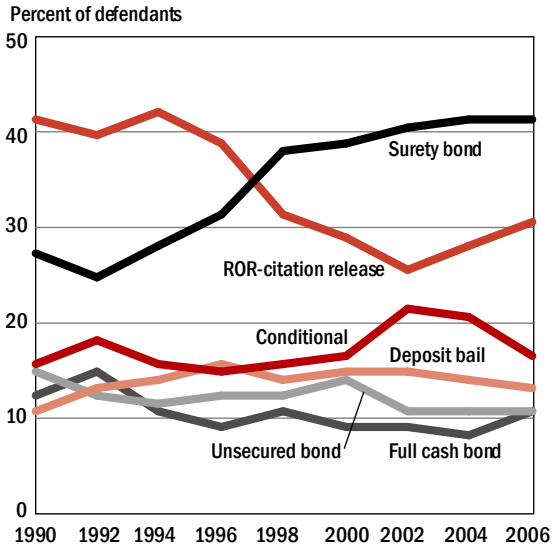


Figure 4.

Type of pretrial release of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, 1990 to 2006



Felony case processing, 2006

Nearly a fourth of felony defendants were charged with violent offenses in 2006

The 2006 SCPS collected case processing data for 16,211 defendants charged with a felony during May 2006 in 39 counties. These cases were part of a two-stage sample that was representative of the estimated 58,100 felony defendants whose cases were processed in the 75 largest counties during that month. In 2006, 37% of the U.S. population resided in these counties. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report, these same counties also accounted for 49% of all serious violent crimes and 41% of all serious property crimes reported in the United States.

During May 2006 an estimated 13,295 felony defendants were charged with a violent offense in the nation's 75 largest counties (23% of all felony defendants) (table 1). About half of those faced assault charges, and about a fourth were charged with robbery. Murder defendants comprised 3% of the defendants charged with a violent felony, while rape defendants accounted for 5%. (See *Methodology* for the specific crimes included in each offense category.)

Nearly two-thirds of felony defendants were charged with property or drug offenses. Among property defendants, approximately a third were charged with larceny or theft, and about a fourth were charged with burglary. Less than half of drug defendants were charged with drug trafficking. Public-order offenses were the most serious charge of the remaining 11% of defendants. At least 52% of felony defendants charged with a violent, property, or drug crime were charged with additional crimes as well (see Appendix table 1).

Table 1.
Felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

	Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties			
			95% Confidence interval	
Most serious arrest charge	Number	Percent	Lower bound	Upper bound
All offenses	58,100	100.0%		
Violent offenses	13,295	22.9%	21.6%	24.2%
Murder	370	0.6	0.5	0.8
Rape	669	1.2	1.0	1.4
Robbery	3,451	5.9	5.2	6.8
Assault	6,386	11.0	10.1	12.0
Other violent	2,419	4.2	3.5	4.9
Property offenses	16,948	29.2%	27.7%	30.7%
Burglary	4,495	7.7	7.0	8.5
Larceny/theft	5,268	9.1	8.1	10.1
Motor vehicle theft	1,661	2.9	2.5	3.3
Forgery	1,416	2.4	2.1	2.9
Fraud	2,128	3.7	3.0	4.4
Other property	1,980	3.4	2.9	4.0
Drug offenses	21,232	36.5%	34.8%	38.3%
Trafficking	8,487	14.6	13.0	16.4
Other drug	12,745	21.9	19.9	24.1
Public-order offenses	6,624	11.4%	10.4%	12.5%
Weapons	1,958	3.4	2.9	3.9
Driving-related	1,837	3.2	2.5	3.9
Other public-order	2,830	4.9	4.3	5.6

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

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Felony defendants charged with robbery and weapons offenses were on average age 27 at arrest

The average age of defendants at the time of arrest was 32 years (table 2). By specific offense, the average age ranged from 27 years for robbery and weapons offense defendants to 36 years for those charged with a driving-related offense. Thirteen percent of robbery defendants were under 18 years old, although the age group represented only 3% of all felony defendants. Thirty-nine percent of defendants charged with a driving-related offense were age 40 or older, although this age group represented only 26% of all felony defendants.

Forty-five percent of the felony defendants in the 75 largest counties were non-Hispanic blacks, and 82% of felony defendants were male (see Appendix tables 2 and 3).

About a third of felony defendants had an active criminal justice status at the time of arrest

Thirty-one percent of felony defendants were in custody, awaiting trial, or on probation or parole when arrested on the current felony charge (table 3). When just the most serious criminal justice status is considered, 12% of felony defendants had been released pending disposition of a previous case, 9% were on probation, and 4% were on parole.

Approximately 40% of felony defendants had previously been convicted of a felony

The majority of felony defendants had at least one prior arrest (77%), and 69% had multiple prior arrests (table 4). Felony defendants charged with a public-order (81%) or drug (81%) offense were more likely to have been previously arrested than those charged with a property (74%) or violent (71%) offense. Felony public-order defendants (66%) and felony drug defendants (66%) were slightly more likely to have a conviction record compared to felony defendants overall (61%). Nearly half of felony drug defendants (49%) and public-order defendants (47%) had a prior felony conviction, compared to 43% of all felony defendants. Nearly 3 in 4 defendants with a conviction record had at least one prior felony conviction, and about half had multiple prior felony convictions. Appendix tables 4 through 7 offer more statistics on felony defendants' criminal history.

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Table 2.

Age at arrest of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants who were— Total	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or older	Average age at arrest (years)
All offenses	57,948	100%	3	14	17	16	13	12	26	32
Violent offenses	13,246	100%	6	16	17	16	12	10	23	31
Murder	370	100%	7	19	18	24	13	7	11	28
Rape	665	100%	4	15	15	16	16	15	18	30
Robbery	3,451	100%	13	27	17	12	8	8	15	27
Assault	6,376	100%	3	13	17	17	14	11	25	32
Other violent	2,385	100%	2	11	15	15	14	12	31	34
Property offenses	16,882	100%	2	15	15	17	13	13	25	32
Burglary	4,486	100%	3	19	16	15	11	13	23	31
Larceny/theft	5,259	100%	2	14	13	16	12	14	29	33
Motor vehicle theft	1,653	100%	4	23	17	16	14	11	16	29
Forgery	1,416	100%	1	9	18	19	14	11	28	32
Fraud	2,091	100%	1	8	12	19	16	16	29	34
Other property	1,977	100%	2	16	20	18	14	10	20	30
Drug offenses	21,223	100%	2	13	17	15	13	12	28	32
Trafficking	8,482	100%	3	17	22	17	11	10	21	30
Other drug	12,741	100%	2	10	14	14	13	13	33	34
Public-order offenses	6,597	100%	2	12	17	16	14	11	28	32
Weapons	1,958	100%	3	25	27	20	10	4	12	27
Driving-related	1,836	100%	0	3	12	18	16	12	39	36
Other public-order	2,805	100%	2	9	13	13	16	16	31	34

Note: Data on age of defendants were available for 99.7% of all cases. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

Table 3.

Criminal justice status of felony defendants at time of arrest, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants who were on— Total	Probation	Pretrial release	Parole	Other*
All offenses	56,583	31 %	9	12	4	5
Violent offenses	12,881	27 %	8	11	3	6
Murder	362	31 %	11	13	2	4
Rape	650	20 %	4	8	1	7
Robbery	3,378	31 %	9	12	4	6
Assault	6,118	27 %	7	11	2	6
Other violent	2,372	22 %	8	8	1	4
Property offenses	16,330	33 %	11	13	4	5
Burglary	4,374	37 %	13	13	5	5
Larceny/theft	4,902	32 %	8	14	4	6
Motor vehicle theft	1,638	40 %	16	13	5	6
Forgery	1,375	32 %	10	13	2	7
Fraud	2,073	25 %	8	11	2	4
Other property	1,964	32 %	12	12	4	4
Drug offenses	20,800	30 %	9	13	5	3
Trafficking	8,147	30 %	8	16	4	3
Other drug	12,651	29 %	10	11	5	4
Public-order offenses	6,572	35 %	9	14	4	7
Weapons	1,930	38 %	13	14	8	3
Driving-related	1,833	27 %	8	11	1	7
Other public-order	2,810	39 %	7	17	4	11

Note: Data on criminal justice status at time of arrest were available for 97% of all cases. Some defendants with a criminal justice status had more than one type of status. For those cases, the status indicated is the most serious. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

*Includes defendants in custody at the time of arrest.

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Table 4.

Prior arrests and convictions of felony defendants at time of arrest, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of defendants with— At least one prior arrest	Multiple prior arrests	At least one prior conviction	Multiple prior convictions	At least one prior felony conviction
All offenses	56,583	77 %	69 %	61 %	49 %	43 %
Violent offenses	12,881	71 %	62 %	53 %	41 %	35 %
Murder	362	81	69	56	43	42
Rape	650	56	43	31	23	18
Robbery	3,378	73	64	54	42	38
Assault	6,118	74	66	56	45	36
Other violent	2,372	62	52	48	35	30
Property offenses	16,330	74 %	66 %	58 %	47 %	42 %
Burglary	4,374	81	73	66	54	49
Larceny/theft	4,902	69	62	54	44	39
Motor vehicle theft	1,638	85	77	69	57	51
Forgery	1,375	71	61	56	41	37
Fraud	2,073	62	53	45	36	30
Other property	1,964	77	69	60	47	39
Drug offenses	20,800	81 %	74 %	66 %	53 %	49 %
Trafficking	8,147	78	72	61	50	46
Other drug	12,651	83	75	68	56	50
Public-order offenses	6,572	81 %	74 %	66 %	54 %	47 %
Weapons	1,930	80	71	65	52	52
Driving-related	1,833	88	82	72	58	38
Other public-order	2,810	78	71	62	53	48

Note: Data on whether a defendant had any prior arrests and the number of prior arrest charges were available for 99% of all current arrest cases. Data on the number of prior convictions were available for 99% of all cases.

Nearly 6 out of 10 felony defendants were released before final case disposition

An estimated 58% of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties were released before final disposition of their cases (table 5). Defendants charged with a violent offense (52%) were less likely to be released than those whose most serious arrest charge was a public-order (62%) or drug (60%) offense.

Within the violent offense category, release rates varied greatly. Just 8% of murder defendants were released, compared to 59% of those charged with assault. Among defendants charged with a property offense, less than half of those charged with burglary (44%) or motor vehicle theft (44%) were released prior to case disposition. Higher proportions of those charged with fraud (74%) or larceny or theft (66%) were released.

The most common form of pretrial release was through commercial surety bond

Overall, 70% of felony defendants had a bail amount set by the court, and were required to post all or part of that amount to secure release while their case was pending (table 6). The remainder were granted non-financial release (25%), were ordered held without bail (5%), or were part of an emergency release (less than 0.5%).

The most common type of release was surety bond (42% of released defendants), which involves the services of a commercial bail bond agent (figure 5). In 2006 an estimated 6% of felony defendants released through surety bond also had conditions attached to that release, including pretrial monitoring. Other types of financial release were deposit bond (8% of released defendants) and full cash bond (5%.) (See *Methodology* for definitions related to pretrial release.)

Less than half of released defendants were released under non-financial conditions (not requiring the posting of bail). The most common types of non-financial release were release on personal recognizance (28% of released defendants) and conditional release (12% of released defendants). See Appendix table 8 for more statistics about pretrial release.

