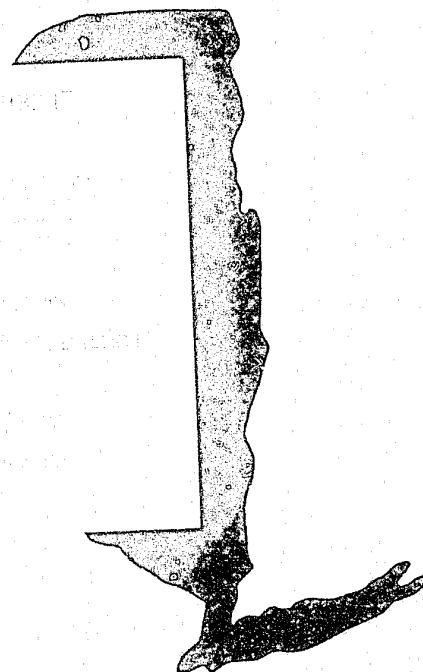


# OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS, RESEARCH & STATISTICAL SERVICES

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NEW YORK STATE DIVISION of  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

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OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS, RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SERVICES  
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NEW YORK STATE  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING  
1981

Volume II  
Felony Offenders Disposed in 1981  
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Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistical Services  
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## OVERVIEW OF FELONY ARREST PROCESSING

Section 1 of this volume presents highlights of the processing of New York State felony arrests. Data on both the outcomes of cases and their elapsed time for processing through the criminal justice system are presented in the form of "tree" diagrams. These displays are based on felony arrests disposed in 1981 and successively reflect processing information for "all felony cases" statewide, and for those in New York City, metropolitan areas, and non-metropolitan areas. Additional displays show the statewide processing of cases involving various sex, race, age, crime type, and crime class groupings. Figures designated by the suffix "A" present summary counts and percentages of cases by dispositional outcome; those with the "B" suffix present elapsed time between arrest and disposition in median days. (Medians and quartiles are summarized in a table accompanying each processing time display.) The outcome and time displays are presented in pairs to show the counts on which processing time calculations are based.

As noted in Volume I, these data are event based, that is, the unit of count is the arrest event. Any offender with multiple dispositions in 1981 is counted each time he or she was disposed. Therefore, these analyses overrepresent such offenders, and should not be considered descriptive of the personal characteristics (i.e., race, age, sex) of offenders processed.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>In the study cohort of 113,600 arrest events, there were a total of 94,678 individual offenders. Of those offenders, 80,515 were counted in the cohort only once and 14,163 were counted two or more times. Those "multiple" offenders averaged 2.3 cohort arrests per offender.



### Criminal Justice Processing Outcomes

Figures 1 through 21 ("A" suffix) are summary diagrams that display counts of felony arrests disposed during 1981. These arrests occurred between 1972-1981 with 94.6% occurring during 1980-1981. These data are especially useful in identifying patterns in the criminal justice system's response to felony arrests. The summary diagrams are intended to illustrate the distribution of outcomes resulting from felony arrests rather than the temporal flow of defendants through the criminal justice system.

#### Arrests

- \* Of the 113,600 felony arrest events in the study cohort, 83,867 (73.8%) were from New York City, 17,410 (15.3%) were from Other Metropolitan Areas, and 12,323 (10.8%) were from Non-Metropolitan Areas.
- \* Arrest events involving males (90.1%) were much more prevalent than those involving females (9.9%).<sup>2</sup>
- \* Arrest events involving black offenders accounted for 47.2% of all felonies disposed in 1981; those involving whites accounted for 31.3% and those involving Hispanics<sup>3</sup> for 21.1% of the total<sup>4</sup>.
- \* The majority of arrest events involved relatively young adults. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of the events in the study population involved offenders under 25 years of age.
- \* Overall 52,547 (46.3%) of the felony arrest events in the study cohort were for property crimes, 38,498 (33.9%) were for personal crimes, and 12,526 (11.0%) were for drug crimes.
- \* Those arrest events involving a class A felony arrest charge accounted for 2.6% of all cases disposed in 1981; those involving a class B felony arrest charge accounted for 15.0%, class C for 15.2%, class D for 44.4%, and class E charges for 22.7% of all cases disposed.

---

<sup>2</sup>As noted in Volume I, the arrest event unit of count does not accurately represent the distribution of personal characteristics of individual offenders.

<sup>3</sup>As noted in Volume I, Hispanic offenders were coded in the "white" category prior to mid-1978 and, therefore, may be undercounted relative to their actual numbers.

<sup>4</sup>See Note 2 above.

### Prosecution

- \* The overwhelming majority (96.9%) of felony arrests in the cohort were prosecuted and disposed as a result of court action.
- \* Of the 3,541 cases in the cohort that were not prosecuted, the majority (2,711 or 76.5% were disposed as the result of decisions by prosecutors not to bring the case forward ("prosecution declined" actions) rather than by a failure of the grand jury to indict the offender ("no true bill" actions).
- \* Of the 830 "no true bill" actions statewide, New York City accounted for 52.2% (433), Other Metropolitan Planning Areas for 42.2% (350), and Non-Metropolitan Areas for 5.7% (47) of these cases.

### Lower Versus Upper Court Processing

- \* Nearly three-quarters (71.0%) of felony arrests in the cohort were disposed in the lower courts, that is, in courts with trial jurisdiction over misdemeanor and lesser offenses but only preliminary jurisdiction over the processing of felonies.
- \* New York City processed the highest proportion (73.7%) of felony arrest cases through the lower courts compared to the Other Metropolitan (63.4%) and Non-Metropolitan (63.6%) areas.
- \* Arrest events involving males were less likely than those involving females to be processed in the lower courts (70.1% vs. 79.5%).<sup>5</sup>
- \* Felony arrest events involving Hispanics were the most likely race/ethnic group to be processed in the lower courts (74.8%). Arrests involving white offenders were slightly less likely to be disposed in lower courts than those involving black offenders (68.2% vs. 71.1%). There were no substantial differences in the ratio of upper/lower court prosecution among age groups.<sup>5</sup>
- \* Arrests events involving property offenses were more likely to be processed in the lower courts (78.1%) than those involving either personal (63.6%) or drug (72.4%) offenses.
- \* Over two-thirds (69.3%) of arrest events involving class A felony offenses and almost half (48.1%) of those involving a class B felony were processed in the upper courts, however, the majority of events involving class C felony (63.5%), D felony (75.4%), and E felony (87.9%) offenses were processed in the lower courts.

---

<sup>5</sup>See Note 2 above.

### Conviction

- \* Overall 62.5% of felony arrests in the cohort ultimately resulted in conviction.
- \* Among cases disposed in upper courts, a higher proportion were convicted (83.5%) and a lower proportion dismissed (11.0%) than among cases disposed in the lower courts. In the lower courts only 57.6% of cases were convicted and 41.8% were dismissed.
- \* The proportions of both lower and upper court convictions (conviction rate) were highest among cases from Non-metropolitan areas and lowest for New York City cases. In the lower courts, 56.7% of New York City versus 66.1% of Non-metropolitan cases were convicted; in the upper courts, 82.0% versus 86.9% of cases respectively were convicted.
- \* Dismissals accounted for a higher proportion of lower court actions in New York City (42.7%) than in either the Other Metropolitan (42.4%) or the Non-metropolitan areas (33.3%).
- \* Conviction rates resulting from property arrests were slightly higher than for personal arrests in the upper courts and substantially higher in lower courts. In the upper courts, convictions were obtained in 88.3% of property arrests and 81.0% of personal arrests. In the lower courts, 65.4% of property arrests and 43.8% of personal arrests resulted in conviction.
- \* Arrest events involving white offenders, whether disposed in upper or lower courts, were slightly more likely to result in conviction than arrests involving black offenders. In the upper courts, 85.1% of white and 82.0% of black offenders were convicted, compared to 60.1% of white and 56.2% of black offenders convicted in the lower courts.<sup>6</sup>
- \* In the upper courts, arrest events involving younger offenders more often resulted in convictions than events involving older offenders. Of the 16 to 24 year olds processed in the upper courts, 85.6% were convicted, compared with 80.4% of offenders who were 25 and older. There was less variation in conviction rates by age of offender among cases disposed in lower courts.<sup>6</sup>
- \* There were no substantial differences in conviction rates between events involving males and females in either upper or lower courts. In the upper courts, 83.5% of the males and 82.6% of the females were convicted, compared with 57.9% of the males and 55.5% of the females in lower courts.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup>See Note 2 above.

- \* The vast majority (84.4%) of convictions following felony arrest events were obtained through guilty pleas rather than by trials. Guilty pleas were more prevalent among lower court convictions (88.5%) than upper court convictions (76.6%).
- \* Youthful Offender (YO) findings were more common following conviction in upper courts than they were following conviction in lower courts (14.9% versus 11.3% of convictions respectively). They were more common following convictions of property arrest events than they were following convictions of arrests for crimes against persons. This was particularly true in the upper courts.
- \* The percentage of convictions resulting in Youthful Offender status was substantially lower in New York City than in either the Other Metropolitan or Non-Metropolitan areas.

#### Sentences

- \* Overall, 46.7% of all convictions in the cohort resulted in some form of incarcerative sentence, either to a state prison or a local jail (including sentences to time already served and "split" sentences to jail and probation). A higher percentage of convictions among New York City cases (47.8%) resulted in an incarcerative sentence, than among cases in Other Metropolitan (45.0%) or Non-Metropolitan (43.4%) areas.
- \* Of all felony arrests in the cohort, 29.2% received a sentence involving some form of incarceration. Slightly more arrests from Non-Metropolitan areas (31.8%) than from New York City (28.8%) or Other Metropolitan areas (29.5%) resulted in a sentence to incarceration.

#### For convictions in the upper courts:

- \* Overall, 41.1% resulted in sentences to state prison. An additional 19.8% were sentenced to local jail. A further 6.5% received "split" sentences involving jail and probation, and 0.8% were sentenced to time already served.
- \* State prison sentences were imposed at a substantially higher rate when the processing was initiated by arrest for a personal offense (58.3% of convictions) than when drug (37.6%) or property (29.1%) arrests were involved.
- \* In upper courts, "straight" jail sentences (i.e., excluding "split" sentences) were somewhat more common for convictions following property arrests (24.1%) than for personal (14.7%) or drug arrests (17.8%).

- \* Upper court convictions involving white offenders were substantially less likely to result in a state prison sentence (30.6% of convictions) than those for blacks (47.6%) or Hispanics (47.2%). Blacks were slightly more likely to receive jail sentences (20.6%) than whites (19.6%) or Hispanics (18.1%).<sup>7</sup>
- \* Males were far more likely to receive prison sentences in the upper courts than females (42.5% of convictions vs. 21.6%); they were slightly more likely than females to be sentenced to jail from upper courts (20.0% of convictions vs. 17.2%).
- \* Prison sentences were less frequently imposed in the upper courts for the younger (16-24 years old) group of offenders. The pattern in jail sentences was similar between the 16-24 and 25-older groups.
- \* Among non-incarcerative sentences imposed in upper courts, probation was by far the most common, accounting for 27.8% of convictions. Over one-third (33.6%) of the upper court convictions of property crime arrests received probation as compared to 29.3% for drug and 19.8% for personal offenses. The use of fines and discharges was rare in the upper courts, accounting for only 3.5% of the total convictions.

For convictions in the lower courts:

- \* Overall, 25.6% resulted in a sentence to a local jail. In addition, 2.3% received a split sentence to jail and probation, and 7.5% were sentenced to time already served.
- \* Jail sentences were more likely to result from convictions of property arrests (30.1%) than from convictions of drug (20.6%) or personal arrests (22.4%).
- \* Arrests involving whites were less likely to result in (straight) jail sentences (16.3% of convictions) than was the case for blacks (31.7%) or Hispanics (26.4%). Females were less likely than males to receive jail sentences (17.2% of convictions vs. 26.6%), and the younger age group (16-19 year olds) was less likely to receive jail sentences than the older (25-older) group (23.4% of convictions vs. 28.4%).
- \* Conditional discharges were imposed in 26.3% of all lower court convictions, followed by probation (18.4%) and fine (15.1%).

---

<sup>7</sup>These data do not necessarily demonstrate discrimination in the sentencing process. Additional information and analyses would be necessary to determine, for example, if these sentencing patterns were due to differences in prior offending histories or criminal behaviors of the offenders rather than race per se. See the DCJS report, Discrimination and the Decision to Incarcerate, (May, 1983). Also, see Note 2 above.

### Processing Time

Figures 1 through 21 ("B" suffix) are summary diagrams that display elapsed processing times between felony arrests and various dispositions of those arrests in New York State. For convictions, the elapsed time is calculated to the date of sentence; for all other dispositions the time is calculated to the date of the disposition. Thus, processing time is a measure of the maximum length of an offender's contact with the criminal justice system up to the point of sentencing. Data on the correctional processing of offenders are not part of this analysis.

A preliminary verification analysis of processing time revealed that there were a small number of cases in which an incorrect disposition date was recorded on the CCH/OBTS. In these cases the date recorded was later than the actual date of the disposition and consequently some of the processing times may be somewhat inflated. The exact magnitude of this bias is not known since source data were not available to reconcile the error. However the bias is not believed to be large since relatively few incorrect times were identified in the verification study. While these data may slightly overestimate processing time in general, there is no indication that the bias exists differentially among any of the specific subgroups of the study population (i.e., offense, age, sex, or race groups).

A similar, though more pervasive problem in recording dates for "prosecution declined" dispositions was also noted. Because this recording error appeared to affect a substantial number of such dispositions, it was believed that presentation of processing time statistics for this disposition would be misleading. Processing times for "prosecution declined" dispositions were therefore excluded from the displays. In addition, processing time statistics were omitted for all dispositions where fewer than twenty-five (25) cases formed the basis for computation. (On the summary diagrams, "N/A" is used to indicate that it was not appropriate to compute processing time).

The presentations use the lower quartile, median, and upper quartile to describe the distributions of processing time. These statistics are interpreted as follows:

--The lower quartile: 25% of cases processed were disposed in less time, and 75% in more time than the lower quartile value.

--The median: 50 % of cases processed were disposed in less time, and 50% in more time than the median value.

--The upper quartile: 75% of cases processed were disposed in less time, and 25% in more time than the upper quartile value.

These median-based statistics were selected to summarize processing times because they are less sensitive to extreme values in the distributions than the more familiar arithmetic mean.

- \* The median elapsed time between a felony arrest and a final disposition in 1981 was 93 days. Cases dismissed by grand jury action ("no true bill") took an average of 84 days to dispose.<sup>8</sup> Arrests culminating in conviction generally took less time (93 days) to process than those disposed as dismissals (98 days) or acquittals (261 days).
- \* Cases from New York City generally took less time to dispose (84 days) than cases from the Other Metropolitan (118 days) or Non-Metropolitan areas (96 days).
- \* From arrest, personal offenses took slightly longer to dispose (108 days) than property (86 days) or drug (75 days) offenses. Overall, class A felony arrest offenses took longer to dispose (271 days) than class B (124 days), C (97 days), D (90 days), or E (65 days) felony arrest offenses.
- \* Cases processed in the upper courts took considerably longer to dispose (207 days) than cases processed in the lower courts (61 days). This was uniformly true for all offense types and across all offender subgroups.

---

<sup>8</sup>The term "average" is applicable to a variety of measures of central tendency of a distribution. Throughout this discussion of processing times, "average" refers to the median.

- \* In both lower and upper courts, acquittals and convictions by trial were the dispositions that took the longest time to process. Acquittals took 148 days in the lower courts and 293 days in upper courts, while convictions by trial took 179 days in the lower courts and 335 days in the upper courts. As would be expected, considerably less time was required for convictions by plea than for trial convictions in both the lower and upper courts (41 days and 198 days respectively for convictions by pleas).
- \* Dismissals took longer than convictions in both lower and upper courts. The median time for dismissals in lower courts was 88 days, but was 223 days in upper courts.
- \* Cases of younger defendants took longer to dispose than those of older defendants. The median processing time for 16-24 year olds was 101 days, whereas those 25 years and older were processed in an average of 80 days.
- \* Hispanics and blacks were processed more quickly than whites. Overall processing times were 116 days for whites, 86 days for blacks, and 74 days for Hispanics. A similar pattern of processing times generally holds for both lower and upper court dispositions.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Among other factors, these differences may be due to variations in arrest charges, prior criminal activity, and region. Further multivariate analyses are required to understand the impact that race and ethnicity have on processing times.