Median bail amounts were 5 times higher for detained defendants than for released defendants

Bail was set at $10,000 for more than half of defendants who had bail set (table 7). The overall median bail amount set for defendants charged with a violent offense was about twice that amount ($22,000). Defendants detained until disposition of their cases had a median bail amount set at $25,000 compared to defendants who were released on bail, for whom bail was set at a median of $5,000.

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Table 5.

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of defendants who were— Total	Released before case disposition	Detained until case disposition
All offenses	57,560	100%	58	42
Violent offenses	13,187	100%	52	48
Murder	365	100%	8	92
Rape	666	100%	57	43
Robbery	3,431	100%	39	61
Assault	6,322	100%	59	41
Other violent	2,402	100%	59	41
Property offenses	16,738	100%	59	41
Burglary	4,469	100%	44	56
Larceny/theft	5,197	100%	66	34
Motor vehicle theft	1,625	100%	44	56
Forgery	1,401	100%	65	35
Fraud	2,093	100%	74	26
Other property	1,952	100%	61	39
Drug offenses	21,050	100%	60	40
Trafficking	8,462	100%	63	37
Other drug	12,588	100%	/	/
Public-order offenses	6,585	100%	62	38
Weapons	1,958	100%	56	44
Driving-related	1,833	100%	72	28
Other public-order	2,794	100%	60	40

Note: Data on detention or release outcome were available for 99% of all cases. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

/Data not reported. See *Methodology* section for discussion of pretrial release for other drug crime defendants.

Figure 5.

Pretrial release of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties, 2006

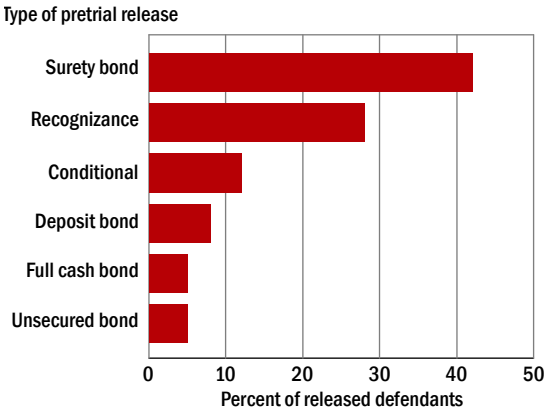

Table 6.

Type of pretrial release or detention of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants who were— Released before case disposition: Financial	Non-financial	Emergency	Detained until case disposition: Held on bail	Denied bail
All offenses	57,558	33 %	25 %	-- %	37 %	5 %
Violent offenses	13,186	33 %	19 %	-- %	40 %	8 %
Murder	365	5	2	0	45	47
Rape	666	36	21	0	34	9
Robbery	3,430	21	18	0	51	10
Assault	6,322	40	19	0	35	5
Other violent	2,401	37	22	--	38	3
Property offenses	16,736	30 %	29 %	-- %	38 %	4 %
Burglary	4,469	25	19	0	51	5
Larceny/theft	5,198	34	32	--	31	3
Motor vehicle theft	1,623	24	21	0	49	6
Forgery	1,401	29	36	--	29	6
Fraud	2,093	34	40	--	24	2
Other property	1,950	27	34	0	36	3
Drug offenses	21,049	32 %	27 %	0 %	37 %	4 %
Trafficking	8,462	39	24	0	33	3
Other drug	12,586	28	29	0	39	4
Public-order offenses	6,587	39 %	23 %	-- %	33 %	5 %
Weapons	1,959	36	20	0	40	4
Driving-related	1,833	49	22	--	23	5
Other public-order	2,794	35	25	--	33	7

Note: Data on specific type of pretrial release or detention were available for 96% of all cases.
--Less than 0.5%.

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Table 7.

Median and mean bail amounts set for felony defendants, by pretrial release/detention outcome and most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Median bail amount: Total	Released	Detained	Mean bail amount: Total	Released	Detained
All offenses	$10,000	$5,000	$25,000	$55,500	$17,100	$89,900
Violent offenses	$22,000	$9,500	$50,000	$112,000	$23,400	$185,500
Murder	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,001,700	231,300	1,096,400
Rape	50,000	20,000	100,000	150,600	35,200	271,100
Robbery	45,000	10,000	50,000	96,300	24,900	125,700
Assault	10,000	7,500	39,500	87,400	19,500	164,400
Other violent	20,000	10,000	75,000	94,800	25,300	162,900
Property offenses	$8,500	$5,000	$15,000	$29,300	$12,400	$42,800
Burglary	14,500	7,500	20,000	36,200	12,900	47,600
Larceny/theft	5,000	4,000	15,000	26,700	10,000	46,100
Motor vehicle theft	5,500	2,600	15,000	29,300	17,800	34,900
Forgery	6,000	5,000	20,000	25,500	9,300	42,100
Fraud	5,000	3,000	10,000	24,800	18,800	34,000
Other property	10,000	4,000	20,000	23,600	9,500	34,300
Drug offenses	$10,000	$5,000	$20,000	$43,100	$18,600	$66,000
Trafficking	15,000	10,000	30,000	64,700	29,800	105,700
Other drug	8,000	5,000	15,000	26,600	8,000	41,200
Public-order offenses	$7,500	$5,000	$20,000	$37,600	$11,000	$69,800
Weapons	15,000	5,000	35,000	53,700	15,000	88,900
Driving-related	5,000	5,000	15,500	27,800	9,400	68,000
Other public-order	5,000	5,000	10,000	31,800	9,600	54,700

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

Criminal histories associated with lower probability of pretrial release

Many states have established specific criteria for courts to consider when setting release conditions, including the defendant's criminal history and criminal justice system status at time of arrest. The SCPS data illustrate how release rates vary with some of these factors. For example, 65% of the defendants without an active criminal justice status when arrested for the current offense were released prior to case disposition, compared to 41% of the defendants with an active criminal justice status who were detained (table 8).

Other criteria considered include prior arrests and previous failures to appear in court. Seventy-five percent of the defendants with no prior arrests were released, compared to 53% of those who had been previously arrested. Among defendants with an arrest record, those who had never missed a court appearance (61%) had a higher probability of being released than those who had failed to appear at least once during a previous case (51%).

About three-fourths of defendants without a prior conviction (74%) were released prior to disposition of the current case, compared to about half of those with a conviction record (48%).

Table 8.

Felony defendants released or detained prior to case disposition, by criminal history, 2006

		Percent of defendants who were—					
		Released prior to case disposition			Detained until case disposition		
Criminal history	Number of defendants	Total released	Financial release	Non-financial release	Total	Held on bail	Denied bail
Any criminal history	17,204	41%	23	18	59%	49	10
On parole	2,239	14%	7	7	86%	76	10
In custody	991	27%	18	9	73%	50	23
On probation	5,191	34%	20	15	66%	57	9
On pretrial release	6,997	53%	29	24	47%	38	9
Other	1,787	55%	32	23	45%	35	10
None	38,879	65%	36	29	35%	32	2
Court appearance history							
With prior arrest(s)	43,896	53%	30	23	47%	42	5
With prior failure to appear	13,822	51%	24	26	49%	43	7
Made all prior appearances	21,147	61%	37	24	39%	33	6
No prior arrests	13,291	75%	41	34	25%	22	3
Number of prior convictions							
With prior conviction(s)	34,554	48%	27	21	52%	46	6
5 or more	16,228	39%	22	17	61%	55	6
2-4	11,616	52%	30	22	48%	42	6
1	6,710	61%	34	27	39%	34	5
With no prior convictions	22,471	74%	41	32	26%	23	3
Most serious prior conviction							
Any type of felony	24,656	42%	24	18	58%	51	7
Violent felony	7,216	41%	24	17	59%	50	9
Nonviolent felony	15,175	45%	26	19	55%	49	7
Misdemeanor	9,897	61%	33	28	39%	36	3

Note: Subsets will not sum to totals because of missing data.

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A third of released defendants committed some form of pretrial misconduct

Among defendants who were released prior to case disposition, 33% committed some type of misconduct while on pretrial release (table 9). Misconduct included failure to appear in court, an arrest for a new offense, or some other violation of release conditions that resulted in the revocation of that release by the court. The proportion of defendants charged with pretrial misconduct was highest for drug defendants (37%) and lowest for those released after being charged with a violent offense (26%).

Overall, 18% of released defendants were rearrested for a new offense allegedly committed while they awaited disposition of their original case. Sixty-three percent of these defendants, or 11% of all released defendants, were charged with a new felony.

Eighty-two percent of defendants who were released prior to case disposition made all scheduled court appearances. Courts issued bench warrants for the remaining 18% for failing to appear. Nearly a fourth of the defendants who failed to appear in court, or 4% of all released defendants, were still fugitives at the end of the 1-year study period. The remainder returned to the court (either voluntarily or not) before the end of the study.

Table 9.

Released felony defendants committing misconduct, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

		Percentage of defendants with—				
Most serious arrest charge	Number	Any pretrial misconduct[a]	Failure to appear[b]	Fugitive status[b]	Rearrest[c]	Rearrest for a felony[c]
All offenses	33,279	33%	18%	4%	18%	11%
Violent offenses	6,890	26%	11%	2%	16%	9%
Murder	28	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	376	20	6	3	9	4
Robbery	1,323	39	16	2	27	15
Assault	3,747	25	10	2	15	8
Other violent	1,416	20	8	3	10	5
Property offenses	9,770	35%	20%	5%	18%	11%
Burglary	1,963	37	21	5	19	12
Larceny/theft	3,452	31	20	4	17	10
Motor vehicle theft	721	53	24	4	30	21
Forgery	903	34	21	6	14	8
Fraud	1,550	27	18	6	11	8
Other property	1,182	38	20	4	22	16
Drug offenses	12,534	37%	21%	5%	20%	13%
Trafficking	5,356	38	19	4	24	15
Other drug	7,178	36	23	5	16	12
Public-order offenses	4,085	31%	16%	4%	15%	9%
Weapons	1,098	28	11	3	17	10
Driving-related	1,318	34	19	5	14	9
Other public-order	1,669	30	18	4	15	9

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

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

[c]Rearrest data were available for 97% of released defendants. Rearrest data were collected for 1 year. Rearrests occurring after the end of this 1-year study period are not included in the table. Information on rearrests occurring in jurisdictions other than the one granting the pretrial release were not always available.

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Almost 9 out of 10 felony defendants' cases were adjudicated within 1 year

The median time from arrest to adjudication for all felony defendants was 92 days, yet nearly 4 times longer for murder defendants (364 days) and about 2.5 times longer for rape defendants (228 days) (table 10). Defendants charged with a non-trafficking drug offense had the shortest median time from arrest to adjudication (50 days). Nearly 90% of all felony cases were adjudicated within 1 year of arrest.

Approximately two-thirds of felony defendants were convicted

Sixty-eight percent of the defendants whose cases were adjudicated within 1 year of arrest (or 2 years for felony murder defendants) were convicted (table 11). Overall, nearly two-thirds of defendants entered a guilty plea, with 55% pleading guilty to a felony and 10% pleading guilty to a misdemeanor.

In most cases where the defendants were not convicted it was because the charges against the defendants were dismissed. About a quarter of all cases ended in this way. Defendants charged with assault (39%) were 3 times or more likely to have their case dismissed as those charged with a driving-related offense (11%) or murder (13%).

Guilty pleas accounted for 95% of convictions

Guilty pleas accounted for 95% of the estimated 32,876 convictions obtained within 1 year of arrest. This included about 26,000 felony pleas and about 5,000 misdemeanor pleas (not shown). Defendants charged with a driving-related offense had the highest plea rate (81%) and the highest felony plea rate (72%) (not shown). More than 6 out of 10 defendants in each offense category except assault (54%) eventually pleaded guilty to either a felony or a misdemeanor (figure 6).

Regardless of adjudication method, a majority (72%) of convicted defendants were convicted of the felony offense with which they were originally charged (figure 7). More than three-fourths of defendants convicted of driving-related, weapons, or murder offenses were convicted of their original arrest charges. In comparison, about half of convicted rape defendants were convicted of their original arrest charges.

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Table 10.

Time from arrest to adjudication for felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Median time	Cumulative percent of cases adjudicated within— 1 week	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
All offenses	58,017	92 days	7 %	26 %	49 %	71 %	88 %
Violent offenses	13,266	139 days	4 %	16 %	37 %	60 %	83 %
Murder	370	364	2	5	7	20	50
Rape	663	228	7	11	23	44	69
Robbery	3,449	144	3	14	34	60	86
Assault	6,369	121	4	19	42	64	86
Other violent	2,416	141	6	16	36	60	81
Property offenses	16,931	85 days	6 %	26 %	52 %	74 %	90 %
Burglary	4,496	86	4	25	52	76	91
Larceny/theft	5,264	92	6	22	49	72	89
Motor vehicle theft	1,650	61	8	32	59	79	90
Forgery	1,418	80	8	28	55	77	91
Fraud	2,126	92	8	24	49	68	86
Other property	1,980	74	6	29	56	78	93
Drug offenses	21,205	75 days	10 %	32 %	55 %	75 %	90 %
Trafficking	8,487	112	5	20	43	67	88
Other drug	12,719	50	13	40	62	80	91
Public-order offenses	6,615	92 days	7 %	24 %	49 %	72 %	89 %
Weapons	1,958	88	6	25	52	74	90
Driving-related	1,837	114	4	19	41	69	89
Other public-order	2,821	80	10	27	54	74	90

Note: Data on time from arrest to adjudication were available for 99.9% of all cases. The median time from arrest to adjudication includes cases still pending at the end of the study. Knowing the exact times for these cases would not change the medians reported. Murder cases were tracked for 2 years. All other cases were tracked for 1 year.

Table 11.

Adjudication outcome for felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of defendants who were—											
		Total convicted	Convicted of—						Not convicted			Other outcome*
			Felony			Misdemeanor						
			Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Dismissed	Acquitted	
All offenses	51,922	68%	56%	55	2	11%	10	1	24%	23	1	8%
Violent offenses	11,303	61%	50%	45	4	11%	10	1	34%	33	1	5%
Murder	266	81%	81%	42	39	0%	0	0	18%	13	5	2
Rape	466	62%	50%	46	4	12%	11	1	34%	32	2	4
Robbery	2,988	71%	64%	60	5	7%	7	--	25%	24	1	4
Assault	5,582	54%	40%	37	3	14%	13	1	41%	39	2	6
Other violent	2,001	62%	52%	49	3	11%	10	1	32%	31	1	6
Property offenses	15,351	70%	57%	56	1	13%	12	1	22%	22	1	8%
Burglary	4,132	77%	67%	66	1	10%	9	1	17%	16	1	6
Larceny/theft	4,722	67%	53%	52	1	14%	13	1	24%	23	1	9
Motor vehicle theft	1,501	72%	65%	65	--	7%	7	0	24%	23	1	4
Forgery	1,301	70%	55%	54	1	16%	15	1	20%	19	1	10
Fraud	1,835	64%	49%	49	--	15%	13	2	26%	26	0	11
Other property	1,860	69%	49%	48	1	20%	18	2	26%	26	--	5
Drug offenses	19,295	68%	59%	56	1	10%	9	1	20%	20	--	12%
Trafficking	7,574	74%	63%	61	1	11%	11	--	20%	19	1	6
Other drug	11,720	64%	56%	55	1	8%	8	1	21%	20	--	15
Public-order offenses	5,973	72%	60%	58	1	12%	11	1	21%	21	1	6%
Weapons	1,775	68%	59%	58	2	9%	8	1	28%	26	2	4
Driving-related	1,642	85%	75%	73	2	10%	9	1	11%	11	0	5
Other public-order	2,557	67%	51%	50	1	16%	15	1	24%	24	--	9

Note: Eleven percent of all cases were still pending adjudication at the end of the 1-year study period and are excluded from the table. Murder defendants were followed for an additional year. Data on adjudication outcome were available for over 99.9% of those cases that had been adjudicated. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

--Less than 0.5%.

*Includes diversion and deferred adjudication.

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Figure 6.

Probability of conviction for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties by most serious arrest charge, 2006

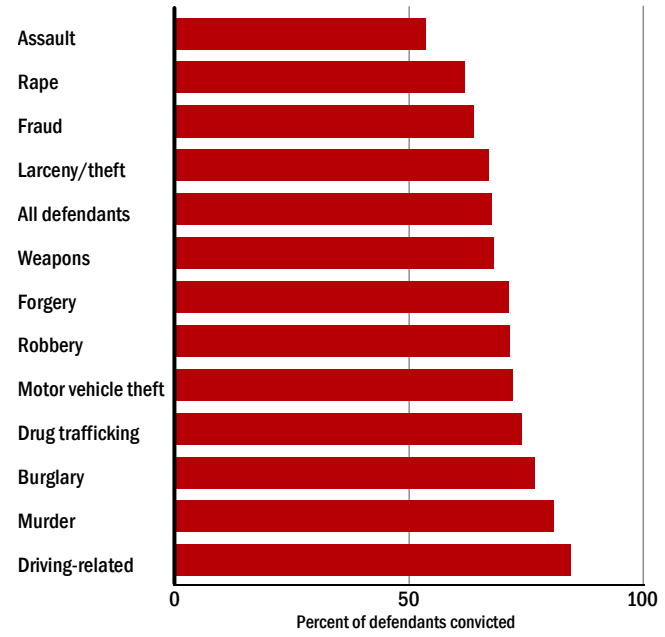
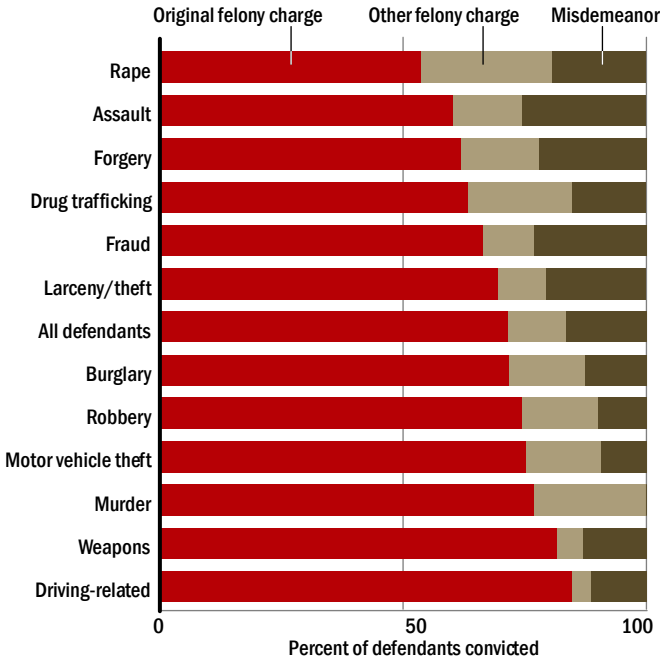


Figure 7.

Conviction charge probability for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties by most serious arrest charge, 2006



Almost three-quarters of convicted offenders were sentenced to incarceration

Seventy-three percent of offenders convicted of a felony were sentenced to incarceration in a state prison or local jail (table 12), compared to 57% of those convicted of a misdemeanor.

Almost all (98%) sentences for a murder conviction resulted in a prison sentence, as did a majority of robbery (72%), rape (67%), and weapons offense (53%) convictions. About a third of offenders convicted of forgery (38%) or larceny or theft (32%) were sentenced to prison. Of all misdemeanors, 54% went to jail and 22% were sentenced to probation. Nearly all incarceration sentences for misdemeanor convictions were to jail.

Table 12.

Most severe sentence received by convicted offenders, by most serious conviction offense, 2006

Most serious conviction offense	Number of offenders	Total	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to— Incarceration			Non-incarceration		
			Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other
All offenses	33,025	100%	70%	35	36	30%	25	5
Felonies	27,810	100%	73%	40	32	27%	25	2
Violent offenses	4,713	100%	80%	55	26	20%	18	1
Murder	147	100%	100%	98	2	0%	0	0
Rape	146	100%	80%	67	12	21%	21	0
Robbery	1,515	100%	86%	72	14	14%	13	1
Assault	1,893	100%	76%	43	33	24%	23	1
Other violent	1,014	100%	76%	42	34	24%	20	4
Property offenses	8,573	100%	75%	38	37	25%	23	2
Burglary	2,307	100%	82%	47	35	18%	16	1
Larceny/theft	2,685	100%	71%	32	39	29%	27	2
Motor vehicle theft	997	100%	87%	50	37	13%	12	1
Forgery	662	100%	72%	38	34	28%	27	1
Fraud	964	100%	55%	24	31	45%	40	5
Other property	957	100%	78%	34	43	22%	20	2
Drug offenses	10,710	100%	67%	36	32	33%	31	2
Trafficking	3,370	100%	77%	47	30	23%	22	1
Other drug	7,339	100%	63%	30	32	37%	35	3
Public-order offenses	3,749	100%	73%	41	32	27%	25	2
Weapons	1,100	100%	80%	53	27	20%	19	1
Driving-related	1,197	100%	65%	35	30	35%	31	4
Other public-order	1,451	100%	74%	37	37	26%	24	2
Misdemeanors	5,212	100%	57%	3	54	43%	22	21

Note: Data on type of sentence were available for 94% of convicted defendants. Sentences to incarceration that were wholly suspended are included under probation. Nine percent of prison sentences and 68% of jail sentences included a probation term. Sentences to incarceration or probation may have included a fine, restitution, community service, treatment, or other court-ordered conditions. Other sentences may include fines, community service, restitution, and treatment. Total for all felonies includes cases that could not be classified into one of the four major offense categories.

Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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Average prison sentences were more than 4 years

Among offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced to prison, the mean sentence was 49 months and the median was 24 months (table 13). By general conviction offense category, offenders convicted of a violent felony received the longest prison sentences (mean of 94 months and median of 48 months), and those convicted of a public-order felony received the shortest (mean of 33 months and median of 24 months).

For offenders sentenced to probation without incarceration for a felony, the median sentence length was 33 months, compared to 19 months for a misdemeanor. Three percent of offenders convicted of a felony were given a probation term of greater than 5 years (not shown).

More than a quarter of felony offenders sentenced to probation were required to enter a treatment program, including 41% convicted for felony drug crimes. Nineteen percent of the offenders who received a probation sentence were required to perform community service (table 14).