FIGURE 1-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES

				ARRESTED							
				113600 100.0%							
				*****							
				PROSECUTION DECLINED				NO TRUE BILL			
				2711 2.4%				830 0.7%			
				*****							
				PROSECUTED							
				110059 96.9%							
				*****							
				LOWER COURT				UPPER COURT			
				80705 71.0%				29354 25.8%			
				*****				*****			
				DISMISSED ACQUITTED CONVICTED OTHER (A)				DISMISSED ACQUITTED CONVICTED OTHER (B)			
				33697 41.8% 341 0.4% 46496 57.6% 171 0.2%				3215 11.0% 1041 3.5% 24501 83.5% 597 2.0%			
				*****				*****			
				*-TRIAL 109 0.2% (C)				*-TRIAL 2082 8.5% (C)			
				*-PLEA 41152 88.5%				*-PLEA 18767 76.6%			
				*-YO 5235 11.3%				*-YO 3652 14.9%			
				*****				*****			
				% OF CONVICTED				% OF CONVICTED			
				0.0% 0				10070 41.1%			
				25.6% 11899				4852 19.8%			
				7.5% 3505				202 0.8%			
				2.3% 1090				1602 6.5%			
				18.4% 8572				6823 27.8%			
				15.1% 7038				149 0.6%			
				2.3% 1058				116 0.5%			
				26.3% 12251				515 2.1%			
				1.6% 763				63 0.3%			
				0.7% 320				109 0.4%			

-10-

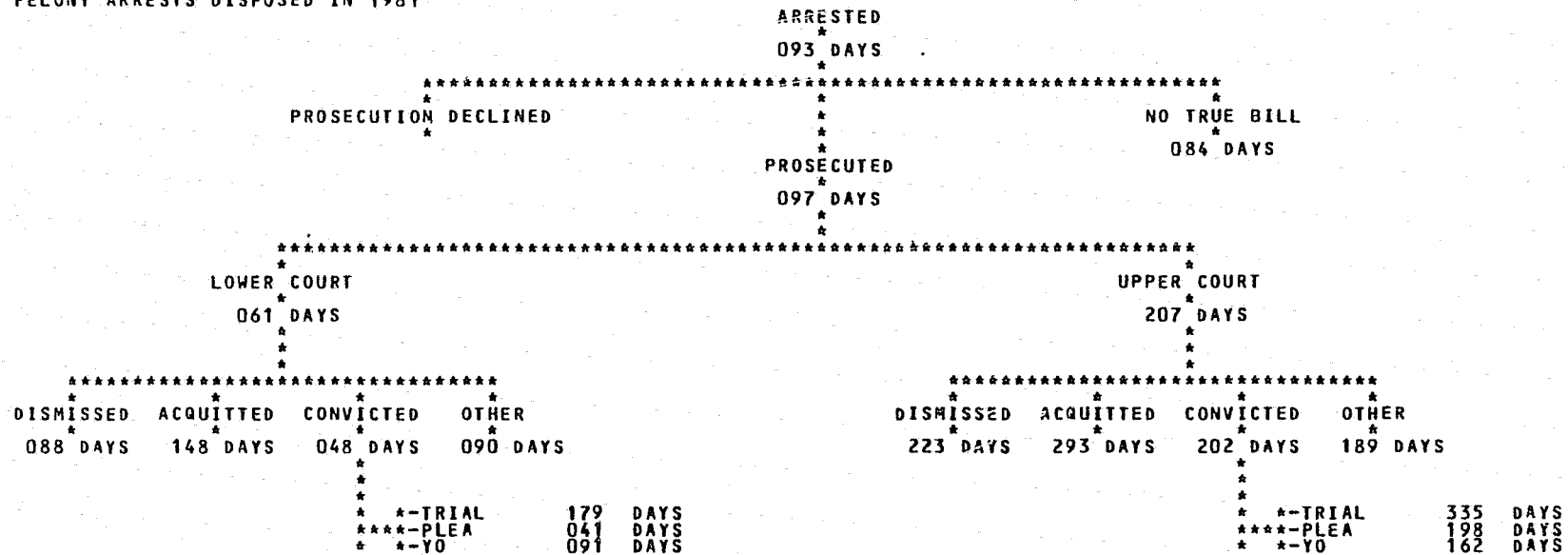
(A) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE LOWER COURT.  
 (B) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE UPPER COURT.  
 (C) PERCENTAGES OF CASES CONVICTED.

FIGURE 1-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES



-11-

ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL

PROSECUTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

DISMISSAL  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

ACQUITTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

CONVICTED  
UPPER COURT

TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO

LOWER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO

OTHER  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

S U M M A R Y			
LOWER QUANTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUANTILE	
026	093	210	
040	084	127	
029	097	214	
123	207	334	
015	061	177	
030	098	211	
096	223	381	
028	088	202	
168	261	394	
214	293	424	
086	148	255	
026	093	210	
123	202	323	
245	335	461	
120	198	315	
106	162	243	
006	048	117	
101	179	316	
003	041	109	
056	091	172	
089	165	300	
108	189	309	
042	090	219	

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 2-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK CITY  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES

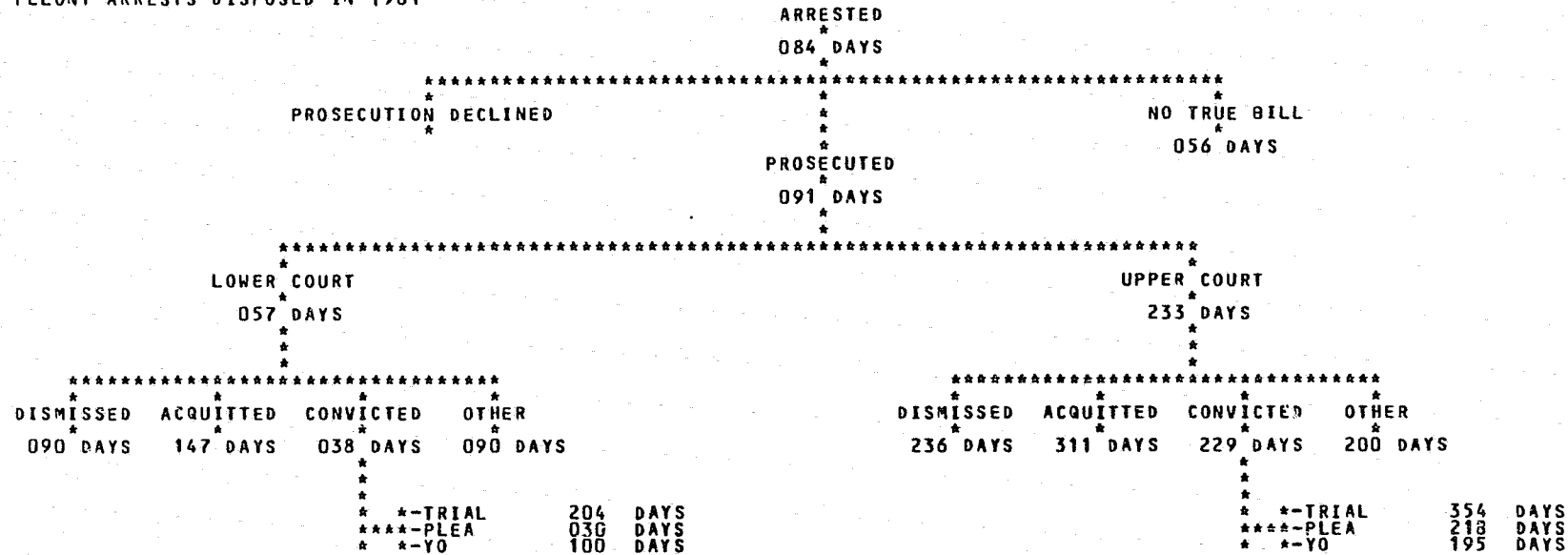
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981				ARRESTED			
				83867	100.0%		
				*****			
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FIGURE 2-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK CITY  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES



-13-

S U M M A R Y			
ALL DISPOSITIONS	LOWER QUARTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUARTILE
ALL DISPOSITIONS	019	084	210
NO TRUE BILL	019	056	105
PROSECUTED	022	091	216
UPPER COURT	136	233	379
LOWER COURT	008	057	180
DISMISSAL	032	098	206
UPPER COURT	108	236	411
LOWER COURT	030	090	199
ACQUITTED	169	269	411
UPPER COURT	227	311	448
LOWER COURT	088	147	246
CONVICTED	013	082	218
UPPER COURT	135	229	370
TRIAL	261	354	487
PLEA	129	218	357
YO	120	195	307
LOWER COURT	001	038	112
TRIAL	138	204	335
PLEA	001	030	101
YO	060	100	239
OTHER	091	191	364
UPPER COURT	117	200	379
LOWER COURT	039	090	262

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 3-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

OTHER METROPOLITAN AREAS  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES

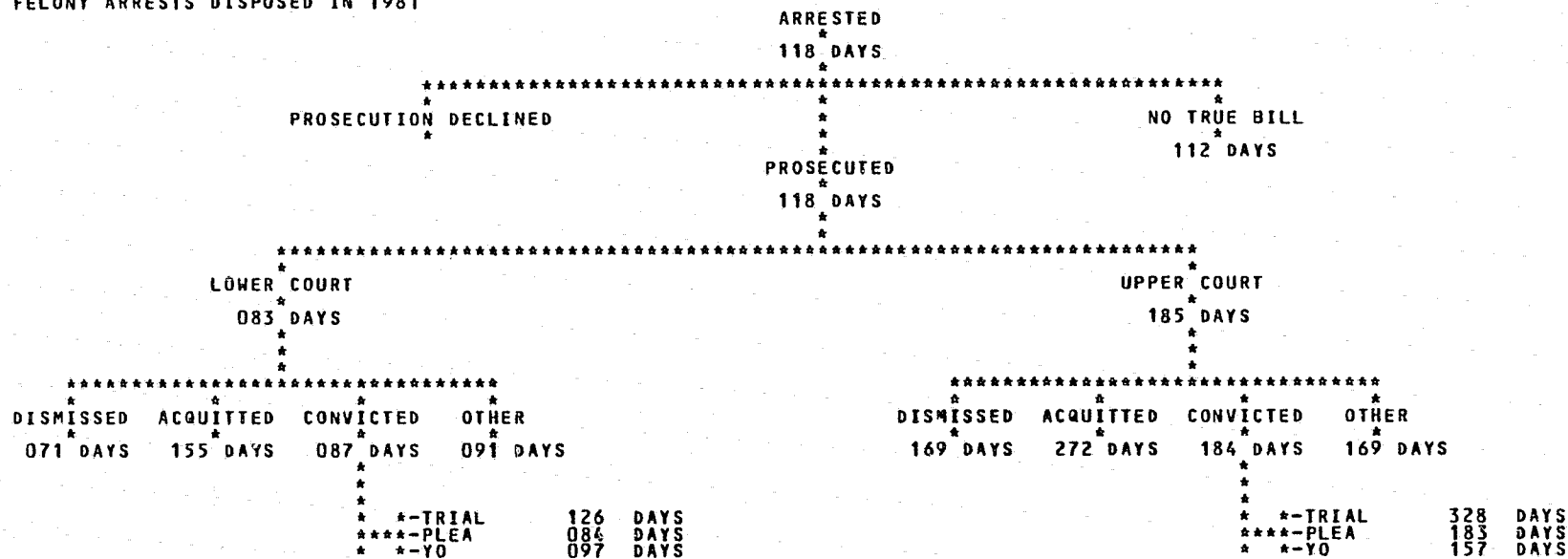
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981				ARRESTED							
				17410				100.0%			
				*****				*****			
PROSECUTION DECLINED								NO TRUE BILL			
0				PROSECUTED				350			
0.0%				17060				2.0%			
				*****				*****			
LOWER COURT								UPPER COURT			
11031								6029			
63.4%								34.6%			
*****				*****				*****			
DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (A)	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (B)				
4681	43	6270	37	593	135	5157	144				
42.4%	0.4%	56.8%	0.3%	9.8%	2.2%	85.5%	2.4%				

FIGURE 3-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

OTHER METROPOLITAN AREAS  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES



ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL

PROSECUTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

DISMISSAL  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

ACQUITTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

CONVICTED  
UPPER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO  
LOWER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO

OTHER  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

S U M M A R Y			
LOWER QUANTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUANTILE	
055	118	225	
074	112	139	
055	118	228	
114	185	285	
035	083	180	
019	081	228	
001	169	318	
019	071	216	
185	257	355	
201	272	358	
069	155	314	
070	127	224	
117	184	279	
256	328	431	
114	183	274	
109	157	218	
048	087	154	
082	126	294	
044	084	155	
063	097	147	
097	159	267	
108	169	275	
054	091	217	

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 4-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

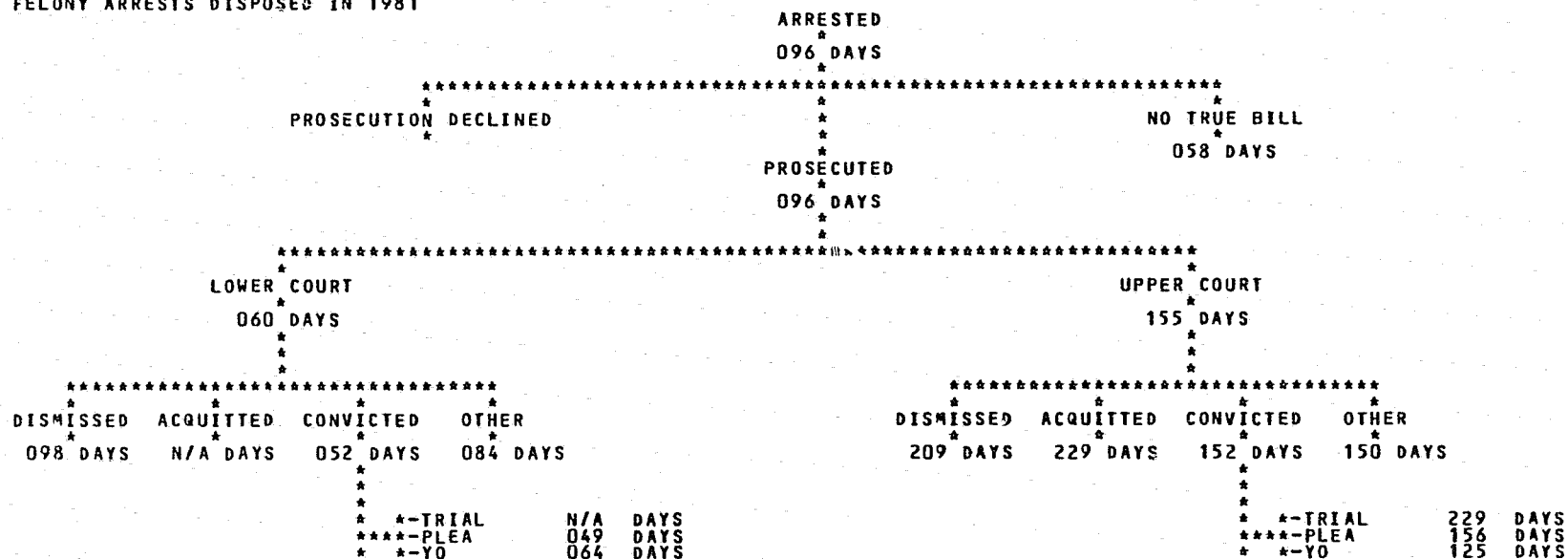
NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES

FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981				ARRESTED							
				12323				100.0%			
				*****				*****			
PROSECUTION DECLINED								NO TRUE BILL			
0 0.0%				PROSECUTED				47 0.4%			
				12276 99.6%							
				*****				*****			
LOWER COURT								UPPER COURT			
7842 63.6%								4434 36.0%			
				*****				*****			
DISMISSED ACQUITTED CONVICTED OTHER (A)				DISMISSED ACQUITTED CONVICTED OTHER (B)							
2608 11 5181 42				390 98 3855 91							
33.3% 0.1% 66.1% 0.5%				8.8% 2.2% 86.9% 2.1%							

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

ALL FELONY OFFENSES



SUMMARY			
LOWER QUARTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUARTILE	
041	096	190	
ALL DISPOSITIONS			
040	058	134	
NO TRUE BILL			
041	096	190	
101	155	234	
023	060	139	
PROSECUTED			
029	119	241	
101	209	332	
025	098	229	
DISMISSAL			
140	225	287	
159	229	290	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
ACQUITTED			
042	091	167	
101	152	223	
175	229	317	
105	156	230	
085	125	178	
021	052	099	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
018	049	096	
037	064	107	
CONVICTED			
070	123	202	
077	150	216	
025	084	129	
OTHER			
UPPER COURT			
LOWER COURT			

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)