Table 13.
Length of sentence received by convicted offenders, by most serious conviction offense and sentence type, 2006

	Most severe type of sentence received[a]								
	Prison			Jail			Probation		
		Sentence length			Sentence length			Sentence length	
Most serious conviction offense	Number of offenders[b]	Mean	Median	Number of offenders[c]	Mean	Median	Number of offenders[d]	Mean	Median
All offenses	11,359	49 mo	24 mo	11,181	6 mo	4 mo	8,124	31 mo	24 mo
Felonies[e]	11,359	49 mo	24 mo	8,609	6 mo	5 mo	6,997	33 mo	24 mo
Violent offenses	2,550	94	48	1,162	9	6	853	38	24
Property offenses	3,273	38	24	2,977	7	6	1,974	32	24
Drug offenses	3,801	34	24	3,290	5	3	3,247	32	36
Public-order offenses	1,545	33	24	1,145	6	5	915	34	24
Misdemeanors	0	~ mo	~ mo	2,572	5 mo	4 mo	1,127	19 mo	12 mo

~Not applicable

[a]Seven percent of prison sentences included a probation term, and 9% included a fine. Fifty percent of jail sentences included a probation term, and 13% included a fine.

[b]Data on length of prison sentence were available for over 99.9% of all cases in which a defendant received a prison sentence.

[c]Data on length of jail sentence were available for 95% of all cases in which a defendant received a jail sentence. Table excludes portions of sentences that were suspended.

[d]Data on length of probation sentence were available for 99% of all cases in which the most severe type of sentence a defendant received was probation.

[e]Total for felony offenses includes cases that could not be classified into one of the four major offense categories.

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Table 14.
Conditions of probation sentence received most often by offenders, by most serious conviction offense, 2006

		Percent whose sentence to probation included—		
Most serious conviction offense	Number of offenders	Community service	Restitution	Treatment
All offenses	8,207	19 %	9 %	28 %
Felonies	7,070	17 %	9 %	28 %
Violent offenses	964	16	9	23
Property offenses	1,996	18	24	14
Drug offenses	3,270	16	1	41
Public-order offenses	931	20	5	15
Misdemeanors	1,137	27 %	12 %	26 %

Note: Total for felonies includes cases that could not be classified into one of the four felony offense categories. A defendant may have received more than one type of probation condition. Not all offenders sentenced to probation received probation conditions.

Convicted offenders with multiple prior felony convictions were the most likely to be incarcerated

For offenders convicted of a felony on their current charge, the probability of receiving a sentence to incarceration was highest if they had multiple prior felony convictions (83%) (table 15). Seventy-six percent of offenders with just one prior felony conviction and 70% of those with only prior misdemeanor convictions were also sentenced to incarceration following a felony conviction in their current case.

Offenders with no prior convictions of any type (60%) were generally the least likely to receive a sentence to incarceration for a felony conviction, although 74% of them received such a sentence when the conviction was for a violent felony.

Fifty-four percent of the offenders with more than one prior felony conviction were sentenced to prison for a new felony conviction. This included 67% of those whose current conviction was for a violent felony.

Twenty-six percent of defendants with prior misdemeanor convictions received a prison sentence for a felony conviction in the current case only. However, more than two-fifths of such defendants (44%) received a prison sentence when the current conviction was for a violent felony. Appendix tables 9 through 12 provide more statistics about sentencing.

Table 15.

Most severe type of sentence received by offenders convicted of a felony, by prior conviction record, 2006

Prior conviction record and most serious current felony conviction	Number of offenders	Percent of offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced to—						
			Incarceration			Non-incarceration		
		Total	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other*
More than 1 prior felony conviction								
All offenses	10,196	100%	83%	54	29	17%	16	1
Violent offenses	1,101	100%	88%	67	22	12%	11	1
Property offenses	3,176	100%	88%	60	28	12%	11	1
Drug offenses	4,630	100%	77%	46	32	23%	21	2
Public-order offenses	1,265	100%	86%	59	27	14%	13	1
1 prior felony conviction								
All offenses	4,695	100%	76%	45	31	24%	22	1
Violent offenses	654	100%	82%	62	20	18%	17	1
Property offenses	1,323	100%	80%	41	39	20%	19	1
Drug offenses	1,921	100%	69%	39	30	31%	29	2
Public-order offenses	793	100%	83%	52	31	18%	16	1
Prior misdemeanor convictions only								
All offenses	4,535	100%	70%	26	44	30%	28	2
Violent offenses	875	100%	83%	44	39	17%	16	1
Property offenses	1,509	100%	74%	19	55	26%	24	2
Drug offenses	1,429	100%	58%	20	38	43%	41	2
Public-order offenses	722	100%	69%	32	38	31%	26	5
No prior convictions								
All offenses	8,102	100%	60%	29	31	40%	38	3
Violent offenses	2,027	100%	74%	50	24	26%	24	2
Property offenses	2,486	100%	56%	21	36	44%	40	3
Drug offenses	2,622	100%	54%	25	30	46%	43	3
Public-order offenses	930	100%	52%	17	35	49%	46	3

Note: Data on prior conviction record and type of sentence were available for 96% of all convicted felony offenders. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term, and probation sentences may have included additional court ordered conditions. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.
*Other sentences may include fines, community service, restitution, and treatment.

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Methodology

The State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) sample was designed and selected by U.S. Census Bureau staff. It is a two-stage stratified sample, with 40 of the nation's 75 largest counties selected at stage one and a systematic sample of state court felony filings (defendants) within each county selected at stage two. The 40 counties were divided into four first-stage strata based on overall population, arrests, and felony filing information.

The first stratum was designed to include 10 counties selected with certainty because of their large number of court filings; however, one of these counties was dropped because of problems with data quality. Clark County (NV), which had been selected as a stratum-one site, was dropped because of problems with overall completeness of the electronic case management data received. Specifically, Clark County was not able to provide pretrial, adjudication, and sentencing case processing data. Because these problems were not confirmed until late in the data collection process, it was too late to find alternative methods for retrieving SCPS data from this site. Hence, the first-stage weight for stratum-one counties was changed from 1.00 to 1.111.

The remaining counties were allocated to the three non-certainty strata based on the variance of felony court filings, population, and arrest data.

SCPS first-stage design

Stratum	Number of counties: Sample	Number of counties: Universe	Weight
One	9	10	1.111
Two	7	12	1.714
Three	9	18	2.000
Four	14	35	2.500

The second-stage sampling (filings) was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of May 2006. The participating jurisdictions provided data for every felony case filed on selected days during that month. Depending on the first-stage stratum in which it had been placed, each jurisdiction provided filings data for 5, 10, or 20 selected business days in May 2006. Data from jurisdictions that were not required to provide a full month of filings were weighted to represent the full month.

SCPS second-stage design

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

The 2006 SCPS collected data for 16,211 defendants charged with a felony offense during May 2006 in 39 large counties. These cases were part of a sample that was representative of the estimated 58,100 felony defendants whose cases were processed in the nation's 75 largest counties during that month. Defendants charged with murder were tracked for up to 2 years, and all other defendants were followed for up to 1 year.

This report is based on data collected from the following jurisdictions: Arizona (Maricopa, Pima); California (Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Ventura); Connecticut (Hartford); Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, Hillsborough; Orange); Hawaii (Honolulu); Illinois (Cook); Indiana (Marion); Maryland (Baltimore, Montgomery, Prince George); Michigan (Oakland, Wayne); Missouri (Saint Louis); New Jersey (Essex, Middlesex); New York (Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Suffolk); North Carolina (Wake); Ohio (Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Tarrant); Utah (Salt Lake City); Washington (King); and Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

Because the data come from a sample, a sampling error and confidence intervals are associated with each reported number. Confidence intervals and standard errors for several key variables in the SCPS database are reported in appendix tables 13 and 14. These confidence intervals show where the reported SCPS numbers would fall 95% of the time under repeated sampling. For example, the confidence intervals for the total number of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties ranges from 53,894 to 62,305 defendants. In other words, if repeated sampling of felony case processing in the nation's 75 largest counties were undertaken, there is a 95% confidence that the number of felony defendants would fall between 53,894 and 62,305.

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Offense Categories

Felony offenses were classified into 16 categories for this report. These were further classified into the four major crime categories of violent, property, drug, and public-order. The following lists are a representative summary of the crimes in each category; however, these lists are not meant to be exhaustive. All offenses except murder include attempts and conspiracies to commit.

Violent offenses

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

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

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

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

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

Property offenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drug offenses

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

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

Public-order offenses

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

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

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

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Pretrial release

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

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

Failure to appear—The bench warrant issued by a court because the defendant failed to appear as scheduled.

Types of financial release

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

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

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

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

Types of nonfinancial release

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

Unsecured bond—The defendant pays no money to the court but is liable for the full amount of bail upon failure to appear in court.

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

Other type of release

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

Note on pretrial release of other drug defendants

The detention/release of "other drug defendants" was not reported due to issues associated with properly coding the release status of these defendants. Differing coding practices were applied to the release/detention status of other drug defendants in instances involving alternative adjudications. For this reason, the pretrial release/detention status of other drug defendants produced results that were inconsistent with prior SCPS iterations. The other drug crime defendants, however, are included in the totals for drug defendants and for all felony defendants. Additionally, statistics reporting bail amounts, time from arrest to release, and pretrial misconduct for other drug defendants are shown.

Appendix Table 1.

Level of second most serious charge of felony defendants, by most serious primary arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants who were—				
		Total	No other charges	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor
All offenses	53,629	100%	48	52	36	16
Violent offenses	11,930	100%	41	59	46	12
Murder	349	100%	35	65	65	0
Rape	594	100%	35	65	62	3
Robbery	2,834	100%	41	59	53	7
Assault	5,778	100%	45	55	41	14
Other violent	2,374	100%	36	64	45	19
Property offenses	15,897	100%	48	52	41	11
Burglary	4,269	100%	32	68	57	11
Larceny/theft	4,949	100%	57	43	32	10
Motor vehicle theft	1,653	100%	53	47	35	12
Forgery	1,368	100%	42	58	46	12
Fraud	1,842	100%	51	49	42	7
Other property	1,816	100%	56	44	27	17
Drug offenses	19,710	100%	48	52	31	20
Trafficking	7,157	100%	32	68	56	11
Other drug	12,553	100%	57	43	17	25
Public-order offenses	6,092	100%	59	41	21	20
Weapons	1,695	100%	48	52	33	19
Driving-related	1,778	100%	58	42	25	17
Other public-order	2,618	100%	66	34	11	23

Note: Data for the most serious arrest charge and the next most serious arrest charge were available for 92.3% of all cases.
Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Appendix Table 2.

Race and Hispanic origin of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants who were— Total	Black non-Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Other non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race
All offenses	56,978	100%	45	29	2	24
Violent offenses	13,035	100%	47	26	2	25
Murder	368	100%	67	10	1	22
Rape	645	100%	39	30	1	30
Robbery	3,407	100%	57	20	3	20
Assault	6,288	100%	47	26	2	26
Other violent	2,329	100%	33	35	3	30
Property offenses	16,545	100%	39	36	2	23
Burglary	4,412	100%	36	36	1	27
Larceny/theft	5,186	100%	44	34	2	20
Motor vehicle theft	1,626	100%	38	26	5	31
Forgery	1,387	100%	37	40	4	20
Fraud	2,021	100%	39	37	3	22
Other property	1,916	100%	36	40	3	21
Drug offenses	20,904	100%	49	26	1	24
Trafficking	8,348	100%	59	16	2	23
Other drug	12,556	100%	43	33	1	24
Public-order offenses	6,494	100%	41	30	2	27
Weapons	1,934	100%	60	14	--	26
Driving-related	1,793	100%	25	39	2	34
Other public-order	2,767	100%	40	37	2	22

Note: Data on both race and Hispanic origin of defendants were available for 99% of all cases.
Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.
-- Less than 0.5%

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Appendix Table 3.

Sex of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of defendants		
		Total	Male	Female
All offenses	57,980	100%	82	18
Violent offenses	13,264	100%	87	13
Murder	370	100%	97	3
Rape	666	100%	98	2
Robbery	3,446	100%	90	10
Assault	6,381	100%	83	17
Other violent	2,400	100%	85	15
Property offenses	16,907	100%	76	24
Burglary	4,495	100%	88	12
Larceny/theft	5,257	100%	68	32
Motor vehicle theft	1,661	100%	87	13
Forgery	1,414	100%	63	37
Fraud	2,109	100%	62	38
Other property	1,971	100%	84	16
Drug offenses	21,197	100%	83	17
Trafficking	8,474	100%	88	12
Other drug	12,724	100%	80	20
Public-order offenses	6,612	100%	89	11
Weapons	1,953	100%	96	4
Driving-related	1,836	100%	89	11
Other public-order	2,822	100%	84	16

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

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Appendix Table 4.

Number of prior arrest charges of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 2006

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties: Total	Without prior arrest	With prior arrest: Total	Number of prior arrest charges: 1	2-4	5-9	10 or more
All offenses	57,722	100%	23	77%	8	17	17	35
Violent offenses	13,203	100%	29	71%	9	17	15	30
Murder	370	100%	19	81%	12	17	23	29
Rape	666	100%	44	56%	12	18	10	15
Robbery	3,400	100%	27	73%	9	16	13	35
Assault	6,359	100%	26	74%	9	17	16	33
Other violent	2,408	100%	38	62%	10	18	16	18
Property offenses	16,833	100%	26	74%	8	16	16	34
Burglary	4,461	100%	19	81%	9	16	17	40
Larceny/theft	5,217	100%	31	69%	8	15	14	32
Motor vehicle theft	1,650	100%	15	85%	7	19	18	40
Forgery	1,404	100%	29	71%	11	21	16	25
Fraud	2,122	100%	38	62%	9	15	13	24
Other property	1,980	100%	23	77%	8	16	19	34
Drug offenses	21,116	100%	19	81%	7	17	19	38
Trafficking	8,417	100%	22	78%	7	16	18	37
Other drug	12,699	100%	17	83%	8	17	19	39
Public-order offenses	6,570	100%	19	81%	8	19	19	36
Weapons	1,950	100%	20	80%	9	20	19	32
Driving-related	1,818	100%	12	88%	6	20	22	39
Other public-order	2,802	100%	22	78%	7	18	17	36

Note: Data on whether a defendant had any prior arrests and the number of prior arrest charges were available for 99% of all cases.
Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Appendix Table 5.

Number of prior convictions of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 2006

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties						
				With prior conviction				
				Number of prior convictions				
		Total	Without prior conviction	Total	1	2- 4	5- 9	10 or more
All offenses	57,560	100%	39	61%	12	20	16	12
Violent offenses	13,154	100%	47	53%	11	19	13	9
Murder	366	100%	44	56%	14	24	16	3
Rape	663	100%	69	31%	8	14	6	3
Robbery	3,395	100%	46	54%	11	16	16	11
Assault	6,326	100%	44	56%	11	21	14	11
Other violent	2,405	100%	52	48%	13	19	9	6
Property offenses	16,801	100%	42	58%	11	18	16	14
Burglary	4,451	100%	34	66%	12	19	18	17
Larceny/theft	5,214	100%	46	54%	10	15	16	13
Motor vehicle theft	1,629	100%	31	69%	12	26	17	13
Forgery	1,412	100%	44	56%	15	20	12	9
Fraud	2,122	100%	55	45%	9	14	12	9
Other property	1,974	100%	40	60%	13	18	14	15
Drug offenses	21,040	100%	34	66%	12	22	17	14
Trafficking	8,379	100%	39	61%	12	21	16	13
Other drug	12,661	100%	32	68%	13	23	19	14
Public-order offenses	6,565	100%	34	66%	12	25	18	12
Weapons	1,946	100%	35	65%	14	28	15	9
Driving-related	1,818	100%	28	72%	14	28	20	10
Other public-order	2,801	100%	38	62%	10	20	18	14

Note: Data on number of prior convictions were available for 99% of all cases.
Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Appendix Table 6.

Number of prior felony convictions of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 2006

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Total	Percent of felony defendants— Without prior felony conviction: Total	Nonfelony only	No prior convictions	With prior felony conviction: Total	Number of prior felony convictions: 1	2- 4	5- 9	10 or more
All offenses	57,561	100%	57%	17	39	43%	14	19	8	2
Violent offenses	13,154	100%	65%	18	47	35%	12	15	6	1
Murder	367	100%	58%	14	44	42%	18	19	4	0
Rape	663	100%	82%	13	69	18%	7	8	3	0
Robbery	3,395	100%	62%	15	46	38%	13	16	8	1
Assault	6,326	100%	64%	20	44	36%	13	16	5	2
Other violent	2,404	100%	70%	17	52	30%	12	13	4	1
Property offenses	16,802	100%	58%	17	42	42%	12	17	9	2
Burglary	4,451	100%	51%	17	34	49%	13	21	11	4
Larceny/theft	5,214	100%	61%	14	46	39%	11	16	10	2
Motor vehicle theft	1,628	100%	49%	18	31	51%	18	19	11	2
Forgery	1,412	100%	63%	19	44	37%	13	16	6	2
Fraud	2,121	100%	70%	15	55	30%	9	13	7	2
Other property	1,974	100%	61%	21	40	39%	13	16	8	2
Drug offenses	21,040	100%	51%	17	34	49%	15	22	10	2
Trafficking	8,379	100%	54%	15	39	46%	14	22	9	2
Other drug	12,661	100%	50%	18	32	50%	16	21	11	3
Public-order offenses	6,565	100%	53%	19	34	47%	17	21	7	2
Weapons	1,946	100%	48%	13	35	52%	22	23	5	1
Driving-related	1,818	100%	62%	34	28	38%	16	13	7	1
Other public-order	2,801	100%	52%	14	38	48%	15	23	7	2

Note: Data on number of prior felony convictions were available for 99% of all cases.
Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Appendix Table 7.

Most serious prior conviction of felony defendants, by most serious current arrest charge, 2006

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Most serious prior conviction		
		Violent	Nonviolent	Misdemeanor
All offenses	55,224	13%	28%	18%
Violent offenses	12,808	16%	17%	18%
Murder	350	16	23	15
Rape	660	10	8	13
Robbery	3,308	19	18	16
Assault	6,164	17	17	21
Other violent	2,327	13	15	18
Property offenses	16,048	11%	28%	17%
Burglary	4,173	14	32	18
Larceny/theft	5,058	10	27	15
Motor vehicle theft	1,473	13	32	20
Forgery	1,367	9	26	20
Fraud	2,064	6	22	15
Other property	1,911	12	25	22
Drug offenses	20,048	12%	34%	18%
Trafficking	8,073	12	32	16
Other drug	11,976	12	36	19
Public-order offenses	6,320	16%	29%	20%
Weapons	1,861	16	34	13
Driving-related	1,789	9	28	35
Other public-order	2,670	20	26	15

Note: Data were available on the most serious prior felony conviction for 95% of all cases.
Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Appendix Table 8.

Types of pretrial release or detention of felony defendants, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

	Percent of felony defendants released before case disposition										Detained until case disposition	
	Financial release					Nonfinancial release						
Most serious arrest charge	Total financial	Surety bond*	Deposit bond	Full cash bond	Property bond	Total non-financial	Recognizance	Conditional	Unsecured	Emergency release	Held on bail	Denied bail
All offenses	33%	25	5	3	--	25%	16	7	3	--	37%	5%
Violent offenses	33%	26	3	3	--	19%	11	7	1	--	40%	8%
Murder	5%	4	0	1	0	2%	1	1	0	0	45	47
Rape	36%	24	6	5	1	21%	14	6	2	0	34	9
Robbery	21%	15	3	2	1	18%	11	7	--	0	51	10
Assault	40%	33	3	4	--	19%	10	8	1	0	35	5
Other violent	37%	30	3	3	--	22%	14	5	2	--	38	3
Property offenses	30%	22	4	3	--	29%	19	7	2	--	38%	4%
Burglary	25%	21	3	1	--	19%	10	7	1	0	51	5
Larceny/theft	34%	27	3	3	1	32%	23	6	3	--	31	3
Motor vehicle theft	24%	19	2	2	--	21%	12	7	1	0	49	6
Forgery	29%	21	6	3	--	36%	22	9	4	--	29	6
Fraud	34%	23	5	6	--	40%	30	7	4	--	24	2
Other property	27%	16	7	5	0	34%	23	8	2	0	36	3
Drug offenses	32%	24	5	2	--	27%	17	7	3	0	37%	4%
Trafficking	39%	30	5	3	1	24%	17	6	1	0	33	3
Other drug	28%	21	5	2	--	29%	17	8	5	0	39	4
Public-order offenses	39%	27	8	4	--	23%	13	6	4	--	33%	5%
Weapons	36%	22	10	3	1	20%	11	5	4	0	40	4
Driving-related	49%	32	11	7	0	22%	12	7	3	--	23	5
Other public-order	35%	27	5	3	0	25%	15	5	4	--	33	7

Note: Data on specific types of pretrial release or detention were available for 96% of all cases. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.
*An estimated 6% of defendants released through surety bond also had conditions attached to that release including pretrial monitoring.
-- Less than 0.5%.

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Appendix Table 9.

Time from conviction to sentencing for convicted offenders, by most serious conviction offense, 2006

Most serious conviction offense	Number of offenders	Percent of convicted defendants sentenced within—				
		Total	0-1 day	2-30 days	31-60 days	61 days or more
All offenses	33,682	100%	68	12	12	8
Felonies	28,018	100%	66	13	13	8
Violent offenses	4,789	100%	55	16	18	11
Murder	147	100%	22	37	28	14
Rape	146	100%	47	19	31	3
Robbery	1,567	100%	53	16	18	14
Assault	1,908	100%	60	15	16	9
Other violent	1,023	100%	57	13	19	11
Property offenses	8,616	100%	64	14	14	9
Burglary	2,321	100%	65	14	12	9
Larceny/theft	2,708	100%	69	13	10	8
Motor vehicle theft	985	100%	66	14	11	10
Forgery	661	100%	54	21	16	10
Fraud	979	100%	64	10	18	9
Other property	962	100%	50	19	23	8
Drug offenses	10,833	100%	73	11	10	7
Trafficking	3,415	100%	61	15	14	10
Other drug	7,418	100%	78	9	8	5
Public-order offenses	3,780	100%	67	12	13	8
Weapons	1,117	100%	57	18	16	10
Driving-related	1,203	100%	75	9	10	7
Other public-order	1,461	100%	69	11	12	8
Misdemeanors	5,664	100%	79	5	8	9

Note: Data on time from conviction to sentencing were available for 96% of convicted offenders. Total for all felonies includes cases that could not be classified into one of the four major offense categories. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Appendix Table 10.