FIGURE 5-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

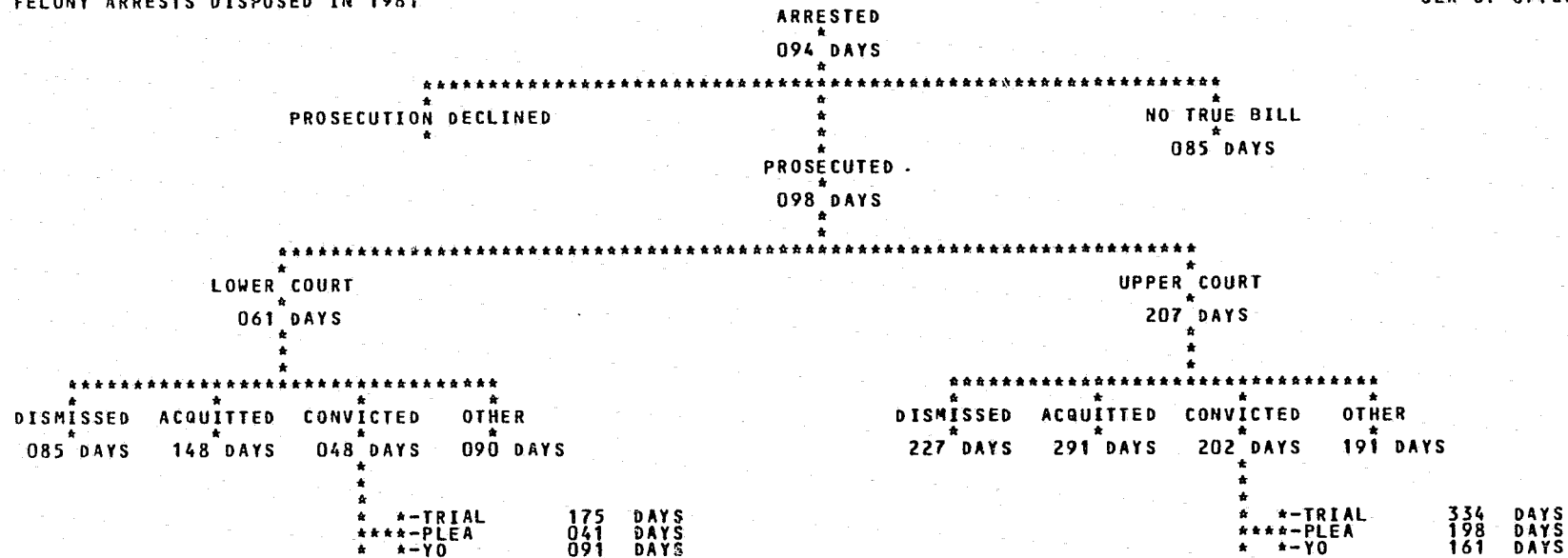
NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
SEX OF OFFENDER: MALE

RECENT ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981				SEX OF OFFENDER:			
				ARRESTED			
				102398 100.0%			
				*****			
PRJSECUTION DECLINED				NO TRUE BILL			
2432 2.4%				763 0.7%			
				PROSECUTED			
				99203 96.9%			
				*****			
LOWER COURT				UPPER COURT			
71794 70.1%				27409 26.8%			
				*****			
DISMISSED ACQUITTED CONVICTED OTHER (A)				DISMISSED ACQUITTED CONVICTED OTHER (B)			
29790 296 41553 155				2966 987 22895 561			
41.5% 0.4% 57.9% 0.2%				10.8% 3.6% 83.5% 2.0%			
*-TRIAL 90 0.2% (C)				*-TRIAL 2003 8.7% (C)			
*-PLEA 36595 88.1%				*-PLEA 17460 76.3%			
*-YO 4868 11.7%				*-YO 3432 15.0%			
*****				*****			
% OF				% OF			
CONVICTED				CONVICTED			
0.0% 0				9723 42.5%			
26.6% 11050				4576 20.0%			
7.5% 3106				188 0.8%			
2.4% 1003				1476 6.4%			
18.2% 7578				6089 26.6%			
15.2% 6304				136 0.6%			
2.2% 919				109 0.5%			
25.6% 10642				447 2.0%			
1.6% 668				53 0.2%			
0.7% 283				98 0.4%			

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
SEX OF OFFENDER: MALE



S U M M A R Y			
LOWER QUARTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUARTILE	
027	094	211	
ALL DISPOSITIONS			
NO TRUE BILL	040	085	127
PROSECUTED	029	098	216
UPPER COURT	123	207	335
LOWER COURT	015	061	172
DISMISSAL	029	095	210
UPPER COURT	097	227	382
LOWER COURT	028	085	201
ACQUITTED	170	262	397
UPPER COURT	212	291	422
LOWER COURT	084	148	255
CONVICTED	028	096	214
UPPER COURT	123	202	324
TRIAL	244	334	464
PLEA	120	198	316
YO	105	161	244
LOWER COURT	006	048	118
TRIAL	096	175	306
PLEA	003	041	109
YO	056	091	173
OTHER	090	167	303
UPPER COURT	107	191	315
LOWER COURT	035	090	219

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 6-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
SEX OF OFFENDER: FEMALE

ARRESTED				11202 100.0%			
*****				*****			
PROSECUTION DECLINED				NO TRUE BILL			
279 2.5%				67 0.6%			
*****				*****			
PROSECUTED				10856 96.9%			
*****				*****			
LOWER COURT				UPPER COURT			
8911 79.5%				1945 17.4%			
*****				*****			
DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (A)	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (B)
3907	45	4943	16	249	54	1606	36
43.8%	0.5%	55.5%	0.2%	12.8%	2.8%	82.6%	1.9%
*****				*****			
*-TRIAL				*-TRIAL			
***-PLEA				***-PLEA			
*-YO				*-YO			
19 0.4% (C)				79 4.9% (C)			
4557 92.2%				1307 81.4%			
367 7.4%				220 13.7%			
*****				*****			
% OF				% OF			
CONVICTED				CONVICTED			
0.0%	0	.....	PRISON	347	21.6%		
17.2%	849	.....	JAIL	276	17.2%		
8.1%	399	.....	TIME SERVED	14	0.9%		
1.8%	87	.....	JAIL AND PROBATION	126	7.8%		
20.1%	994	.....	PROBATION	734	45.7%		
14.8%	734	.....	FINE	13	0.8%		
2.8%	139	.....	FINE AND CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE	7	0.4%		
32.6%	1609	.....	CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE	68	4.2%		
1.9%	95	.....	UNCONDITIONAL DISCHARGE	10	0.6%		
0.7%	37	.....	OTHER/UNKNOWN	11	0.7%		

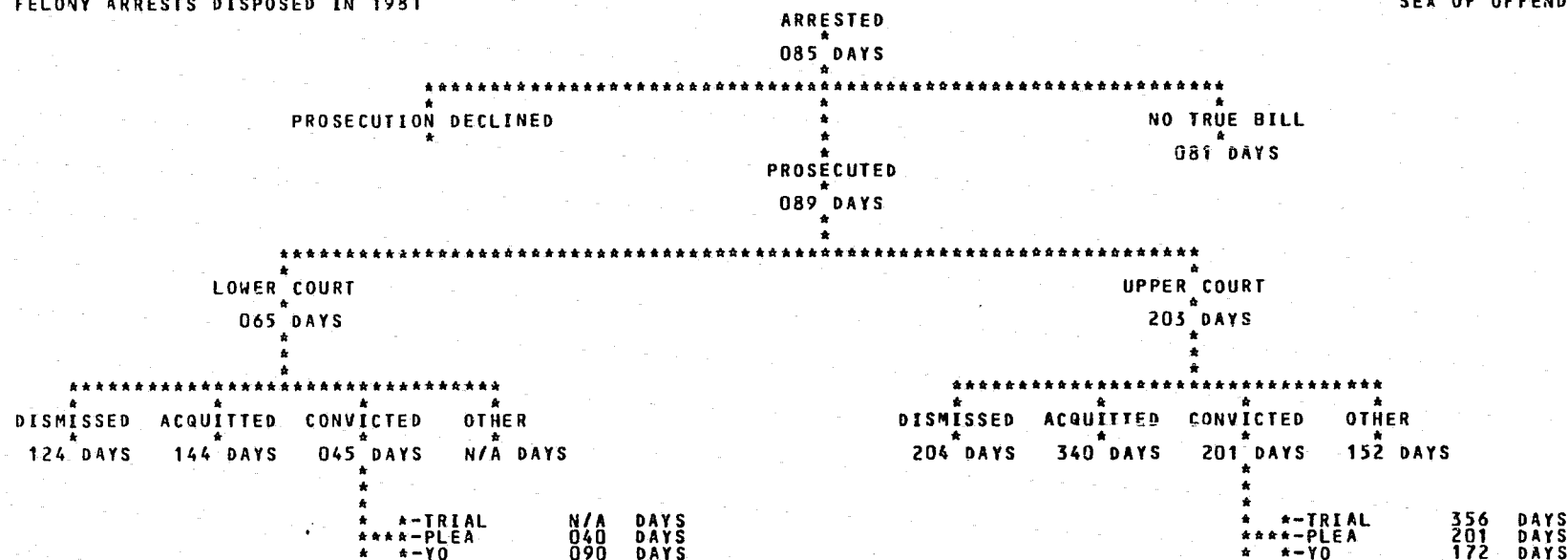
(A) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE LOWER COURT.  
 (B) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE UPPER COURT.  
 (C) PERCENTAGES OF CASES CONVICTED.

FIGURE 6-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
SEX OF OFFENDER: FEMALE



-21-

S U M M A R Y			
LOWER QUARTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUARTILE	
021	085	201	
ALL DISPOSITIONS			
NO TRUE BILL	045	081	117
PROSECUTED	023	089	204
UPPER COURT	122	203	322
LOWER COURT	014	065	184
DISMISSAL	035	132	219
UPPER COURT	089	204	363
LOWER COURT	034	124	214
ACQUITTED	144	255	387
UPPER COURT	255	340	466
LOWER COURT	110	144	241
CONVICTED	015	074	182
UPPER COURT	124	201	316
TRIAL	263	356	451
PLEA	122	201	315
YO	112	172	231
LOWER COURT	003	045	112
TRIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A
PLEA	002	040	106
YO	055	090	151
OTHER	083	128	204
UPPER COURT	112	152	204
LOWER COURT	N/A	N/A	N/A

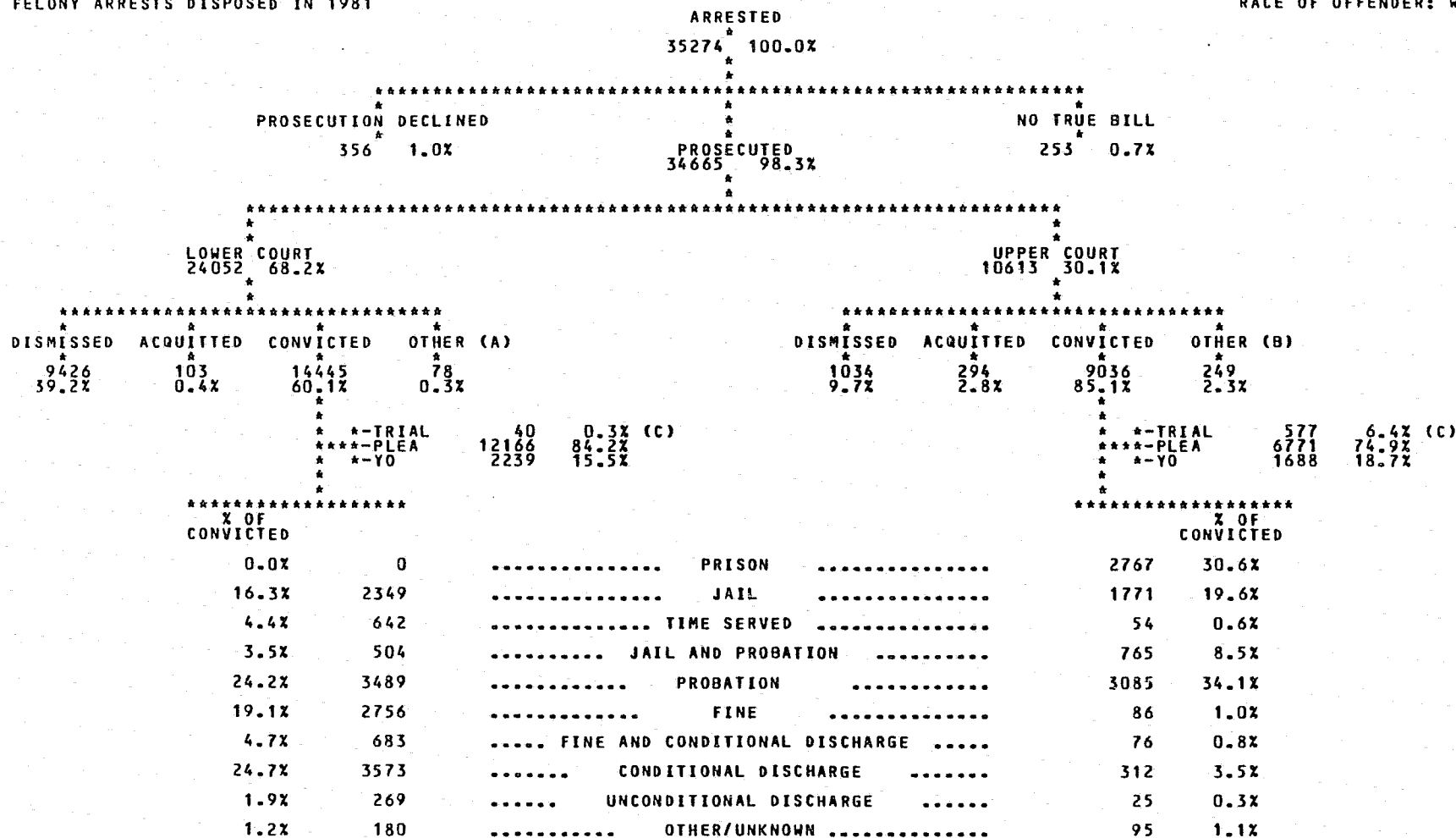
(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 7-A

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
RACE OF OFFENDER: WHITE



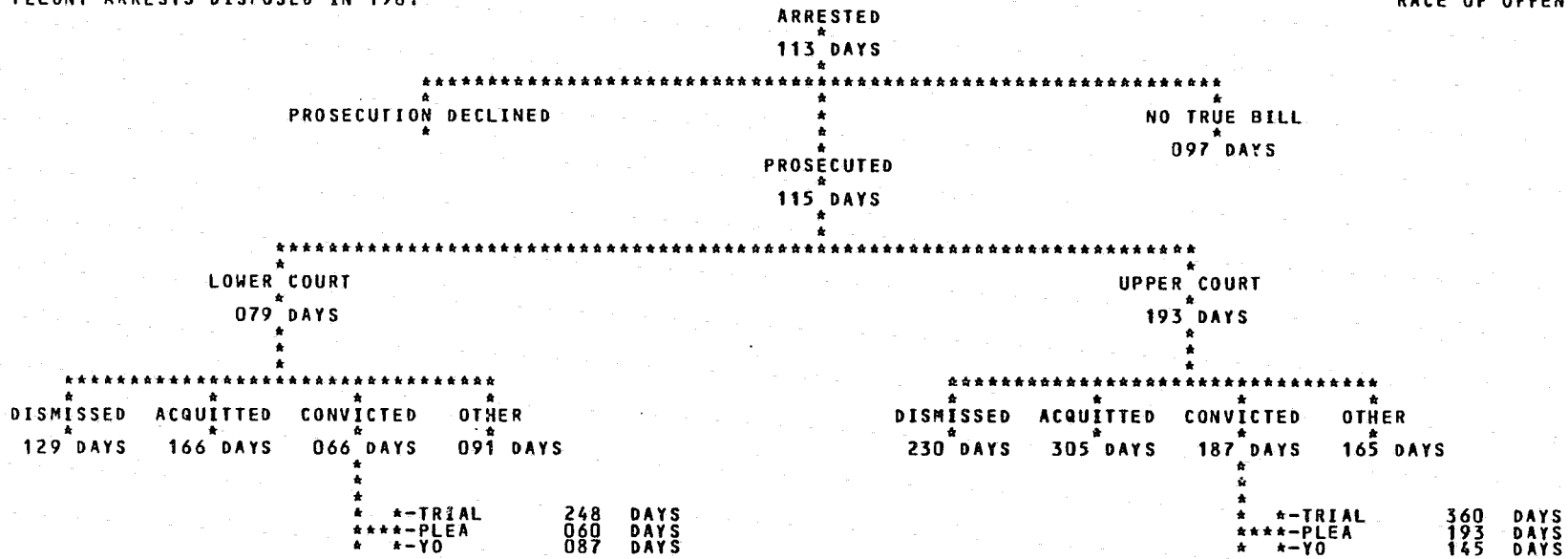
(A) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE LOWER COURT.  
(B) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE UPPER COURT.  
(C) PERCENTAGES OF CASES CONVICTED.