Length of prison sentence for offenders convicted of a felony, by most serious conviction offense, 2006

Most serious conviction offense	Number of offenders	Percent receiving a maximum sentence length (in months)					
		1-24	25-48	49-72	73-120	Over 120*	Life
All felonies	11,359	51%	24%	11%	8%	6%	1%
Violent offenses	2,550	27%	23%	16%	15%	16%	3%
Murder	138	0	2	0	5	41	52
Rape	97	14	20	11	22	29	4
Robbery	1086	20	25	16	20	19	--
Assault	816	39	26	16	10	9	--
Other violent	415	35	18	22	12	13	0
Property offenses	3,273	57%	22%	9%	8%	4%	0%
Burglary	1,084	49	24	10	12	6	0
Larceny/theft	872	66	20	5	6	2	0
Motor vehicle theft	499	61	19	11	7	2	0
Forgery	254	45	30	9	9	7	0
Fraud	235	55	24	15	5	2	0
Other property	329	61	21	12	5	2	0
Drug offenses	3,801	59%	24%	9%	5%	2%	0%
Trafficking	1,568	40	33	12	10	5	0
Other drug	2,234	73	18	7	2	1	0
Public-order offenses	1,545	59%	25%	12%	3%	2%	0%
Weapons	582	49	28	17	5	2	0
Driving-related	423	57	26	12	4	2	0
Other public-order	541	71	20	6	1	2	0

Note: Data on length of prison sentence were available for over 99.9% of all cases in which a defendant received a prison sentence. Seven percent of prison sentences included a probation term, and 9% included a fine. Total for all offenses includes cases that could not be classified into one of the four major offense categories. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

--Less than 0.5%.

*Excludes life sentences.

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Appendix Table 11.

Length of jail sentence received by convicted offenders, by most serious conviction offense, 2006

Most serious conviction offense	Number of offenders	Percent of offenders receiving a maximum jail sentence (in months)					
		1 or less	2-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	Over 12
All offenses	11,181	25%	19%	25%	8%	18%	4%
Felonies	8,609	24%	18%	27%	9%	18%	4%
Violent offenses	1,162	14%	16%	30%	12%	22%	7%
Robbery	207	6	9	31	12	24	18
Assault	596	15	18	35	11	21	1
Other violent	339	20	16	24	13	19	9
Property offenses	2,977	18%	17%	29%	11%	19%	5%
Burglary	770	14	18	32	13	20	4
Larceny/theft	975	21	13	28	11	20	8
Motor vehicle theft	341	13	20	36	13	12	6
Forgery	222	20	26	31	5	15	3
Fraud	263	22	20	22	5	29	2
Other property	407	22	18	26	13	18	3
Drug offenses	3,290	31%	19%	24%	6%	17%	3%
Trafficking	994	16	15	34	9	20	7
Other drug	2,296	38	21	19	5	15	2
Public-order offenses	1,145	28%	15%	27%	11%	17%	3%
Weapons	294	29	8	27	16	18	1
Driving-related	358	25	15	28	11	15	6
Other public-order	492	29	20	25	7	17	2
Misdemeanors	2,572	30%	25%	20%	4%	17%	4%

Note: Data on length of jail sentence were available for 95% of all cases in which a defendant received a jail sentence. Table excludes portions of sentences that were suspended. Fifty percent of jail sentences included a probation term and 13% included a fine. Murder and rape have been excluded from the detail because few of murder and rape convictions resulted in a jail sentence. The total for violent offenses, however, does include these cases. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

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Appendix Table 12.

Length of probation sentence received by convicted offenders, by most serious conviction offense, 2006

Most serious conviction offense	Number of offenders	Percent of defendants receiving a probation sentence of (in months)					
		1-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	Over 60
All offenses	8,124	21%	35%	29%	2%	10%	3%
All felonies	6,997	16%	36%	31%	3%	12%	3%
Violent offenses	853	19	36	20	5	17	4
Property offenses	1,974	20	36	22	2	18	2
Drug offenses	3,247	13	33	43	2	6	3
Public-order offenses	915	17	45	16	2	14	5
Misdemeanors	1,127	54%	29%	16%	0%	–	1%

Note: Data on length of probation sentence were available for 99% of all cases in which the most severe type of sentence a defendant received was probation. Eighteen percent of those sentenced to probation also received a fine. Total for felonies includes cases that could not be classified into one of the four categories.

Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

--Less than 0.5%.

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Appendix Table 13.

Standard errors and confidence intervals for felony in defendants in the nations's 75 largest population counties, by most serious arrest charge, 2006

Most serious arest charge	Estimated number	Standard error	95% confidence interval Lower bound	Upper bound
Number of felony cases				
All offenses	58,100	2,071	53,894	62,305
Violent offenses	13,295	559	12,160	14,430
Murder	370	40	288	452
Rape	669	57	554	783
Robbery	3,451	235	2,973	3,929
Assault	6,386	352	5,672	7,101
Other violent	2,419	218	1,977	2,861
Property offenses	16,948	670	15,588	18,309
Burglary	4,495	292	3,902	5,088
Larceny/theft	5,268	330	4,598	5,937
Motor vehicle theft	1,661	135	1,387	1,935
Forgery	1,416	101	1,211	1,622
Fraud	2,128	218	1,685	2,571
Other property	1,980	152	1,671	2,288
Drug offenses	21,232	987	19,228	23,236
Trafficking	8,487	546	7,378	9,596
Other drug	12,745	854	11,012	14,478
Public-order offenses	6,624	398	5,817	7,432
Weapons	1,958	164	1,624	2,291
Driving-related	1,837	215	1,401	2,273
Other public-order	2,830	202	2,421	3,239

Note: Standard errors were calculated using the Taylor Linearization Method assuming a without replacement (WOR) design, available in Sudaan 10.0.

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Appendix Table 14.

Standard errors and confidence intervals for felony defendants in the nation's 75 largest population counties, by selected characteristics, 2006

Characteristic	Estimated percent	Standard error	95% confidence interval Lower bound	Upper bound
Sex				
Male	82.4%	0.4%	81.6%	83.2%
Female	17.6	0.4	16.8	18.4
Race / Hispanic Origin				
White, non-Hispanic	29.2%	1.3%	26.6%	31.9%
Black, non-Hispanic	44.8	2.0	40.9	48.8
Hispanic, any race	24.2	1.6	21.1	27.7
Other, non-Hispanic	1.8	0.4	1.1	2.9
Criminal justice status at time of arrest				
Any relationship with CJ system	30.7%	1.1%	28.5%	32.9%
Probation	9.2	0.9	7.5	11.3
Pretrial release	12.5	0.9	10.8	14.4
Parole	4.0	0.4	3.2	4.9
In custody	1.8	0.3	1.4	2.4
Other	3.2	0.5	2.3	4.3
Most serious prior conviction				
Felony	43.2%	1.0%	41.1%	45.3%
Misdemeanor	17.4	0.7	16.0	18.8
No prior convictions	39.5	1.5	36.5	42.5
Released before case disposition				
Total released	57.9%	1.4%	55.1%	60.7%
Financial conditions	32.6	1.5	29.5	35.7
Surety bond	24.5	2.0	20.8	28.7
Deposit bond	4.7	0.9	3.2	6.9
Full cash bond	2.9	0.5	2.0	4.2
Property bond	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9
Non-financial conditions	25.3%	1.8%	21.8%	29.2%
Recognizance	15.9	1.5	13.1	19.3
Conditional	6.8	0.8	5.3	8.6
Unsecured bond	2.6	0.6	1.6	4.2
Emergency release	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

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Appendix table 14 (cont .)
Standard errors and confidence intervals for felony in defendants in the nation's 75 largest population counties, by selected characteristics, 2006

Characteristic	Estimated percent	Standard error	95% confidence interval Lower bound	Upper bound
Detained until case disposition				
Total detained	42.1 %	1.4 %	39.4 %	44.9 %
Held on bond	37.3	1.5	34.3	40.4
Denied bond	4.8	0.5	3.9	5.9
Pretrial misconduct among released defendants				
Total misconduct	33.2 %	1.2 %	30.7 %	35.7 %
Failure to appear	18.2	0.9	16.5	20.0
Re-arrests	17.9	1.1	15.7	20.3
Adjudication outcome				
Convicted	67.5 %	1.2 %	65.0 %	70.0 %
Felony	56.4	1.7	53.0	59.8
Misdemeanor	11.2	1.1	9.2	13.6
Dismissal/Acquittal	24.0 %	1.4 %	21.3 %	27.1 %
Other outcome	8.5 %	0.8 %	7.0 %	10.2 %
Most serious sentences among convicted defendants				
Prison	34.4 %	1.3 %	31.8 %	37.2 %
Jail	35.7	1.6	32.5	39.1
Probation	24.9	1.6	21.8	28.4
Other	4.9	0.8	3.5	6.8
Sentence length				
Average sentence				
Prison	48.5 mo	3.0 mo	42.4 mo	54.6 mo
Jail	6.0	0.4	5.2	6.8
Probation	30.8	1.5	27.8	33.8
Median sentence				
Prison	23.9 mo	1.6 mo	23.6 mo	30.0 mo
Jail	3.8	0.5	3.2	5.1
Probation	23.0	2.7	22.0	33.1

Note: Standard errors were calculated using the Taylor Linearization Method assuming a without replacement (WOR) design, available in Sudaan 10.0

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Appendix Table 15.

Population, sampling weights, and number of cases, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2006

County (State)	Population	Sampling weights			Number of cases	
		Filings	County*	Total	Unweighted	Weighted
Total					16,211	58,100
Maricopa (AZ)	3,766,461	4	1.11	4.44	533	2,369
Pima (AZ)	974,121	1	2.50	2.50	540	1,350
Los Angeles (CA)	9,826,493	4	1.11	4.44	1,274	5,662
Orange (CA)	2,970,485	2	1.71	3.43	537	1,841
San Bernardino (CA)	1,981,696	4	1.11	4.44	293	1,302
Ventura (CA)	791,247	1	2.50	2.50	223	558
Hartford (CT)	872,945	2	2.00	4.00	439	1,756
Broward (FL)	1,764,533	2	1.71	3.43	328	1,124
Miami-Dade (FL)	2,376,421	4	1.11	4.44	899	3,995
Hillsborough (FL)	1,158,277	2	1.71	3.43	692	2,372
Orange (FL)	1,052,515	2	2.00	4.00	334	1,336
Honolulu (HI)	904,134	1	2.50	2.50	166	415
Cook (IL)	5,270,146	4	1.11	4.44	716	3,182
Marion (IN)	872,069	2	1.71	3.43	431	1,477
Baltimore County (MD)	785,200	1	2.50	2.50	324	810
Montgomery (MD)	936,070	1	2.50	2.50	232	580
Prince George (MD)	831,602	1	2.50	2.50	349	873
Oakland (MI)	1,204,666	1	2.50	2.50	359	898
Wayne (MI)	5,270,146	4	1.11	4.44	292	1,298
Saint Louis (MO)	996,953	1	2.50	2.50	313	783
Essex (NJ)	775,041	4	1.11	4.44	259	1,151
Middlesex (NJ)	778,806	1	2.50	2.50	436	1,090
Bronx (NY)	1,371,353	2	1.71	3.43	358	1,227
Kings (NY)	2,523,047	2	2.00	4.00	436	1,744
Nassau (NY)	1,353,766	1	2.50	2.50	232	580
New York (NY)	1,612,630	2	1.71	3.43	426	1,460
Suffolk (NY)	1,508,192	1	2.50	2.50	399	998
Wake (NC)	791,214	1	2.50	2.50	545	1,363
Cuyahoga (OH)	1,307,936	2	1.71	3.43	516	1,769
Franklin (OH)	1,107,090	2	2.00	4.00	155	620
Hamilton (OH)	847,184	2	2.00	4.00	316	1,264
Shelby (TN)	909,658	2	2.00	4.00	243	972
Dallas (TX)	2,355,200	4	1.11	4.44	357	1,587
El Paso (TX)	722,458	1	2.50	2.50	328	820
Harris (TX)	3,858,432	4	1.11	4.44	649	2,884
Tarrant (TX)	1,662,215	2	2.00	4.00	496	1,984
Salt Lake (UT)	987,035	2	2.00	4.00	246	984
King (WA)	1,827,533	2	2.00	4.00	183	732
Milwaukee (WI)	951,334	1	2.50	2.50	357	893

Note: In some of the 40 counties included in the 2006 SCPS study, prosecutors did not screen out any felony arrests before filing charges. In these counties, the SCPS sample cases are representative of all felony cases received by prosecutors and any cases subsequently screened out by the prosecutor are included in the SCPS dismissal category. In other counties, all felony arrests were reviewed by prosecutors before the decision to file felony charges was made. Weights are rounded to second decimal place. Populations are Census Bureau figures for July 1, 2006.

*Data collection problems caused Clark County (NV), which had been selected for stratum one in the 2006 SCPS sample, to be dropped from the study. Because this occurred at a date too late to allow for a substitution, the number of counties in stratum one was reduced from ten (as specified in the original design) to nine. This changed the first-stage weight for stratum one counties from 1.00 to 1.11.

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Appendix Table 16.

Most serious arrest charge of felony defendants, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2006

County (State)	Total	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Drug offenses	Public offenses
	Percent of felony defendants charged with—				
Maricopa (AZ)	100%	16	33	40	11
Pima (AZ)	100%	22	29	36	13
Los Angeles (CA)	100%	20	29	42	9
Orange (CA)	100%	16	26	54	4
San Bernardino (CA)	100%	24	31	34	11
Ventura (CA)	100%	21	30	42	8
Hartford (CT)	100%	24	18	40	18
Broward (FL)	100%	25	28	34	13
Miami-Dade (FL)	100%	24	23	44	9
Hillsborough (FL)	100%	21	27	34	17
Orange (FL)	100%	37	31	25	8
Honolulu (HI)	100%	25	46	27	2
Cook (IL)	100%	9	17	57	16
Marion (IN)	100%	29	37	23	11
Baltimore County (MD)	100%	32	49	17	2
Montgomery (MD)	100%	35	40	23	2
Prince George (MD)	100%	32	38	29	0
Oakland (MI)	100%	24	43	19	14
Wayne (MI)	100%	22	31	27	20
Saint Louis (MO)	100%	10	38	35	17
Essex (NJ)	100%	28	17	47	7
Middlesex (NJ)	100%	22	39	24	15
Bronx (NY)	100%	30	18	42	9
Kings (NY)	100%	39	18	28	15
Nassau (NY)	100%	22	53	13	11
New York (NY)	100%	21	34	35	10
Suffolk (NY)	100%	21	40	18	21
Wake (NC)	100%	15	40	40	5
Cuyahoga (OH)	100%	30	28	35	7
Franklin (OH)	100%	21	36	32	12
Hamilton (OH)	100%	26	26	36	12
Shelby (TN)	100%	23	21	53	3
Dallas (TX)	100%	24	33	33	10
El Paso (TX)	100%	34	22	29	16
Harris (TX)	100%	19	22	45	14
Tarrant (TX)	100%	22	35	29	14
Salt Lake (UT)	100%	23	41	28	8
King (WA)	100%	25	45	13	17
Milwaukee (WI)	100%	30	20	33	17

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

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Appendix Table 17.

Sex and age of felony defendants, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2006

	Percent of felony defendants							
	Sex			Age at arrest				
County (State)	Total	Male	Female	Total	Under 21	21-29	30-39	40 or older
Maricopa (AZ)	100%	82	18	100%	17	37	25	20
Pima (AZ)	100%	80	20	100%	17	32	25	26
Los Angeles (CA)	100%	84	16	100%	13	30	26	31
Orange (CA)	100%	81	19	100%	17	33	28	23
San Bernardino (CA)	100%	84	16	100%	12	38	25	26
Ventura (CA)	100%	81	19	100%	10	41	22	27
Hartford (CT)	100%	85	15	100%	32	31	19	18
Broward (FL)	100%	73	27	100%	19	34	21	26
Miami-Dade (FL)	100%	82	18	100%	13	29	25	33
Hillsborough (FL)	100%	76	24	100%	15	30	25	30
Orange (FL)	100%	83	17	100%	17	34	23	26
Honolulu (HI)	100%	83	17	100%	11	33	27	29
Cook (IL)	100%	85	15	100%	18	29	27	26
Marion (IN)	100%	78	22	100%	14	33	27	26
Baltimore (MD)	100%	77	23	100%	28	36	15	20
Montgomery (MD)	100%	85	15	100%	28	34	16	22
Prince George's (MD)	100%	88	12	100%	22	37	21	20
Oakland (MI)	100%	80	20	100%	27	28	23	23
Wayne (MI)	100%	84	16	100%	18	33	21	28
Saint Louis (MO)	100%	83	17	100%	18	32	27	23
Essex (NJ)	100%	86	14	100%	15	34	24	27
Middlesex (NJ)	100%	81	19	100%	13	32	29	26
Bronx (NY)	100%	86	14	100%	26	31	23	20
Kings (NY)	100%	90	10	100%	27	34	18	21
Nassau (NY)	100%	86	14	100%	18	34	25	23
New York (NY)	100%	82	18	100%	19	27	22	32
Suffolk (NY)	100%	87	14	100%	17	36	23	24
Wake (NC)	100%	82	18	100%	24	34	23	20
Cuyahoga (OH)	100%	82	18	100%	17	34	23	26
Franklin (OH)	100%	87	14	100%	19	36	23	23
Hamilton (OH)	100%	78	22	100%	16	36	22	26
Shelby (TN)	100%	83	17	100%	13	37	23	27
Dallas (TX)	100%	83	17	100%	14	33	27	27
El Paso (TX)	100%	83	17	100%	18	29	31	21
Harris (TX)	100%	79	21	100%	16	31	24	29
Tarrant (TX)	100%	79	21	100%	14	33	29	25
Salt Lake (UT)	100%	82	18	100%	11	37	24	27
King (WA)	100%	87	13	100%	17	31	27	25
Milwaukee (WI)	100%	87	13	100%	22	33	26	19

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

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Appendix Table 18.

Race and Hispanic/Latino origin, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2006

	Percent of felony defendants				
County (State)	Total	Black, non-Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic	Other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino, any race
Total	100%	45	29	2	24
Maricopa (AZ)	100%	15	41	5	39
Pima (AZ)	100%	10	42	5	43
Los Angeles (CA)	100%	34	17	2	47
Orange (CA)	100%	6	42	4	48
San Bernardino (CA)	100%	25	37	1	37
Ventura (CA)	100%	6	35	3	56
Hartford (CT)	100%	32	41	1	26
Broward (FL)	100%	47	38	--	14
Miami-Dade (FL)	100%	49	14	0	38
Hillsborough (FL)	100%	42	42	0	16
Orange (FL)	100%	45	34	--	21
Honolulu (HI)	100%	6	17	75	2
Cook (IL)	100%	67	19	1	13
Marion (IN)	100%	54	42	0	4
Baltimore (MD)	100%	52	46	--	2
Montgomery (MD)	100%	52	33	2	13
Prince George's (MD)	100%	81	14	1	5
Oakland (MI)	100%	44	56	0	0
Wayne (MI)	100%	74	24	0	2
Saint Louis (MO)	100%	53	46	0	1
Essex (NJ)	100%	77	15	1	7
Middlesex (NJ)	100%	33	46	6	15
Bronx (NY)	100%	51	3	--	45
Kings (NY)	100%	71	10	1	19
Nassau (NY)	100%	43	38	1	18
New York (NY)	100%	50	13	2	35
Suffolk (NY)	100%	36	39	2	24
Wake (NC)	100%	65	26	1	9
Cuyahoga (OH)	100%	67	29	0	4
Franklin (OH)	100%	58	37	0	5
Hamilton (OH)	100%	67	32	0	2
Shelby (TN)	100%	85	14	0	1
Dallas (TX)	100%	48	31	--	20
El Paso (TX)	100%	8	12	0	80
Harris (TX)	100%	43	26	--	31
Tarrant (TX)	100%	42	39	--	19
Salt Lake (UT)	100%	9	68	3	20
King (WA)	100%	29	52	8	12
Milwaukee (WI)	100%	63	26	1	10

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

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Appendix Table 19.