FIGURE 7-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
RACE OF OFFENDER: WHITE



ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL

PROSECUTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

DISMISSAL  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

ACQUITTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

CONVICTED  
UPPER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO  
LOWER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO

OTHER  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

***** S U M M A R Y *****			
*****			
LOWER		UPPER	
QUARTILE	MEDIAN	QUARTILE	
*****			
044	113	228	
*****			
051	097	139	
*****			
045	115	230	
118	193	320	
028	079	190	
*****			
039	146	248	
100	230	402	
036	129	236	
*****			
172	268	420	
208	305	463	
096	166	293	
*****			
046	108	214	
118	187	307	
245	360	513	
120	193	310	
099	145	206	
023	066	133	
120	248	376	
019	060	129	
055	087	145	
*****			
079	147	267	
090	165	283	
058	091	201	
*****			

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 8-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
RACE OF OFFENDER: BLACK

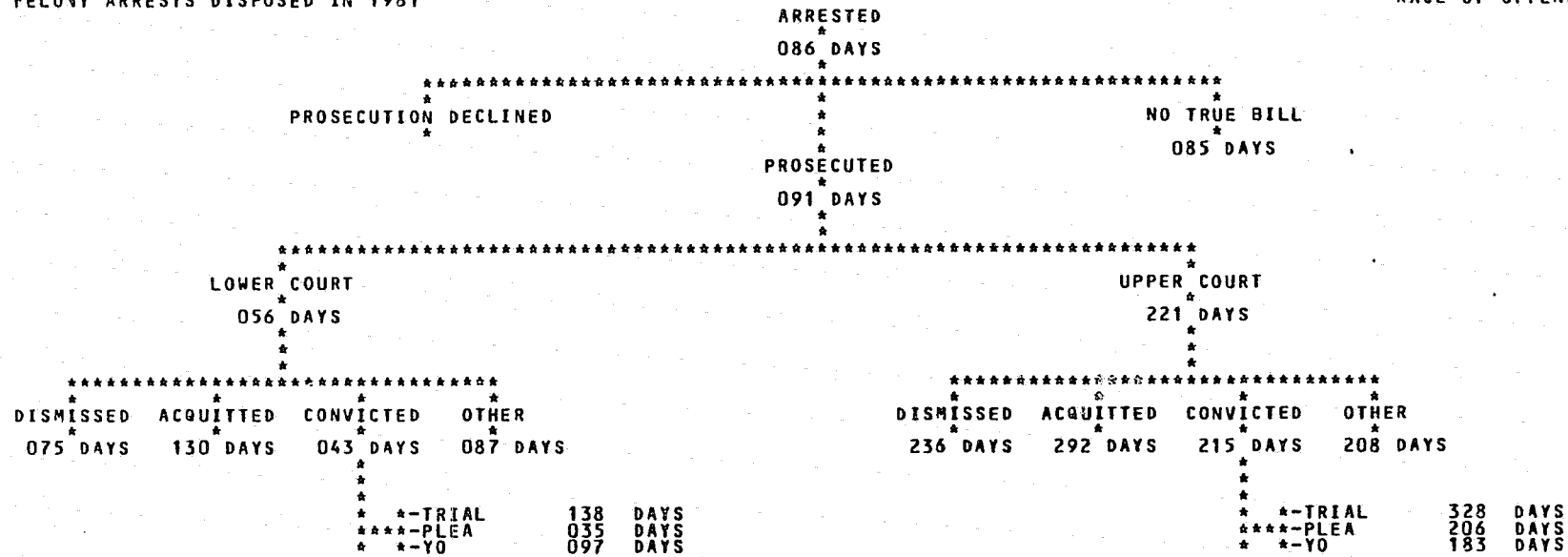
RECENT ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981				ARRESTED				RACE OF OFFENDER: B			
				53200				100.0%			
				*****				*****			
PROSECUTION DECLINED								NO TRUE BILL			
1542 2.9%				PROSECUTED				455 0.9%			
				51203 96.2%							
				*****				*****			
LOWER COURT								UPPER COURT			
37837 71.1%								13366 25.1%			
*****				*****				*****			
DISMISSED ACQUITTED CONVICTED OTHER (A)				DISMISSED ACQUITTED CONVICTED OTHER (B)							
16330 187 21252 68				1581 561 10964 260							
43.2% 0.5% 56.2% 0.2%				11.8% 4.2% 82.0% 1.9%							

FIGURE 8-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
RACE OF OFFENDER: BLACK



ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL  
PROSECUTED  
  UPPER COURT  
  LOWER COURT  
DISMISSAL  
  UPPER COURT  
  LOWER COURT  
ACQUITTED  
  UPPER COURT  
  LOWER COURT  
CONVICTED  
  UPPER COURT  
  TRIAL  
  PLEA  
  YO  
  LOWER COURT  
  TRIAL  
  PLEA  
  YO  
OTHER  
  UPPER COURT  
  LOWER COURT

S U M M A R Y			
LOWER QUANTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUANTILE	
021	086	209	
041	085	126	
024	091	215	
130	221	356	
009	056	165	
026	085	201	
101	236	391	
025	075	190	
160	260	387	
217	292	422	
078	130	239	
021	090	221	
130	215	342	
246	328	454	
123	206	327	
115	183	278	
003	043	115	
091	138	220	
002	035	104	
057	097	207	
098	190	341	
117	208	374	
031	087	241	

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)



FIGURE 9-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
RACE OF OFFENDER: HISPANIC

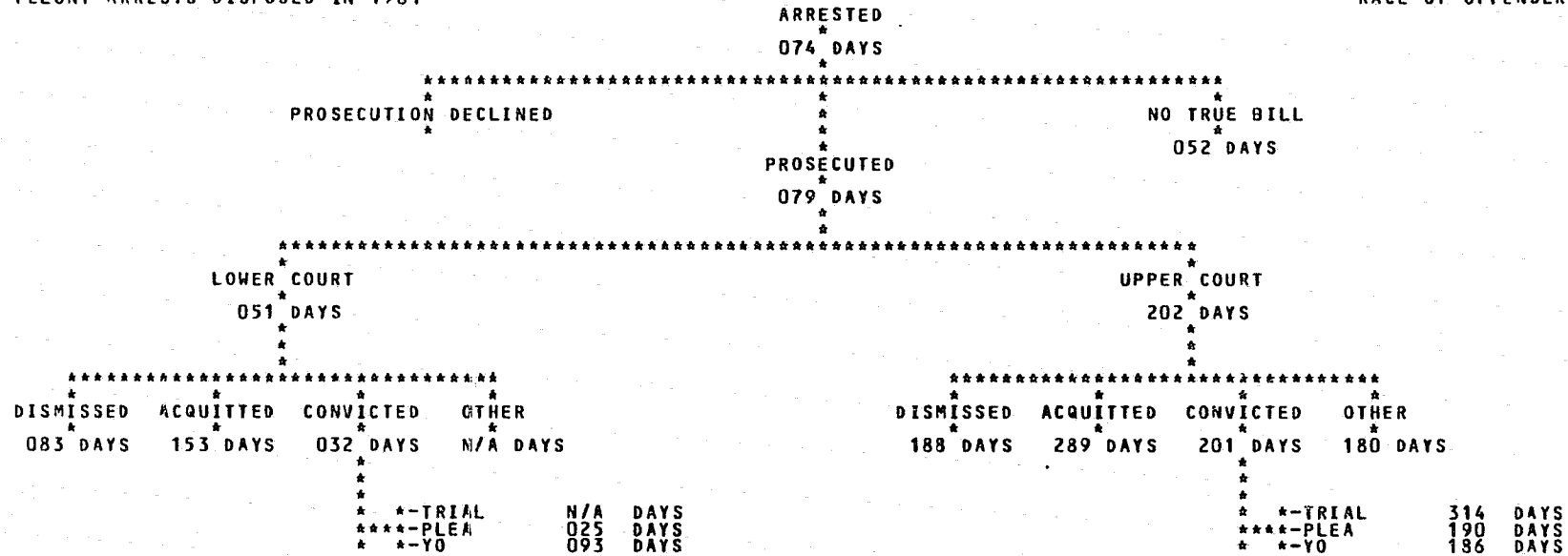
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981				ARRESTED				RATE OF OFFENDER: HIS			
				23758				100.0%			
				*****				*****			
				PROSECUTION DECLINED				NO TRUE BILL			
				773				113			
				3.3%				0.5%			
				*****				*****			
				PROSECUTED							
				22872				96.3%			
				*****				*****			
				LOWER COURT				UPPER COURT			
				17768				5104			
				74.8%				21.5%			
				*****				*****			
				DISMISSED				DISMISSED			
				7446				551			
				41.9%				10.8%			
				*****				*****			
				ACQUITTED				ACQUITTED			
				46				171			
				0.3%				3.4%			
				*****				*****			
				CONVICTED				CONVICTED			
				10251				4299			
				57.7%				84.2%			
				*****				*****			
				OTHER (A)				OTHER (B)			
				25				83			
				0.1%				1.6%			
				*****				*****			
				*-TRIAL				*-TRIAL			
				13				328			
				0.1% (C)				7.6% (C)			
				*-PLEA				*-PLEA			
				9411				3524			
				91.8%				82.0%			
				*-YO				*-YO			
				827				447			
				8.1%				10.4%			
				*****				*****			
				% OF				% OF			
				CONVICTED				CONVICTED			
				0.0%				0.0%			
				0				0			
				.....				.....			
				PRISON				PRISON			
				26.4%				2030			
				2707				47.2%			
				.....				.....			
				JAIL				JAIL			
				8.7%				780			
				893				18.1%			
				.....				.....			
				TIME SERVED				TIME SERVED			
				1.4%				38			
				141				0.9%			
				.....				.....			
				JAIL AND PROBATION				JAIL AND PROBATION			
				14.4%				223			
				1480				5.2%			
				.....				.....			
				PROBATION				PROBATION			
				17.6%				1113			
				1808				25.9%			
				.....				.....			
				FINE				FINE			
				1.0%				29			
				98				0.7%			
				.....				.....			
				FINE AND CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE				FINE AND CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE			
				28.5%				12			
				2919				0.3%			
				.....				.....			
				CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE				CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE			
				1.6%				59			
				163				1.4%			
				.....				.....			
				UNCONDITIONAL DISCHARGE				UNCONDITIONAL DISCHARGE			
				0.4%				12			
				42				0.3%			
				.....				.....			
				OTHER/UNKNOWN				OTHER/UNKNOWN			

FIGURE 9-8

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
RACE OF OFFENDER: HISPANIC



-27-

ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL

PROSECUTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

DISMISSAL  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

ACQUITTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

CONVICTED  
UPPER COURT  
TRIAL

PLEA  
YO  
LOWER COURT

TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO

OTHER  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

*****				
* S U M M A R Y *				
*****				
* LOWER * * * * * UPPER *				
* QUARTILE * * * * * QUARTILE *				
*****				
* 015 * * * * * 074 * * * * * 187 *				
*****				
* 016 * * * * * 052 * * * * * 103 *				
*****				
* 017 * * * * * 079 * * * * * 192 *				
*****				
* 118 * * * * * 202 * * * * * 320 *				
*****				
* 006 * * * * * 051 * * * * * 149 *				
*****				
* 029 * * * * * 088 * * * * * 194 *				
*****				
* 082 * * * * * 188 * * * * * 338 *				
*****				
* 028 * * * * * 083 * * * * * 197 *				
*****				
* 182 * * * * * 254 * * * * * 362 *				
*****				
* 211 * * * * * 289 * * * * * 388 *				
*****				
* 106 * * * * * 153 * * * * * 254 *				
*****				
* 007 * * * * * 071 * * * * * 185 *				
*****				
* 119 * * * * * 201 * * * * * 316 *				
*****				
* 242 * * * * * 314 * * * * * 432 *				
*****				
* 115 * * * * * 190 * * * * * 304 *				
*****				
* 109 * * * * * 186 * * * * * 284 *				
*****				
* 001 * * * * * 032 * * * * * 098 *				
*****				
* N/A * * * * * N/A * * * * * N/A *				
*****				
* 001 * * * * * 025 * * * * * 089 *				
*****				
* 056 * * * * * 093 * * * * * 219 *				
*****				
* 088 * * * * * 157 * * * * * 272 *				
*****				
* 118 * * * * * 180 * * * * * 283 *				
*****				
* N/A * * * * * N/A * * * * * N/A *				
*****				

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 10-A

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
RACE OF OFFENDER: OTHER

				ARRESTED							
				583 100.0%							
				*****							
				PROSECUTION DECLINED				NO TRUE BILL			
				20 3.4%				3 0.5%			
				*****							
				PROSECUTED							
				560 96.1%							
				*****							
				LOWER COURT				UPPER COURT			
				442 75.8%				118 20.2%			
				*****				*****			
				DISMISSED				DISMISSED			
				202 45.7%				25 21.2%			
				*****				*****			
				ACQUITTED				ACQUITTED			
				1 0.2%				2 1.7%			
				*****				*****			
				CONVICTED				CONVICTED			
				239 54.1%				89 75.4%			
				*****				*****			
				OTHER (A)				OTHER (B)			
				0 0.0%				2 1.7%			
				*****				*****			
				--TRIAL				--TRIAL			
				223 93.3%				68 76.4%			
				*****				*****			
				--PLEA				--PLEA			
				16 6.7%				13 14.6%			
				*****				*****			
				--YO				--YO			
				0 0.0% (C)				8 9.0% (C)			
				*****				*****			
				% OF				% OF			
				CONVICTED				CONVICTED			
				0.0%				33 37.1%			
				23.4%				20 22.5%			
				7.1%				1 1.1%			
				1.7%				1 1.1%			
				13.8%				31 34.8%			
				15.9%				0 0.0%			
				7.5%				1 1.1%			
				32.6%				2 2.2%			
				2.5%				0 0.0%			
				0.4%				0 0.0%			
				*****				*****			
				PRISON							
				JAIL							
				TIME SERVED							
				JAIL AND PROBATION							
				PROBATION							
				FINE							
				FINE AND CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE							
				CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE							
				UNCONDITIONAL DISCHARGE							
				OTHER/UNKNOWN							

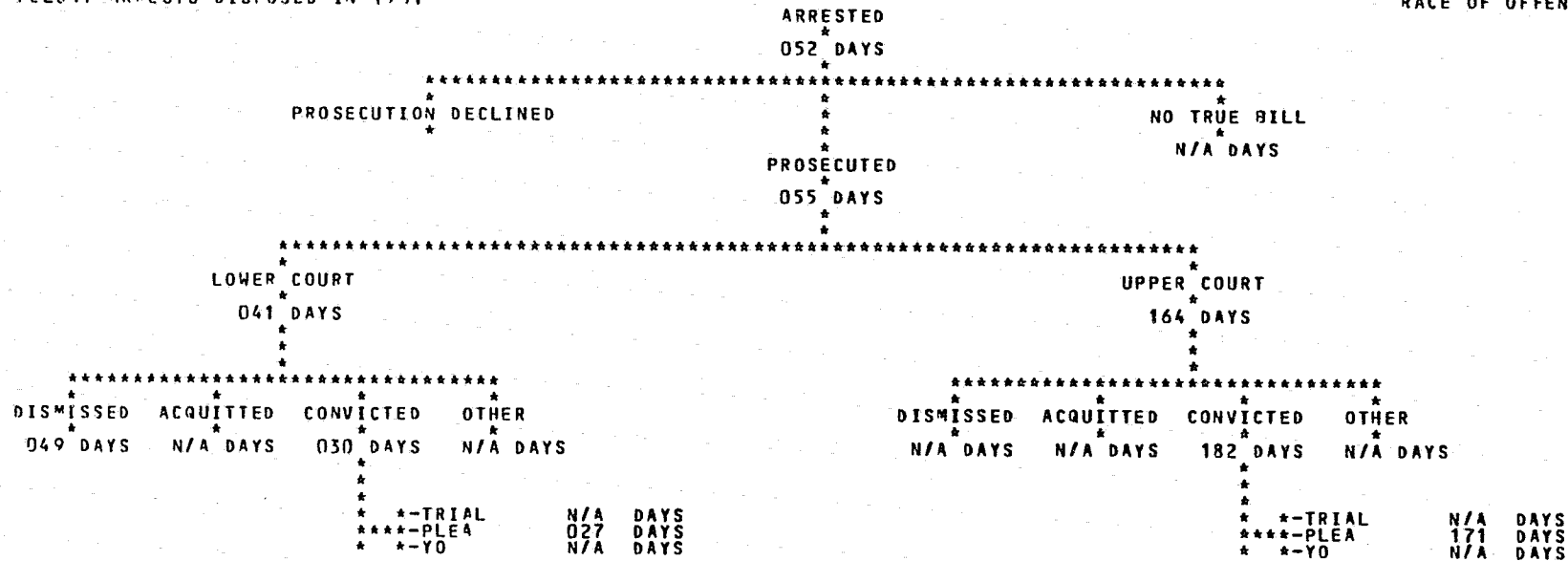
(A) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE LOWER COURT.  
(B) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE UPPER COURT.  
(C) PERCENTAGES OF CASES CONVICTED.

FIGURE 10-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
RACE OF OFFENDER: OTHER



ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL

PROSECUTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

DISMISSAL  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

ACQUITTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

CONVICTED  
UPPER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO  
LOWER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO

OTHER  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

S U M M A R Y			
LOWER QUANTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUANTILE	
012	052	133	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
014	055	137	
093	164	306	
008	041	096	
022	054	164	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
022	049	174	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
007	057	130	
095	182	321	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
090	171	316	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
003	030	078	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
002	027	078	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 11-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
AGE OF OFFENDER: 16-24 YEARS

FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981				ARRESTED				AGE OF OFFENDER: 18-24							
				64878				100.0%							
				*****											
PROSECUTION DECLINED								NO TRUE BILL							
1669 2.6%				PROSECUTED				460 0.7%							
				62749 96.7%											
				*****											
*****				*****				*****							
LOWER COURT								UPPER COURT							
45361 69.9%								17388 26.8%							
*****								*****							
DISMISSED				ACQUITTED				CONVICTED				OTHER (A)			
18665				157				26446				93			
41.1%				0.3%				58.3%				0.2%			

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
AGE OF OFFENDER: 16-24 YEARS

```

FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981
AGE OF OFFENDER: 1

ARRESTED
★
101 DAYS
★
*****
★
PROSECUTION DECLINED
★
NO TRUE BILL
★
PROSECUTED
★
084 DAYS
★
106 DAYS
★
*****
★
LOWER COURT
★
071 DAYS
★
UPPER COURT
★
195 DAYS
★
*****
★
DISMISSED    ACQUITTED    CONVICTED    OTHER
★          ★           ★         ★
101 DAYS     121 DAYS     060 DAYS     098 DAYS
★
★
★   --TRIAL      168 DAYS
★   --PLEA       049 DAYS
★   --YO         091 DAYS
★
*****
★
DISMISSED    ACQUITTED    CONVICTED    OTHER
★          ★           ★         ★
220 DAYS     283 DAYS     190 DAYS     162 DAYS
★
★
★   --TRIAL      330 DAYS
★   --PLEA       193 DAYS
★   --YO        162 DAYS

```

## ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL

PROSECUTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

DISMISSAL  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

ACQUITTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

CONVICTED  
UPPER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO  
LOWER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO

OTHER  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

SUMMARY		
LOWER QUANTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUANTILE
034	101	214
044	084	127
038	106	218
118	195	316
022	071	184
033	112	218
090	220	375
032	101	210
162	252	369
216	283	394
061	121	230
040	102	214
118	190	307
239	330	446
118	193	309
106	162	243
015	060	132
087	168	270
007	049	120
056	091	172
084	151	266
097	162	271
043	098	208

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 12-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
AGE OF OFFENDER: 25 AND OLDER

				ARRESTED							
				48722				100.0%			
				*****				*****			
PROSECUTION DECLINED				*****				NO TRUE BILL			
1042				2.1%				370			
				PROSECUTED				0.8%			
				47310				97.1%			
				*****				*****			
LOWER COURT				*****				UPPER COURT			
35344				72.5%				11966			
				*****				24.6%			
*****				*****				*****			
DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (A)	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (B)				
15032	184	20050	78	1554	564	9615	233				
42.5%	0.5%	56.7%	0.2%	13.0%	4.7%	80.4%	1.9%				
*****				*****				*****			
*-TRIAL				*-TRIAL				*-TRIAL			
*-PLEA				*-PLEA				*-PLEA			
*-YO				*-YO				*-YO			
65				1192				12.4% (C)			
19980				8415				87.5%			
5				8				0.1%			
0.3% (C)				0.0%							
0.0%				0.0%							
28.4%				28.4%							
9.3%				9.3%							
1.1%				1.1%							
11.3%				11.3%							
18.9%				18.9%							
2.6%				2.6%							
26.4%				26.4%							
1.4%				1.4%							
0.6%				0.6%							
0				0							
5698				5698							
1858				1858							
228				228							
2270				2270							
3786				3786							
512				512							
5296				5296							
280				280							
122				122							
PRISON				PRISON				4610			
JAIL				JAIL				1677			
TIME SERVED				TIME SERVED				101			
JAIL AND PROBATION				JAIL AND PROBATION				491			
PROBATION				PROBATION				2197			
FINE				FINE				120			
FINE AND CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE				FINE AND CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE				87			
CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE				CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE				287			
UNCONDITIONAL DISCHARGE				UNCONDITIONAL DISCHARGE				22			
OTHER/UNKNOWN				OTHER/UNKNOWN				23			

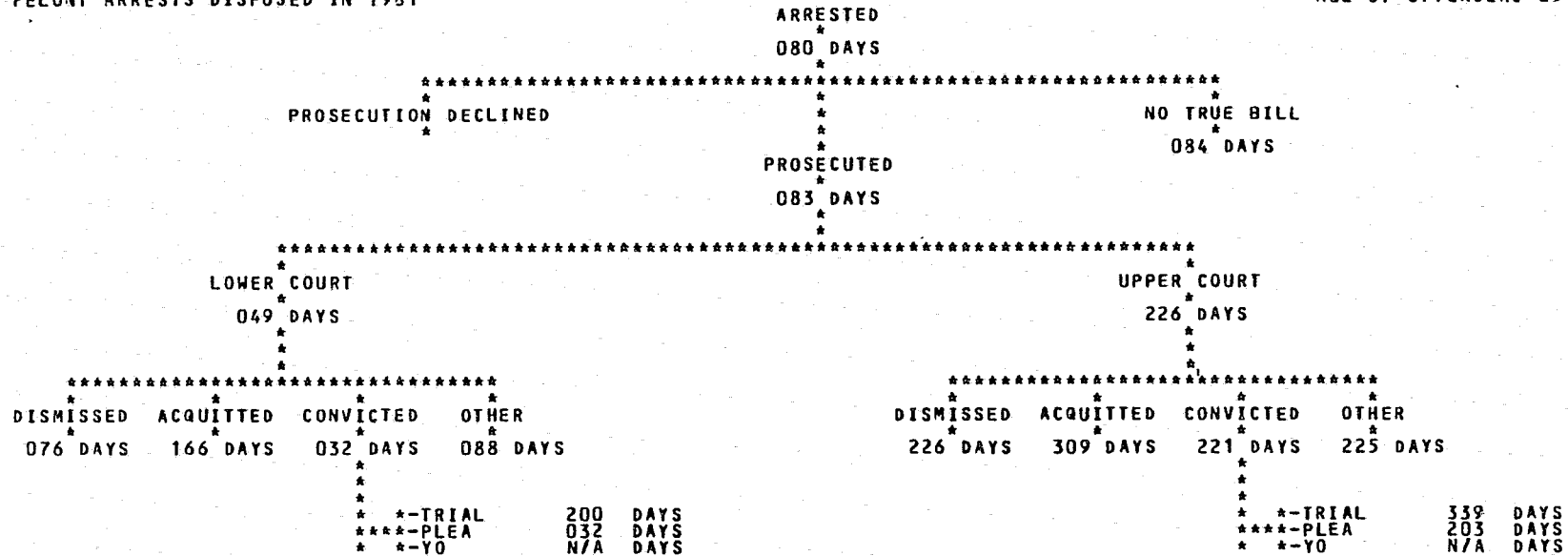
(A) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE LOWER COURT.  
 (B) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE UPPER COURT.  
 (C) PERCENTAGES OF CASES CONVICTED.

FIGURE 12-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL FELONY OFFENSES  
AGE OF OFFENDER: 25 AND OLDER



- 33 -

ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL

PROSECUTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

DISMISSAL  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

ACQUITTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

CONVICTED  
UPPER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO  
LOWER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO

OTHER  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

***** S U M M A R Y *****			
*****			
LOWER	MEDIAN	UPPER	
QUARTILE		QUARTILE	
*****			
017	080	204	
*****			
035	084	125	
*****			
019	083	209	
133	226	363	
006	049	144	
*****			
027	085	203	
103	226	387	
025	076	192	
*****			
173	269	412	
210	309	445	
108	166	262	
*****			
010	077	205	
132	221	351	
269	339	477	
124	203	322	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
*****			
001	032	097	
112	200	331	
001	032	096	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
*****			
093	197	341	
124	225	390	
035	088	228	
*****			

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)



FIGURE 13-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL PERSONAL OFFENSES

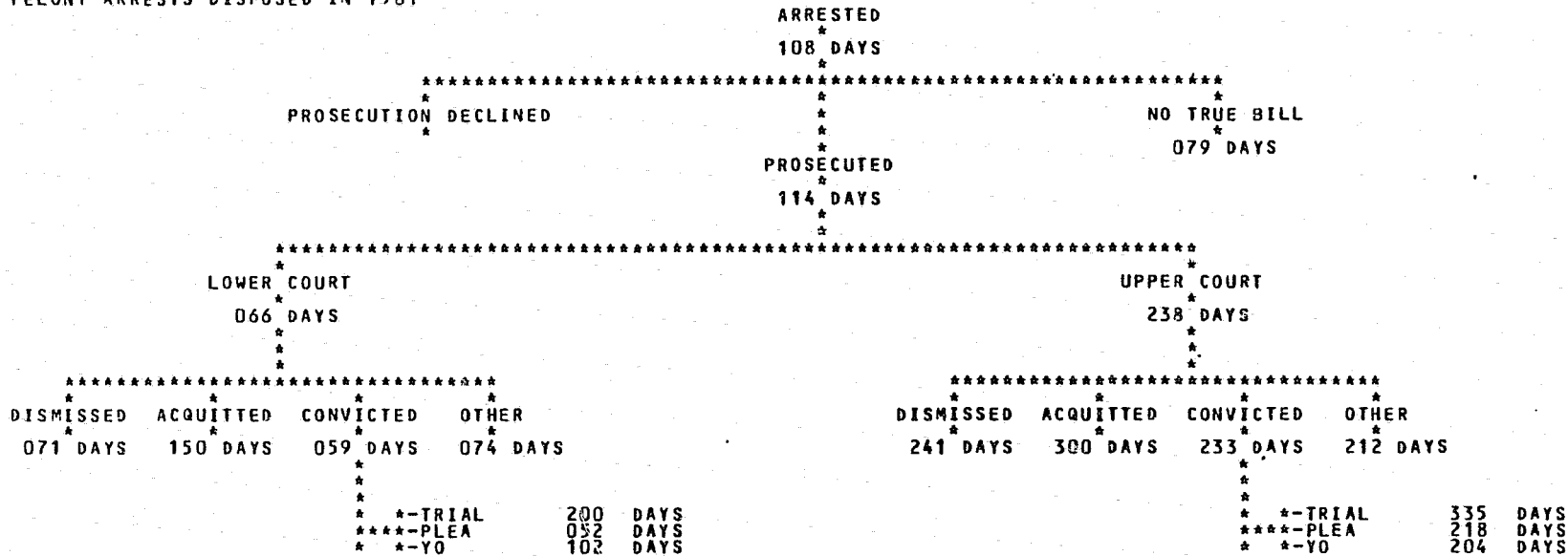
RECENT ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1987				ARRESTED			
				38498	100.0%		
				*****			
PROSECUTION DECLINED				NO TRUE BILL			
1166 3.0%				PROSECUTED	448	1.2%	
				36884	95.8%		
				*****			
*****				*****			
LOWER COURT				UPPER COURT			
24471 63.6%				12413 32.2%			
				*****			
*****				*****			
DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (A)	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (B)
13500	202	10719	50	1446	702	10059	206
55.2%	0.8%	43.8%	0.2%	11.6%	5.7%	81.0%	1.7%
						*-TRIAL	1289
						*-PLEA	7441
						*-YO	1329
						*-TRIAL	1289
						*-PLEA	7441
						*-YO	1329
</							

FIGURE 13-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL PERSONAL OFFENSES



1351

ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL

PROSECUTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

DISMISSAL  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

ACQUITTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

CONVICTED  
UPPER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO  
LOWER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO

OTHER  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

*****				
S U M M A R Y				
*****				
* LOWER * * * * * UPPER *				
* QUARTILE * * * * * MEDIAN * * * * * QUARTILE *				
*****				
* 035 * * * * * 108 * * * * * 238 *				
*****				
* 043 * * * * * 079 * * * * * 124 *				
*****				
* 040 * * * * * 114 * * * * * 245 *				
* 140 * * * * * 238 * * * * * 374 *				
* 021 * * * * * 066 * * * * * 177 *				
*****				
* 028 * * * * * 078 * * * * * 201 *				
* 101 * * * * * 241 * * * * * 413 *				
* 026 * * * * * 071 * * * * * 187 *				
*****				
* 181 * * * * * 267 * * * * * 403 *				
* 218 * * * * * 300 * * * * * 427 *				
* 093 * * * * * 150 * * * * * 259 *				
*****				
* 053 * * * * * 133 * * * * * 275 *				
* 139 * * * * * 233 * * * * * 363 *				
* 247 * * * * * 335 * * * * * 454 *				
* 129 * * * * * 218 * * * * * 342 *				
* 129 * * * * * 204 * * * * * 323 *				
* 014 * * * * * 059 * * * * * 134 *				
* 120 * * * * * 200 * * * * * 353 *				
* 007 * * * * * 052 * * * * * 123 *				
* 060 * * * * * 102 * * * * * 213 *				
*****				
* 088 * * * * * 187 * * * * * 341 *				
* 113 * * * * * 212 * * * * * 398 *				
* 026 * * * * * 074 * * * * * 208 *				
*****				

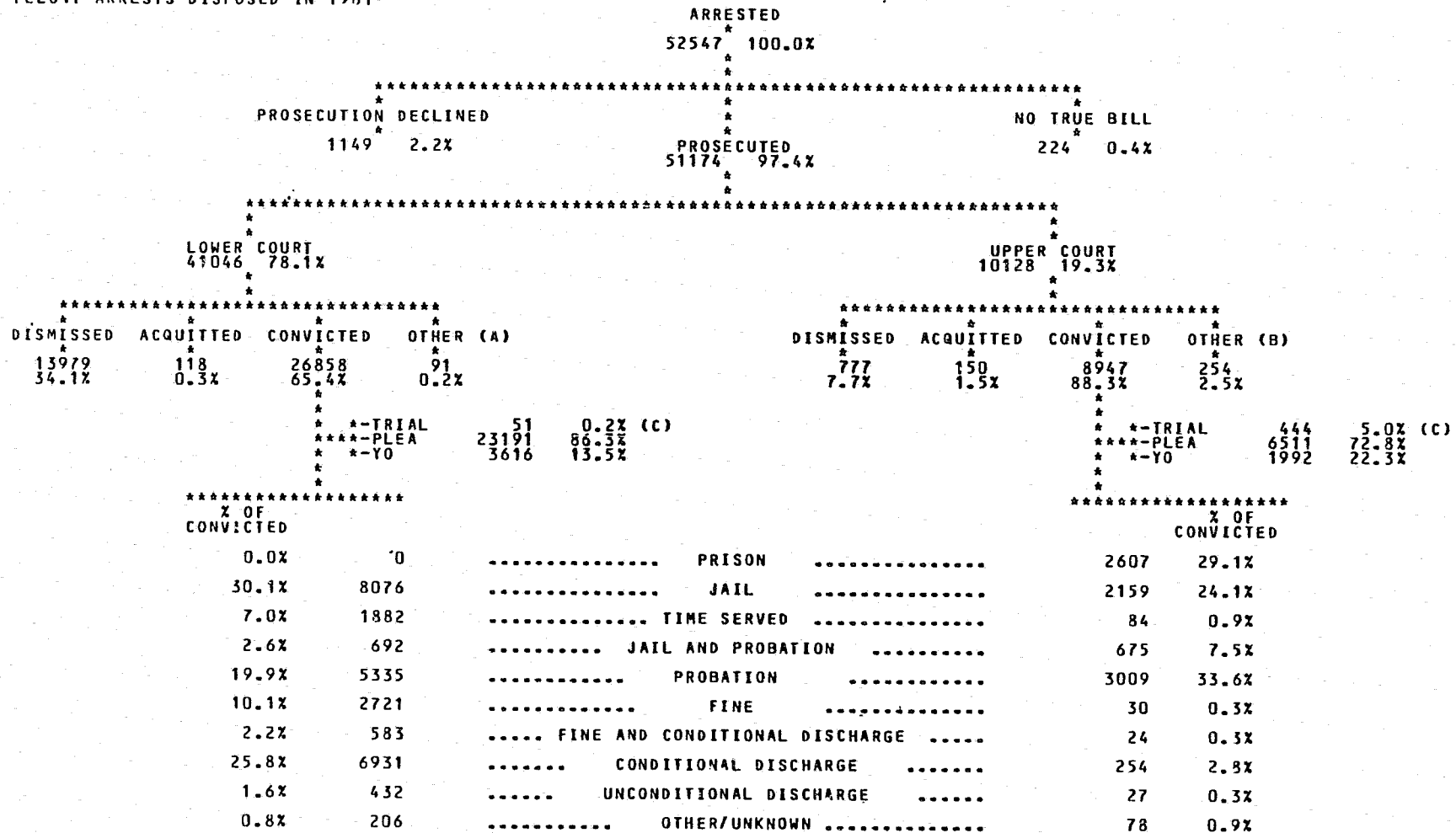
(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 14-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

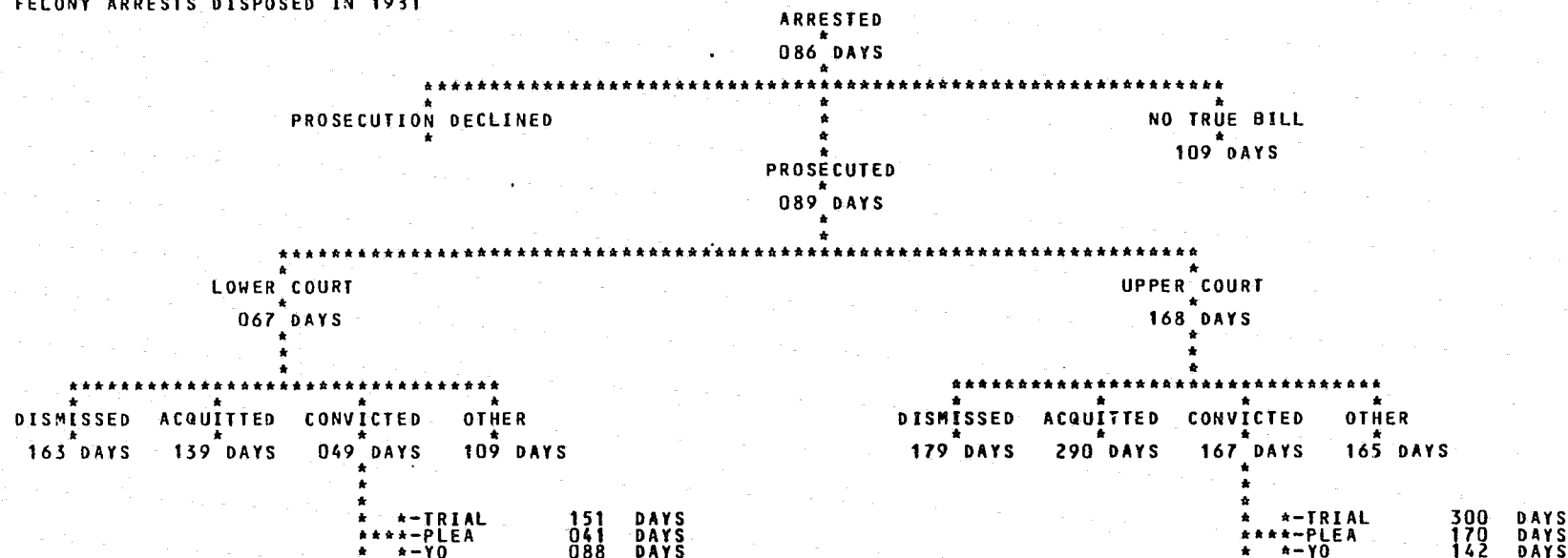
ALL PROPERTY OFFENSES



(A) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE LOWER COURT.  
 (B) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE UPPER COURT.  
 (C) PERCENTAGES OF CASES CONVICTED.