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2006

	Percent of felony defendants—												
	With financial release						With nonfinancial release				Detained until case disposition		
County (State)	Total	Total financial	Surety bond	Deposit bond	Full cash bond	Property bond	Total non - financial	Recog - nizance	Condi- tional	Unsecured bond	Total	Held on bail	Denied bail
Maricopa (AZ)	60%	13%	10	0	3	--	46%	31	15	0	40%	21	19
Pima (AZ)	61%	7%	3	0	4	--	53%	38	15	0	39%	37	2
Los Angeles (CA)	31%	19%	19	0	0	0	11%	11	0	0	69%	68	1
Orange (CA)	32%	20%	19	0	1	0	11%	11	0	0	68%	67	1
San Bernardino (CA)	52%	18%	18	0	0	0	34%	16	18	0	48%	46	2
Ventura (CA)	41%	31%	30	0	1	0	10%	10	0	0	59%	59	0
Hartford (CT)	71%	37%	37	0	0	0	34%	17	0	17	29%	27	2
Broward (FL)	76%	64%	52	0	13	0	12%	6	6	0	24%	22	2
Miami-Dade (FL)	65%	36%	36	0	0	0	29%	9	20	0	35%	25	10
Hillsborough (FL)	67%	56%	53	0	3	0	11%	11	--	0	33%	27	5
Orange (FL)	59%	53%	49	0	4	0	5%	4	2	0	41%	35	6
Honolulu (HI)	64%	39%	35	0	4	0	25%	2	23	0	36%	34	2
Cook (IL)	52%	26%	0	26	--	0	26%	--	5	21	48%	47	1
Marion (IN)	69%	20%	18	--	2	--	48%	44	4	0	31%	27	4
Baltimore County (MD)	72%	46%	44	0	1	1	26%	25	0	1	28%	23	6
Montgomery (MD)	69%	39%	11	13	2	14	29%	10	16	3	31%	28	3
Prince George (MD)	70%	43%	28	2	1	12	26%	22	4	--	30%	25	5
Oakland (MI)	62%	30%	10	15	5	0	32%	1	4	27	38%	34	3
Wayne (MI)	67%	37%	8	27	2	0	30%	0	17	13	33%	30	4
Saint Louis (MO)	73%	55%	11	41	1	2	19%	19	0	0	27%	24	3
Essex (NJ)	53%	26%	6	18	2	0	28%	28	0	0	47%	45	1
Middlesex (NJ)	61%	27%	18	4	5	0	33%	33	0	0	39%	38	1
Bronx (NY)	79%	12%	...	...	...	...	68%	66	1	0	21%	16	4
Kings (NY)	83%	23%	...	...	...	...	60%	35	25	0	17%	14	2
Nassau (NY)	66%	33%	8	0	25	0	33%	17	16	0	34%	34	1
New York (NY)	72%	18%	...	...	...	...	54%	47	6	0	28%	23	5
Suffolk (NY)	69%	31%	6	0	25	0	38%	38	0	0	31%	30	2
Wake (NC)	60%	48%	47	0	1	1	11%	1	10	--	40%	36	5
Cuyahoga (OH)	66%	50%	38	9	4	--	16%	15	2	0	34%	32	2
Franklin (OH)	70%	41%	32	6	2	0	29%	6	10	12	30%	30	1
Hamilton (OH)	56%	37%	2	32	2	1	18%	18	0	1	44%	44	0
Shelby (TN)	53%	41%	41	0	0	0	13%	5	8	0	47%	47	0
Dallas (TX)	45%	31%	30	0	1	0	14%	12	1	1	55%	51	4
El Paso (TX)	63%	52%	52	0	--	0	11%	0	11	0	37%	9	27
Harris (TX)	37%	36%	35	0	1	0	--	0	--	0	63%	52	11
Tarrant (TX)	60%	57%	56	0	2	0	3%	0	3	0	40%	39	1
Salt Lake (UT)	67%	24%	23	0	1	0	43%	13	30	0	33%	20	13
King (WA)	55%	17%	9	5	3	0	38%	30	8	0	45%	39	7
Milwaukee (WI)	58%	32%	0	0	32	0	26%	20	6	0	42%	26	16

Note. In the following jurisdictions, a percentage of defendants were released as part of an emergency measure to relieve jail overcrowding: Marion (IN), 1%; Oakland (MI), 1%; and Hamilton (OH), 1%. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

--Less than 0.5%.

...Data on specific type of release was not reported by these jurisdictions.

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Appendix Table 20.

Failure-to-appear and re-arrest rates of defendants released prior to case disposition, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2006

	Percent of released felony defendants who—					
	Failed to appear in court			Were re-arrested:		
County (State)	Total	Returned to court	Remained a fugitive	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor
Maricopa (AZ)	29%	17	13	15%	11	4
Pima (AZ)	17%	12	5	12%	9	3
Los Angeles (CA)	24%	17	7	10%	6	4
Orange (CA)	39%	35	4	6%	5	1
San Bernardino (CA)	27%	22	4	11%	3	7
Ventura (CA)	32%	31	1	20%	10	10
Hartford (CT)	1%	1	--	6%	2	4
Broward (FL)	19%	17	3	11%	8	3
Miami-Dade (FL)	12%	10	3	12%	10	2
Hillsborough (FL)	11%	10	1	17%	11	6
Orange (FL)	10%	10	1	27%	21	6
Honolulu (HI)	11%	10	2	16%	8	8
Cook (IL)	21%	18	3	25%	15	10
Marion (IN)	27%	20	7	18%	8	9
Baltimore County (MD)	15%	12	3	15%	7	8
Montgomery (MD)	23%	17	6	13%	4	9
Prince George (MD)	23%	18	5	9%	4	5
Oakland (MI)	10%	8	2	5%	1	4
Wayne (MI)	22%	15	8	5%	4	1
Saint Louis (MO)	18%	12	6	4%	4	0
Essex (NJ)	7%	5	2	7%	5	1
Middlesex (NJ)	19%	5	14	10%	8	2
Bronx (NY)	20%	15	5	33%	13	20
Kings (NY)	20%	15	4	28%	15	13
Nassau (NY)	8%	8	1	...%	...	...
New York (NY)	19%	14	5	29%	11	18
Suffolk (NY)	16%	14	2	26%	11	14
Wake (NC)	11%	6	4	10%	7	3
Cuyahoga (OH)	31%	27	4	...%	...	...
Franklin (OH)	25%	18	7	9%	6	4
Hamilton (OH)	23%	23	1	21%	10	11%
Shelby (TN)	12%	9	3	26%	8	18
Dallas (TX)	3%	1	1	37%	29	8
El Paso (TX)	5%	4	1	18%	12	6
Harris (TX)	7%	6	1	11%	6	5
Tarrant (TX)	21%	18	3	26%	18	8
Salt Lake (UT)	28%	23	5	15%	9	6
King (WA)	36%	35	1	34%	32	2
Milwaukee (WI)	16%	11	5	10%	5	5

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

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Revised 7/15/2010

Appendix Table 21.

Adjudication outcome for felony defendants, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2006

	Percent of felony defendants—							
	Adjudicated	Convicted			Not convicted			
County (State)	within 1 year	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total	Dismissed	Acquitted	Other outcome*
Total	88%	67%	56	11	24%	24	1	9%
Maricopa (AZ)	87%	68%	55	13	31%	30	--	1%
Pima (AZ)	95	56%	55	--	43%	43	1	1
Los Angeles (CA)	94	80%	76	4	9%	8	1	12
Orange (CA)	91	80%	75	4	3%	3	--	17
San Bernardino (CA)	91	94%	93	1	6%	6	0	1
Ventura (CA)	92	75%	74	2	12%	12	0	13
Hartford (CT)	76	59%	53	6	41%	40	0	0
Broward (FL)	77	63%	59	4	11%	10	1	26
Miami-Dade (FL)	85%	53%	52	--	39%	38	2	8%
Hillsborough (FL)	93	60%	44	16	20%	19	--	21
Orange (FL)	93	47%	41	6	39%	38	1	14
Honolulu (HI)	82	93%	90	4	7%	4	2	0
Cook (IL)	90	56%	53	3	44%	42	2	0
Marion (IN)	87	72%	70	3	28%	26	2	0
Baltimore (MD)	87	53%	35	18	40%	40	--	7
Montgomery (MD)	90	57%	41	17	37%	37	1	5
Prince George's (MD)	87%	43%	21	22	53%	52	2	4%
Oakland (MI)	97	79%	78	1	3%	2	1	18
Wayne (MI)	97	64%	62	2	16%	14	2	21
Saint Louis (MO)	80	94%	88	6	1%	1	0	5
Essex (NJ)	88	60%	34	26	36%	35	1	5
Middlesex (NJ)	84	56%	30	26	30%	28	1	15
Bronx (NY)	76	79%	34	45	21%	21	0	0
Kings (NY)	87	46%	23	24	54%	53	--	0
Nassau (NY)	93%	89%	37	52	6%	6	0	5%
New York (NY)	87	65%	34	31	35%	35	1	0
Suffolk (NY)	83	83%	51	33	15%	15	0	2
Wake (NC)	87	72%	72	0	28%	28	0	0
Cuyahoga (OH)	94	87%	78	9	10%	8	1	3
Franklin (OH)	82	67%	48	19	30%	30	0	3
Hamilton (OH)	96	65%	48	17	31%	29	2	4
Shelby (TN)	77	62%	21	41	26%	26	0	12
Dallas (TX)	75%	68%	64	4	11%	11	0	22%
El Paso (TX)	85	53%	53	0	29%	28	1	18
Harris (TX)	96	69%	56	13	15%	15	--	16
Tarrant (TX)	84	69%	65	3	14%	14	0	18
Salt Lake (UT)	87	63%	28	34	32%	30	1	5
King (WA)	96	86%	66	21	11%	11	0	3
Milwaukee (WI)	93	82%	64	18	17%	16	2	1

Note: Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5%.
*Includes diversion and deferred adjudication.

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Appendix Table 22.

Most severe type of sentence for offenders convicted of a felony, by SCPS jurisdiction, 2006

	Percent of felony offenders					
	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
County (State)	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other
Total	73%	40	32	27%	25	2
Maricopa (AZ)	60%	37	23	40%	40	--
Pima (AZ)	58%	40	18	43%	41	1
Los Angeles (CA)	84%	41	43	16%	16	--
Orange (CA)	78%	34	43	23%	21	1
San Bernardino (CA)	83%	38	45	17%	15	2
Ventura (CA)	85%	34	51	15%	15	0
Hartford (CT)	46%	32	13	55%	31	23
Broward (FL)	50%	16	34	50%	48	3
Miami-Dade (FL)	76%	13	63	24%	24	1
Hillsborough (FL)	58%	27	31	42%	42	0
Orange (FL)	95%	29	66	5%	5	0
Honolulu (HI)	48%	24	25	52%	51	1
Cook (IL)	49%	45	3	52%	46	6
Marion (IN)	92%	44	48	8%	8	0
Baltimore (MD)	57%	34	23	43%	43	0
Montgomery (MD)	75%	20	56	25%	23	2
Prince George's (MD)	91%	78	13	9%	6	4
Oakland (MI)	79%	32	48	21%	19	1
Wayne (MI)	52%	29	23	48%	47	1
Saint Louis (MO)	35%	28	7	65%	65	0
Essex (NJ)	...%	...	...	...%	...	...
Middlesex (NJ)	64%	42	22	36%	35	1
Bronx (NY)	...%	...	...	...%	...	...
Kings (NY)	...%	...	...	...%	...	...
Nassau (NY)	86%	35	51	14%	14	0
New York (NY)	...%	...	...	...%	...	...
Suffolk (NY)	87%	52	35	13%	6	7
Wake (NC)	52%	24	28	48%	41	7
Cuyahoga (OH)	56%	49	7	44%	43	1
Franklin (OH)	86%	46	40	14%	12	2
Hamilton (OH)	65%	56	9	35%	34	1
Shelby (TN)	59%	54	5	41%	41	0
Dallas (TX)	84%	59	25	16%	16	0
El Paso (TX)	26%	3	23	74%	73	1
Harris (TX)	99%	70	29	1%	1	0
Tarrant (TX)	94%	68	26	6%	5	1
Salt Lake (UT)	81%	40	42	19%	17	2
King (WA)	90%	43	47	11%	4	7
Milwaukee (WI)	81%	38	43	19%	19	0

Note: Offenders receiving incarceration sentences that were wholly suspended are included under probation. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term. Sentences to incarceration or probation may have included a fine, restitution, community service, treatment, or other court-ordered condition. Other sentences included, fines, restitution, community service, or treatment-oriented punishment.

Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

--Less than 0.5%.

... Data were not reported by the jurisdiction.

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U.S. Department of Justice
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Thomas H. Cohen and Tracey Kyckelhahn, BJS statisticians, prepared this report under the supervision of Duren Banks. The data were collected and processed by the Pretrial Justice Institute (PJI) under the supervision of Cherise Burdeen. Current and former PJI staff, including Stephanie Garbo, Jessica Keefe, David Levin, Tracy Loynachan, and Becky Mensch also contributed to this project. Carma Hogue of the Economic Statistical Methods and Procedures Division, U.S. Census Bureau, assisted with sample design.

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This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2193>.

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