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

ALL PROPERTY OFFENSES



S U M M A R Y			
	LOWER QUARTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUARTILE
ALL DISPOSITIONS	023	086	195
NO TRUE BILL	066	109	131
PROSECUTED	025	089	198
UPPER COURT	104	168	273
LOWER COURT	015	067	183
DISMISSAL	041	164	226
UPPER COURT	048	179	355
LOWER COURT	041	163	223
ACQUITTED	126	227	345
UPPER COURT	200	290	395
LOWER COURT	072	139	240
CONVICTED	019	076	170
UPPER COURT	105	167	267
TRIAL	230	300	447
PLEA	105	170	274
YO	096	142	200
LOWER COURT	006	049	118
TRIAL	082	151	278
PLEA	003	041	110
YO	054	088	161
OTHER	078	150	251
UPPER COURT	100	165	255
LOWER COURT	048	109	230

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 15-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL DRUG OFFENSES

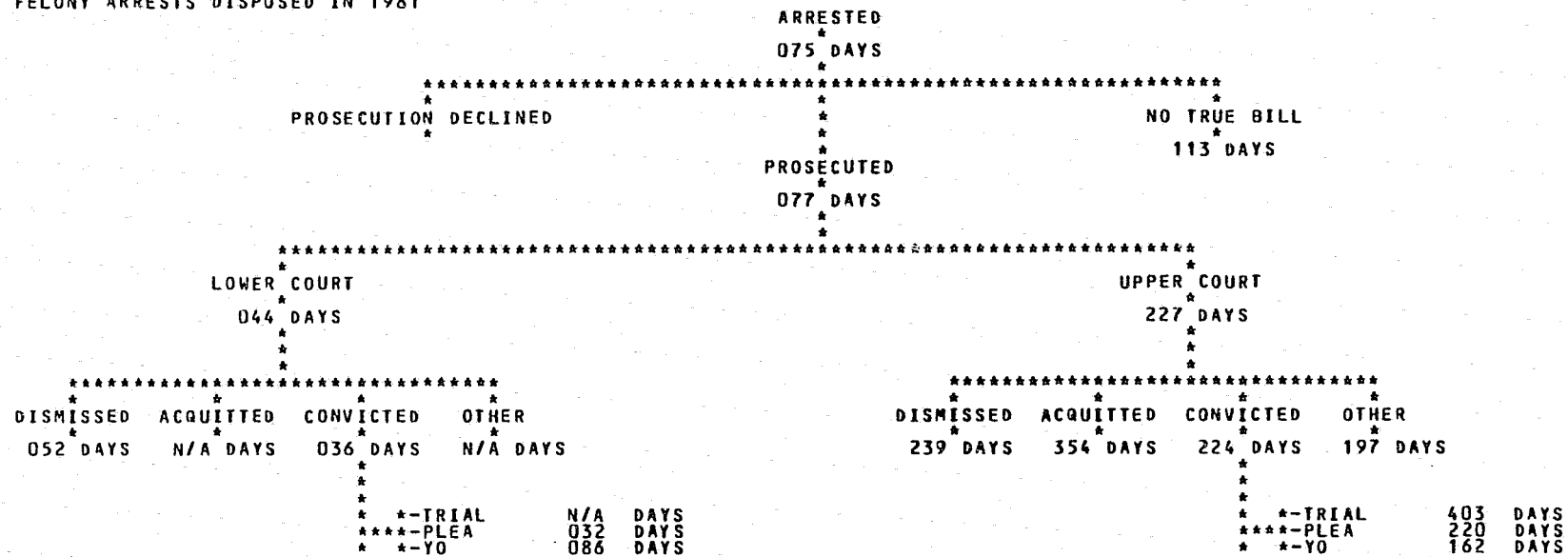
				ARRESTED			
				12526	100.0%		
				*****			
				* PROSECUTION DECLINED			
				179	1.4%		
				*****			
				* PROSECUTED			
				12315	98.3%		
				*****			
				* NO TRUE BILL			
				32	0.3%		
				*****			
				* LOWER COURT			
				9073	72.4%		
				*****			
				* UPPER COURT			
				3242	25.9%		
				*****			
				* DISMISSED			
				3391	42.9%		
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED			
				6	0.1%		
				*****			
				* CONVICTED			
				5156	56.8%		
				*****			
				* OTHER (A)			
				20	0.2%		
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		4	0.1% (C)
				* *-PLEA		4924	95.5%
				* *-YO		228	4.4%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
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				*****			
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				*****			
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				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
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				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
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				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
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				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
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				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
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				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
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				*****			
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				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
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				*****			
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				*****			
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				*****			
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				*****			
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				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
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				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
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				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
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				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
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				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
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				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	1.7%
				*****			
				* CONVICTED		2716	83.8%
				*****			
				* OTHER (B)		78	2.4%
				*****			
				* *-TRIAL		189	7.0% (C)
				* *-PLEA		2359	86.9%
				* *-YO		168	6.2%
				*****			
				* DISMISSED		394	12.2%
				*****			
				* ACQUITTED		54	

FIGURE 15-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

ALL DRUG OFFENSES



ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL  
PROSECUTED  
  UPPER COURT  
  LOWER COURT  
DISMISSAL  
  UPPER COURT  
  LOWER COURT  
ACQUITTED  
  UPPER COURT  
  LOWER COURT  
CONVICTED  
  UPPER COURT  
    TRIAL  
    PLEA  
    YO  
  LOWER COURT  
    TRIAL  
    PLEA  
    YO  
OTHER  
  UPPER COURT  
  LOWER COURT

S U M M A R Y			
LOWER QUARTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUARTILE	
016	075	199	
056	113	165	
016	077	202	
140	227	380	
005	044	121	
015	062	185	
111	239	403	
012	052	171	
177	312	487	
197	354	561	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
016	086	210	
143	224	373	
280	403	535	
140	220	356	
110	162	223	
001	036	099	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
001	032	095	
056	086	149	
091	181	304	
112	197	339	
N/A	N/A	N/A	

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 16-A

## C R I M I N A L   J U S T I C E   S Y S T E M   P R O C E S S I N G   S U M M A R Y

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

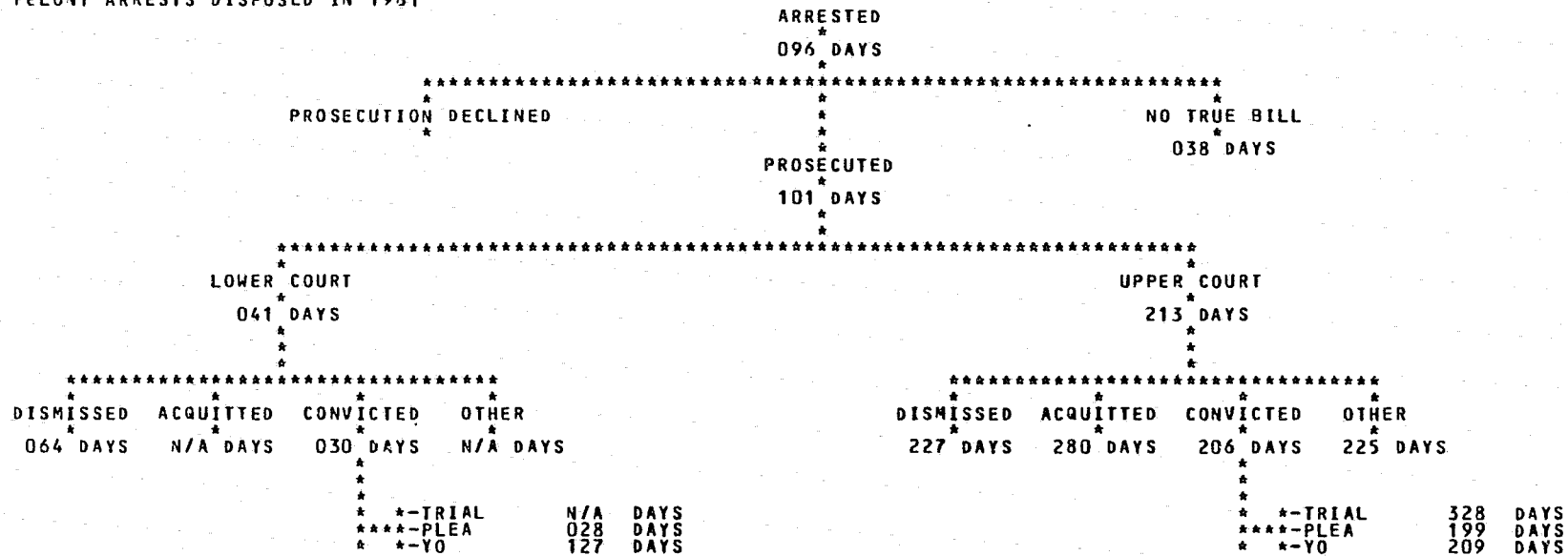
ALL "OTHER" OFFENSES

				ARRESTED							
				10029				100.0%			
				*****				*****			
				PROSECUTION DECLINED				NO TRUE BILL			
				217    2.2%				126    1.3%			
				*****				*****			
				PROSECUTED				PROSECUTED			
				9686				96.6%			
				*****				*****			
				LOWER COURT				UPPER COURT			
				6115				3571			
				61.0%				35.6%			
				*****				*****			
				DISMISSED				DISMISSED			
				2327				598			
				38.1%				16.7%			
				*****				*****			
				ACQUITTED				ACQUITTED			
				15				135			
				0.2%				3.8%			
				*****				*****			
				CONVICTED				CONVICTED			
				3763				2779			
				61.5%				77.8%			
				*****				*****			
				OTHER (A)				OTHER (B)			
				10				59			
				0.2%				1.7%			
				*****				*****			
				--TRIAL				--TRIAL			
				9				160			
				0.2% (C)				5.8% (C)			
				*****				*****			
				--PLEA				--PLEA			
				3658				2456			
				97.2%				88.6%			
				*****				*****			
				--YO				--YO			
				96				163			
				2.6%				5.9%			
				*****				*****			
				X OF				X OF			
				CONVICTED				CONVICTED			
				0.0%				572			
				0				20.6%			
				9.5%				728			
				358				26.2%			
				5.0%				21			
				190				0.3%			
				1.4%				162			
				51				5.3%			
				9.8%				1023			
				370				36.8%			
				49.0%				77			
				1845				2.8%			
				3.8%				67			
				144				2.4%			
				19.6%				98			
				739				3.5%			
				0.7%				14			
				28				0.5%			
				1.0%				17			
				38				0.6%			

(A) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE LOWER COURT.  
 (B) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE UPPER COURT.  
 (C) PERCENTAGES OF CASES CONVICTED.

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

### ALL "OTHER" OFFENSES



OTHER  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

SUMMARY			
LOWER QUANTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUANTILE	
022	096	216	
015	038	101	
023	101	222	
133	213	326	
004	041	120	
024	090	212	
125	227	332	
017	064	183	
191	267	389	
197	280	398	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
022	101	221	
134	206	319	
226	328	437	
132	199	303	
125	209	307	
001	030	090	
N/A	N/A	N/A	
001	028	085	
063	127	442	
102	196	345	
107	225	345	
N/A	N/A	N/A	

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)



FIGURE 17-A

## C R I M I N A L   J U S T I C E   S Y S T E M   P R O C E S S I N G   S U M M A R Y

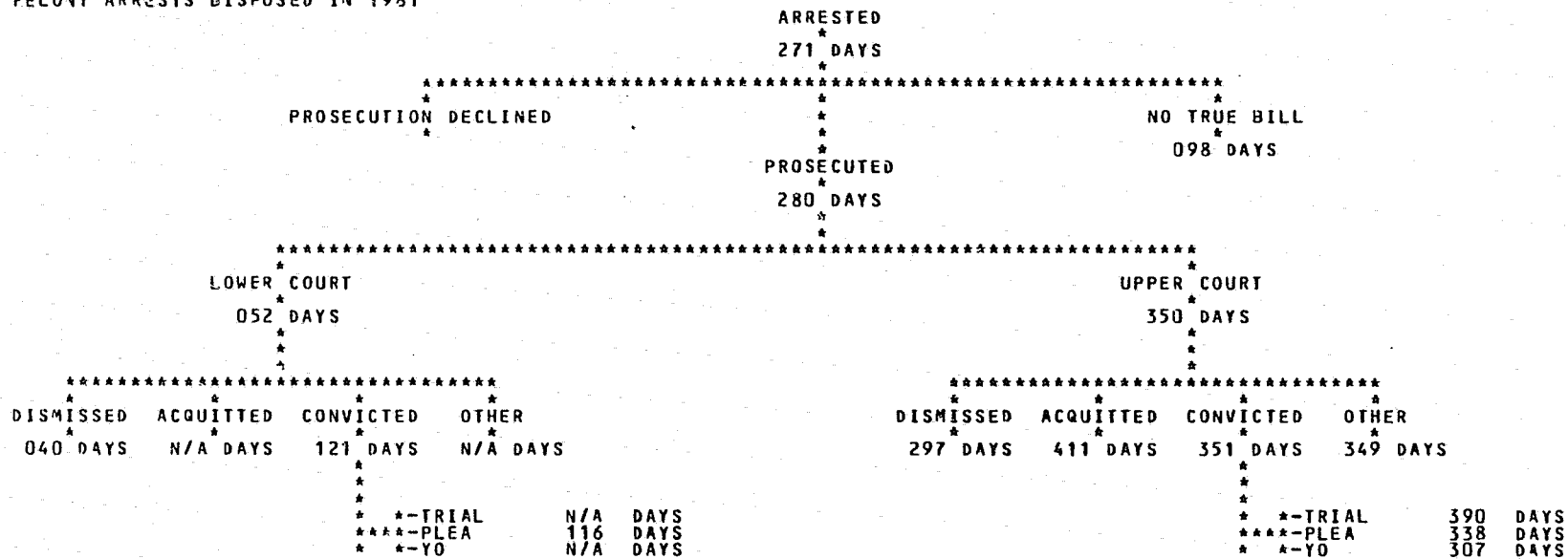
NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

CLASS A ARREST OFFENSES

FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981				ARRESTED							
				3020 100.0%							
				*****							
PROSECUTION DECLINED				*****				NO TRUE BILL			
86 2.9%				*****				27 0.9%			
				PROSECUTED							
				2907 96.3%							
				*****							
*****								*****			
LOWER COURT								UPPER COURT			
814 27.0%								2093 69.3%			
*****								*****			
*****								*****			
DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (A)	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (B)				
603	2	206	3	275	137	1644	37				
74.1%	0.2%	25.3%	0.4%	13.1%	6.5%	78.5%	1.8%				
*****											

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

CLASS A ARREST OFFENSES



S U M M A R Y			
	LOWER QUARTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUARTILE
ALL DISPOSITIONS	103	271	453
NO TRUE BILL	021	098	177
PROSECUTED	120	280	464
UPPER COURT	234	350	523
LOWER COURT	007	052	140
DISMISSAL	007	068	251
UPPER COURT	146	297	475
LOWER COURT	002	040	104
ACQUITTED	296	411	564
UPPER COURT	298	411	564
LOWER COURT	N/A	N/A	N/A
CONVICTED	214	339	520
UPPER COURT	239	351	522
TRIAL	300	390	517
PLEA	221	338	526
YO	211	307	394
LOWER COURT	053	121	467
TRIAL	N/A	N/A	N/A
PLEA	052	116	401
YO	N/A	N/A	N/A
OTHER	115	234	572
UPPER COURT	163	349	574
LOWER COURT	N/A	N/A	N/A

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 18-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

CLASS B ARREST OFFENSES

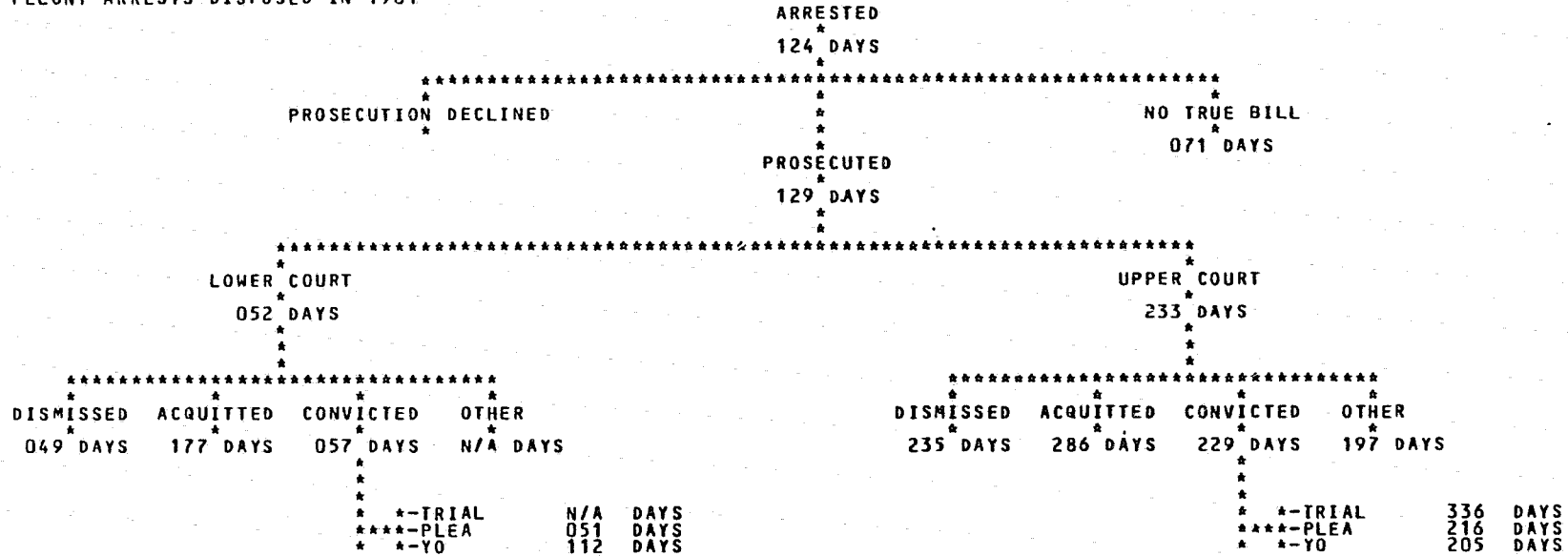
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 198				ARRESTED			
				17026	100.0%		
				*****			
PROSECUTION DECLINED				NO TRUE BILL			
410 2.4%				PROSECUTED		218 1.3%	
				16398	96.3%		
				*****			
LOWER COURT				UPPER COURT			
8210 48.2%				8188 48.1%			
				*****			
DISMISSED ACQUITTED CONVICTED OTHER (A)				DISMISSED ACQUITTED CONVICTED OTHER (B)			
5064 31 3103 12				954 392 6692 150			
61.7% 0.4% 37.8% 0.1%				11.7% 4.8% 81.7% 1.8%			
*-TRIAL 3 0.1% (C)				*-TRIAL 736 11.0% (C)			
****-PLEA 2838 91.5%				****-PLEA 5271 79.8%			
*-YO 262 8.4%				*-YO 685 10.2%			
*****				*****			
% OF				% OF			
CONVICTED				CONVICTED			
0.0% 0				4082 61.0%			
29.5% 915				833 12.4%			
8.3% 257				46 0.7%			
1.7% 53				331 4.9%			
21.7% 672				1318 19.7%			
10.3% 320				10 0.1%			
1.1% 34				6 0.1%			
25.4% 789				52 0.8%			
1.5% 48				7 0.1%			
0.5% 15				7 0.1%			

FIGURE 18-B

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

CLASS B ARREST OFFENSES



-45-

ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL

PROSECUTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

DISMISSAL  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

ACQUITTED  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

CONVICTED  
UPPER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO  
LOWER COURT  
TRIAL  
PLEA  
YO

OTHER  
UPPER COURT  
LOWER COURT

S U M M A R Y			
LOWER	MEDIAN	UPPER	
QUARTILE		QUARTILE	
043	124	258	
NO TRUE BILL	071	123	
PROSECUTED	047	129	
UPPER COURT	140	233	
LOWER COURT	012	052	
DISMISSAL	018	060	
UPPER COURT	107	235	
LOWER COURT	013	049	
ACQUITTED	206	273	
UPPER COURT	216	286	
LOWER COURT	112	177	
CONVICTED	081	173	
UPPER COURT	140	229	
TRIAL	250	336	
PLEA	132	216	
YO	133	205	
LOWER COURT	008	057	
TRIAL	N/A	N/A	
PLEA	006	051	
YO	063	112	
OTHER	093	189	
UPPER COURT	101	197	
LOWER COURT	N/A	N/A	

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

FIGURE 19-A

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

CLASS C ARREST OFFENSES

				ARRESTED							
				17229				100.0%			
				*****							
PROSECUTION DECLINED								NO TRUE BILL			
522				3.0%				192			
								1.1%			
				PROSECUTED							
				16515				95.9%			
				*****							
LOWER COURT								UPPER COURT			
10945				63.5%				5570			
*****								*****			
DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (A)	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (B)	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (B)
5633	35	5244	23	603	196	4680	91	603	196	4680	91
51.5%	0.3%	47.9%	0.3%	10.8%	3.5%	84.0%	1.6%	10.8%	3.5%	84.0%	1.6%



FIGURE 20-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

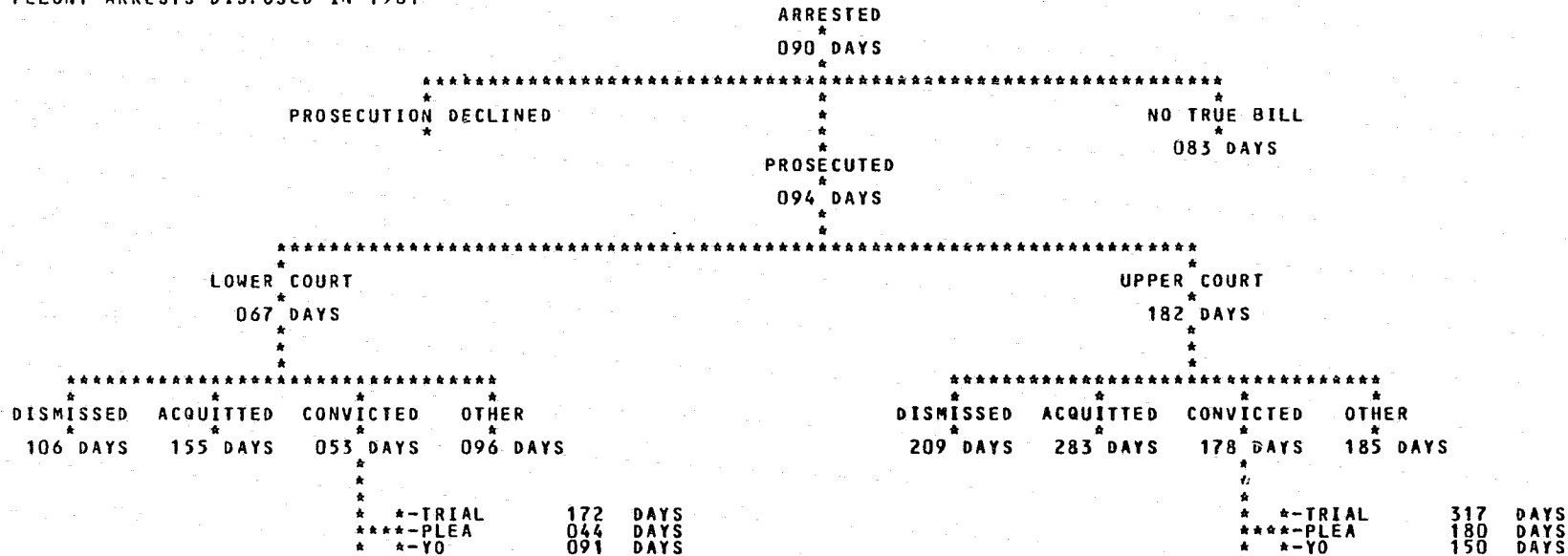
NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

CLASS D ARREST OFFENSES

FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981				ARRESTED							
				50464				100.0%			
				*****							
				*****							
PROSECUTION DECLINED								NO TRUE BILL			
1099				2.2%				320			
								0.6%			
				PROSECUTED							
				49045				97.2%			
				*****							
				*****							
LOWER COURT				UPPER COURT							
38034				11011				21.8%			
75.4%											
*****				*****							
*****				*****							
DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (A)	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (B)				
15377	194	22368	95	1131	267	9356	257				
40.4%	0.5%	58.8%	0.2%	10.3%	2.4%	85.0%	2.3%				

FIGURE 20-B

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS CLASS D ARREST OFFENSES  
DISPOSED IN 1981



ALL DISPOSITIONS

NO TRUE BILL

PROSECUTED

UPPER COURT

LOWER COURT

DISMISSAL

UPPER COURT

LOWER COURT

ACQUITTED

UPPER COURT

LOWER COURT

CONVICTED

UPPER COURT

TRIAL

PLEA

YO

LOWER COURT

TRIAL

PLEA

YO

OTHER

UPPER COURT

LOWER COURT

*****			
S U M M A R Y			
*****			
LOWER	MEDIAN	UPPER	
QUARTILE		QUARTILE	
*****	*****	*****	*****
027	090	201	
*****			
037	083	125	
*****			
029	094	204	
111	182	292	
018	067	183	
*****			
033	115	217	
090	209	343	
032	106	211	
*****			
141	243	358	
198	283	387	
096	155	274	
*****			
026	085	187	
111	178	282	
230	317	434	
111	180	285	
099	150	214	
007	053	123	
087	172	278	
005	044	114	
056	091	173	
*****			
086	157	271	
114	185	283	
052	096	208	
*****			

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)



FIGURE 21-A

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING SUMMARY

NEW YORK STATE  
FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 1981

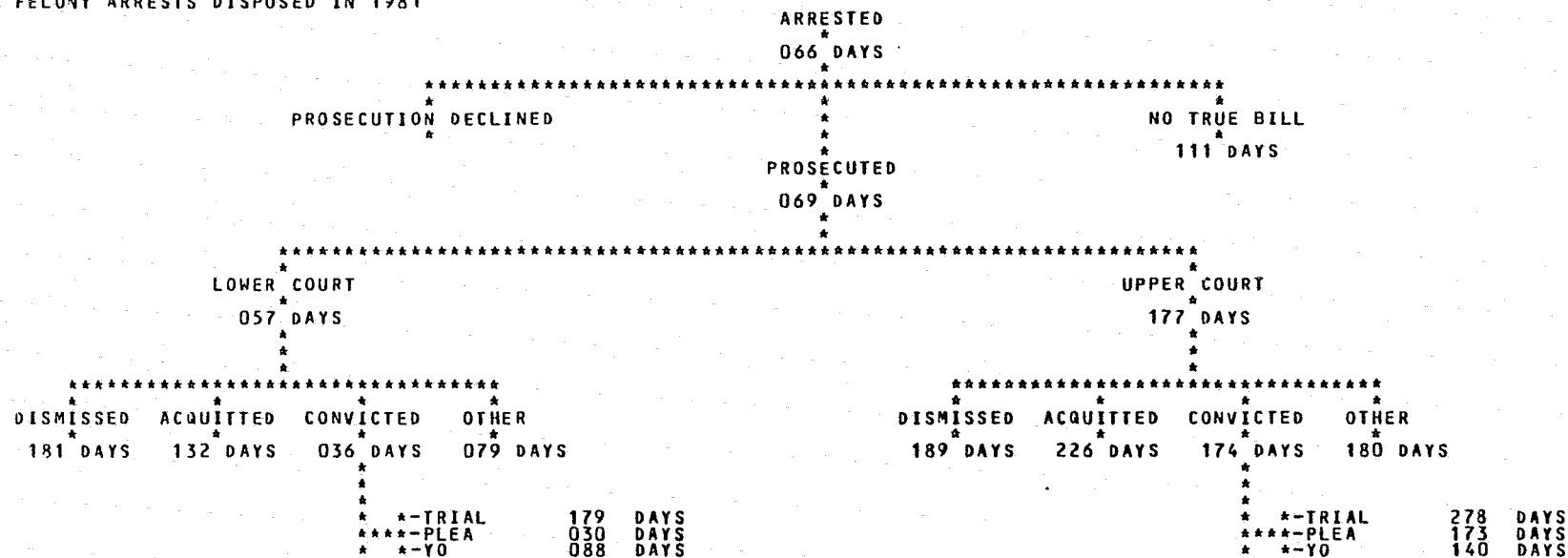
CLASS E ARREST OFFENSES

FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED IN 198				ARRESTED			
				25833	100.0%		
				*****			
PROSECUTION DECLINED				NO TRUE BILL			
593 2.3%				73 0.3%			
				PROSECUTED			
				25167	97.4%		
				*****			
LOWER COURT				UPPER COURT			
22700 87.9%				2467 9.5%			
*****				*****			
DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (A)	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	CONVICTED	OTHER (B)
7013	79	15575	33	246	48	2111	62
30.9%	0.3%	68.6%	0.1%	10.0%	1.9%	85.6%	2.5%

(A) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE LOWER COURT.  
 (B) PERCENTAGES OF CASES PROCESSED BY THE UPPER COURT.  
 (C) PERCENTAGES OF CASES CONVICTED.

M E D I A N   D A Y S   B E T W E E N   A R R E S T   A N D   F I N A L   D I S P O S I T I O N

CLASS E ARREST OFFENSES



S U M M A R Y			
	LOWER QUARTILE	MEDIAN	UPPER QUARTILE
ALL DISPOSITIONS	011	066	184
NO TRUE BILL	083	111	127
PROSECUTED	012	069	184
UPPER COURT	111	177	274
LOWER COURT	007	057	181
DISMISSAL	047	181	228
UPPER COURT	056	189	336
LOWER COURT	046	181	226
ACQUITTED	097	166	278
UPPER COURT	163	226	362
LOWER COURT	070	132	239
CONVICTED	004	049	131
UPPER COURT	113	174	268
TRIAL	194	278	402
PLEA	113	173	266
YO	101	140	203
LOWER COURT	001	036	102
TRIAL	096	179	306
PLEA	001	030	094
YO	055	088	157
OTHER	073	144	271
UPPER COURT	117	180	293
LOWER COURT	005	079	230

(N/A = NOT APPROPRIATE,  
LESS THAN 25 CASES)

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ARRESTS

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

As part of the examination of processing differences, this section focuses on the characteristics of the arrest event inputs. Several parameters are examined: the year the arrest took place, the type and seriousness of the most serious charge,<sup>10</sup> the total number of crimes charged in the arrest event and whether the most serious arrest charge was for an attempted or a completed crime. Section 3, following, will continue the investigation of differential processing by analyzing characteristics of offenders across the three regions of the State.

As was the case for the processing overview in Section 1, this analysis utilizes the arrest event as the unit of count.

### Year of Arrest

Although all the cases in the study were disposed in 1981, the years of arrest for these cases span a ten year period, from 1972 through 1981. Delays between arrest and disposition appearing in the data may be the result of: (1) offenders who escaped from custody before their cases reached final disposition, (2) cases whose final disposition was deferred as a result of an appeal or, (3) problems in reporting data to the CCH/OBTS.

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<sup>10</sup>Where an offender is charged with several offenses in the same arrest event, only the characteristics of the most serious offense charged are considered in analyses of the type and seriousness of the arrest. See Volume I.

Table 1 shows that almost two-thirds of all cases disposed in 1981 had been arrested in that same year, and that only 5.4 percent of the cases resulted from arrests occurring prior to 1980 (i.e., 1979 or earlier). Other MPAs showed a lower proportion of 1981 arrests than did the other two regions, but a higher proportion of 1980 arrests. Among arrests occurring prior to 1980 but not disposed until 1981, New York City and the Other MPAs showed a higher percentage (6.2% and 3.8% respectively) than did Non-Metropolitan Areas (2.3%).

#### Type of Offense

Figure 22 shows that among the felony arrest events disposed in 1981, property offenses were the most numerous, accounting for approximately 46 percent of the total. Property offenses comprised about 41 percent of the New York City arrests and over one-half of the arrests in each of the non-New York City regions. Offenses against persons were the second most common offense type in each of the regions. A substantially higher proportion of New York City arrests were for personal offenses (37.6%) than was the case in the Other MPAs (25.0%) or in the Non-Metropolitan Areas (21.4%).

Drug offenses accounted for 11 percent of all arrests, statewide. Again, New York City showed a larger proportion of these offenses among its arrests than did the other two regions.

#### Class of Offense

The vast majority of the arrests in the study cohort were for the least serious (i.e., class D and E) felony classes. Statewide, almost one-half were for class D offenses and nearly an additional quarter were for class E offenses. Class D offenses comprised more than half of the arrests in the Non-Metropolitan Areas.

Class A offenses (the most serious offense class) constituted less than three percent (3%) of all arrests statewide; classes B and C each accounted for about 15 percent of the statewide arrests. The distribution of the class of arrest offenses by region is displayed in Figure 23.

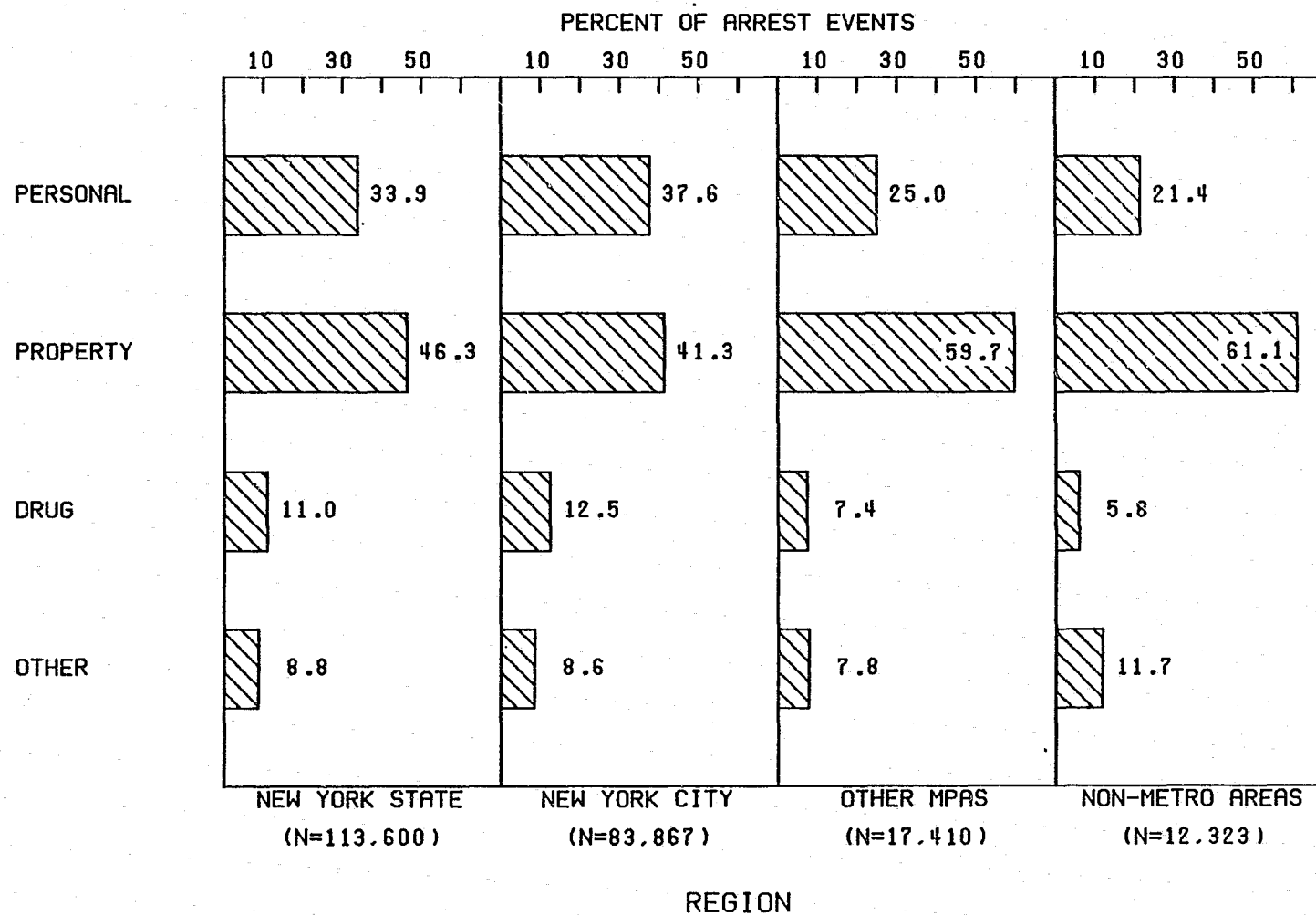
Table 1

Arrest Events Disposed in 1981 by Year of Arrest and Region  
Number, Percent, and Cumulative Percent

Year of Arrest	Region											
	New York State			New York City			Other MPAs			Non-Metro Areas		
	N	%	cum %	N	%	cum %	N	%	cum %	N	%	cum %
1981	72,655	64.0	64.0	54,563	65.1	65.1	10,140	58.2	58.2	7,952	64.5	64.5
1980	34,827	30.7	94.6	24,130	28.8	93.8	6,608	38.0	96.2	4,089	33.2	97.7
1979	3,927	3.5	98.1	3,197	3.8	97.6	509	2.9	99.1	221	1.8	99.5
1978	1,029	0.9	99.0	875	1.0	98.7	112	0.6	99.8	42	0.3	99.8
1977	530	0.5	99.4	493	0.6	99.3	26	0.1	99.9	11	0.1	99.9
1976	263	0.2	99.7	251	0.3	99.6	9	0.1	100.0	3	<0.1	100.0
1975	161	0.1	99.8	155	0.2	99.8	3	<0.1	100.0	3	<0.1	100.0
1974	113	0.1	99.9	111	0.1	99.9	2	<0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
1973	59	0.1	100.0	57	0.1	100.0	1	<0.1	100.0	1	<0.1	100.0
1972	36	<0.1	100.0	35	<0.1	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	1	<0.1	100.0
TOTAL	113,600	100.0	100.0	83,867	100.0	100.0	17,410	100.0	100.0	12,323	100.0	100.0

FIGURE 22  
TYPE OF MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE  
BY REGION

TYPE OF MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE



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

Table 2 presents the breakdown of offense types within classes for New York State.<sup>11</sup> Class A offenses were predominately drug or personal crimes (homicide or kidnapping), with personal offenses the more prevalent in this class. Very few class A arrests were for property crimes (arson).<sup>12</sup>

Table 2

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

Class of Arrest Offense	Total	Type of Offense			
		Personal <sup>a</sup>	Property	Drug	Other
A	100.0% (3,020)	52.0% (1,571)	1.0% (31)	46.9% (1,415)	0.1% <sup>b</sup> (3)
B	100.0% (17,026)	65.8% (11,205)	6.1% (1,041)	26.0% (4,434)	2.0% (346)
C	100.0% (17,229)	52.7% (9,083)	28.5% (4,905)	11.7% (2,024)	7.1% (1,217)
D	100.0% (50,464)	30.7% (15,496)	53.3% (26,887)	7.0% (3,515)	9.0% (4,566)
E	100.0% (25,833)	4.3% (1,115)	76.2% (19,683)	4.4% (1,138)	15.1% (3,897)

<sup>a</sup>Excludes 28 PL125 cases for which class was not known.

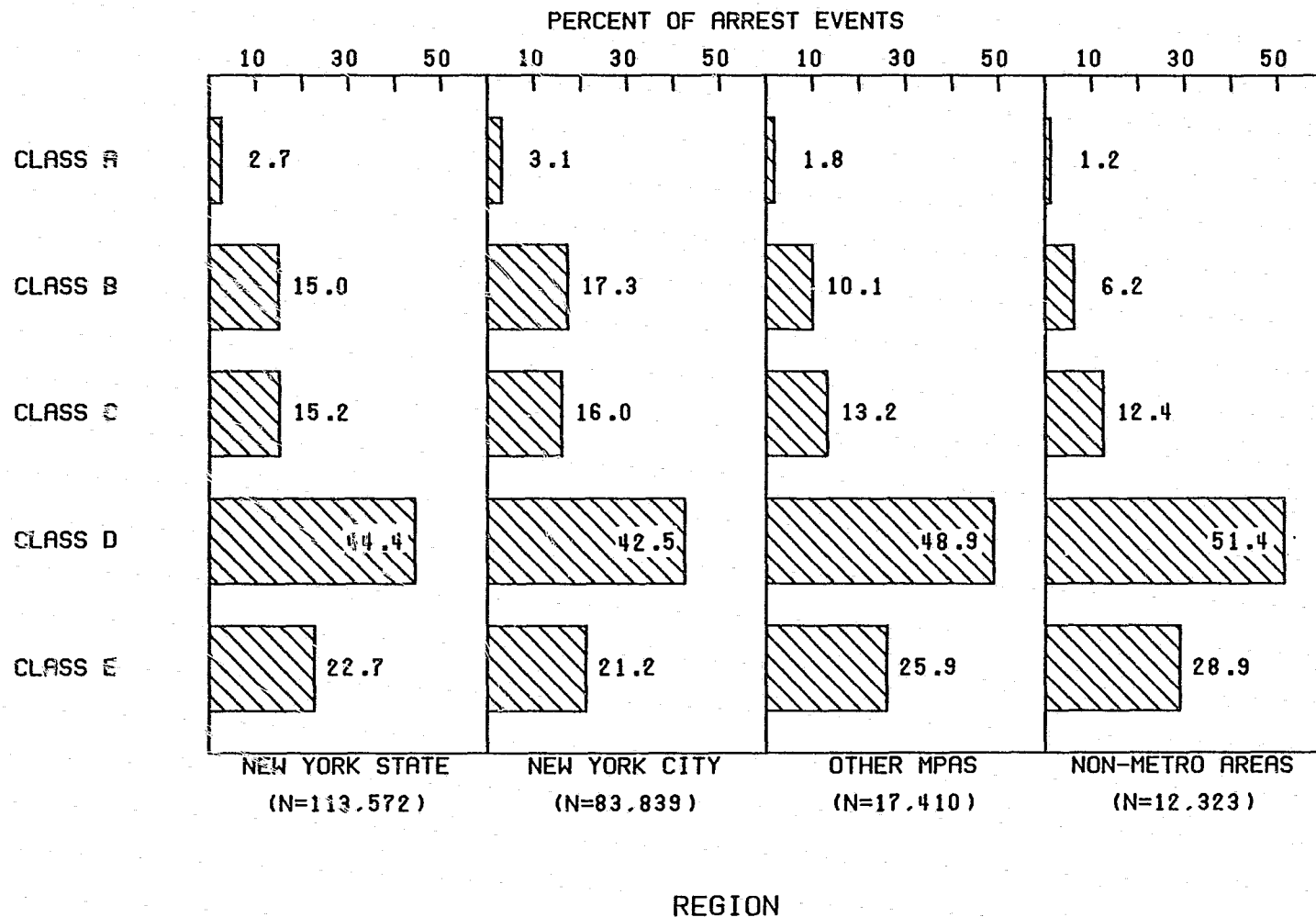
<sup>b</sup>Three (3) class A cases were missing data on offense type.

<sup>11</sup>Similar presentations for each of the regions are in Volume III, tables III-1a, -1b, and -1c. The regional distributions are generally similar to those for the State as a whole.

<sup>12</sup>Three class A cases lacked data on the specific offense type and were coded in the "other" category.

FIGURE 23  
CLASS OF MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE  
BY REGION

CLASS OF MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE



EXCLUDES 28 PL125 CASES FOR WHICH CLASS WAS UNKNOWN.  
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE A-6, VOLUME 1.



Personal offenses predominated among class B and C arrests, accounting for almost 66 percent of the class B and almost 53 percent of the class C arrests. In addition, almost one-third of class D arrests were for personal crimes. Property crimes were most prevalent among the lower (D and E) offense classes, comprising more than three-fourths of all class E arrests.

#### Attempts

Only 7.3 percent of the arrest offenses in the study cohort were attempts governed under Penal Law Article 110. The vast majority of these (over 88%) were cases from New York City. In all regions, the largest group of these offenses in the study cohort were attempts at class D felonies (i.e., resulting in a class E attempt offense).<sup>13</sup> In New York City most of the attempts were attempts at personal crimes; in the other two regions most were attempts at property crimes.

Figures 24 and 25 show the regional distributions of attempts by type and class of the offense.

#### Number of Charges at Arrest

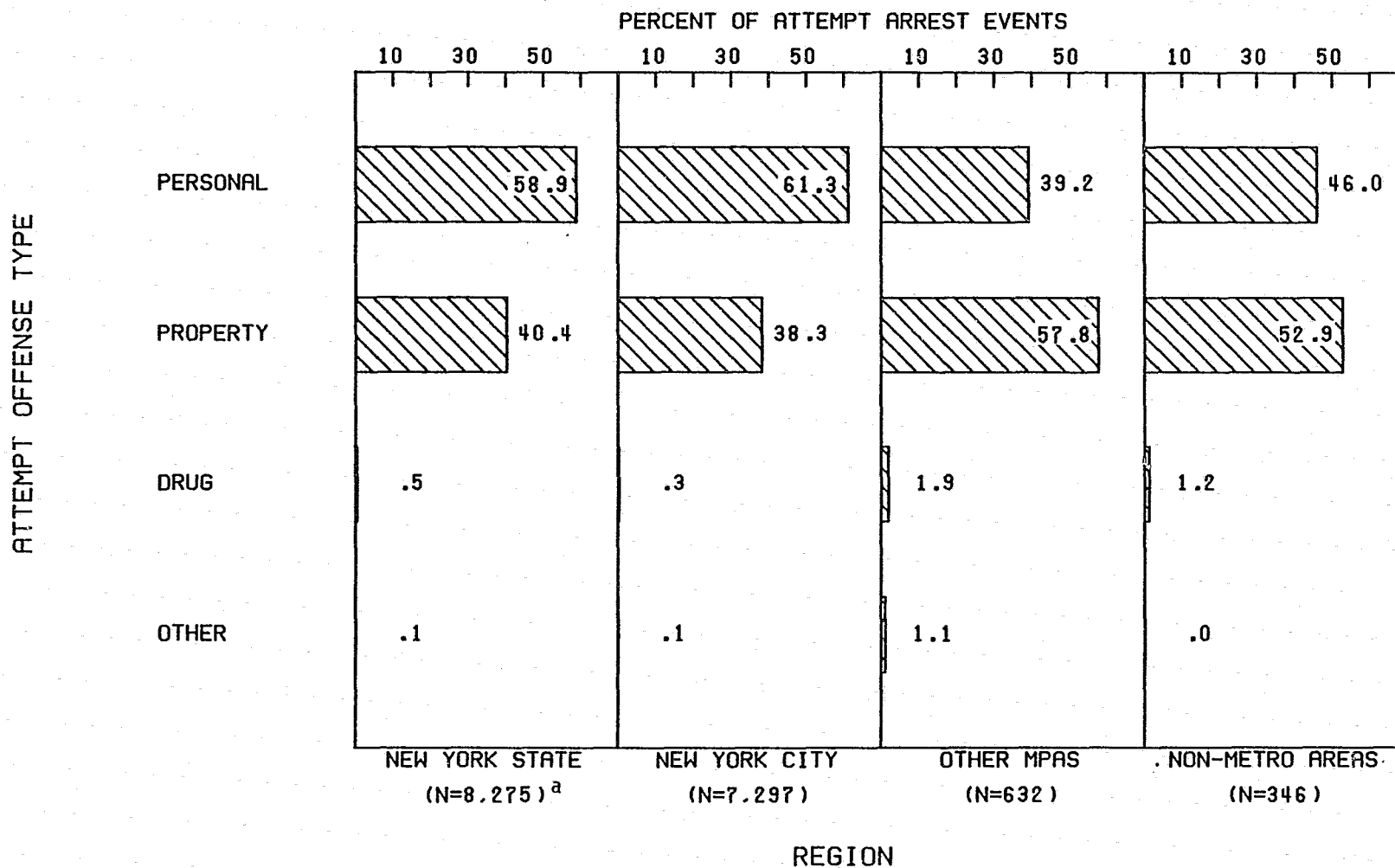
As noted earlier, where an arrest event included more than one charge, only the most serious felony charge was considered in selecting cases for this study. Some arrest events in the study cohort contain accompanying misdemeanor and felony charges while others do not. In this section, arrest events are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

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

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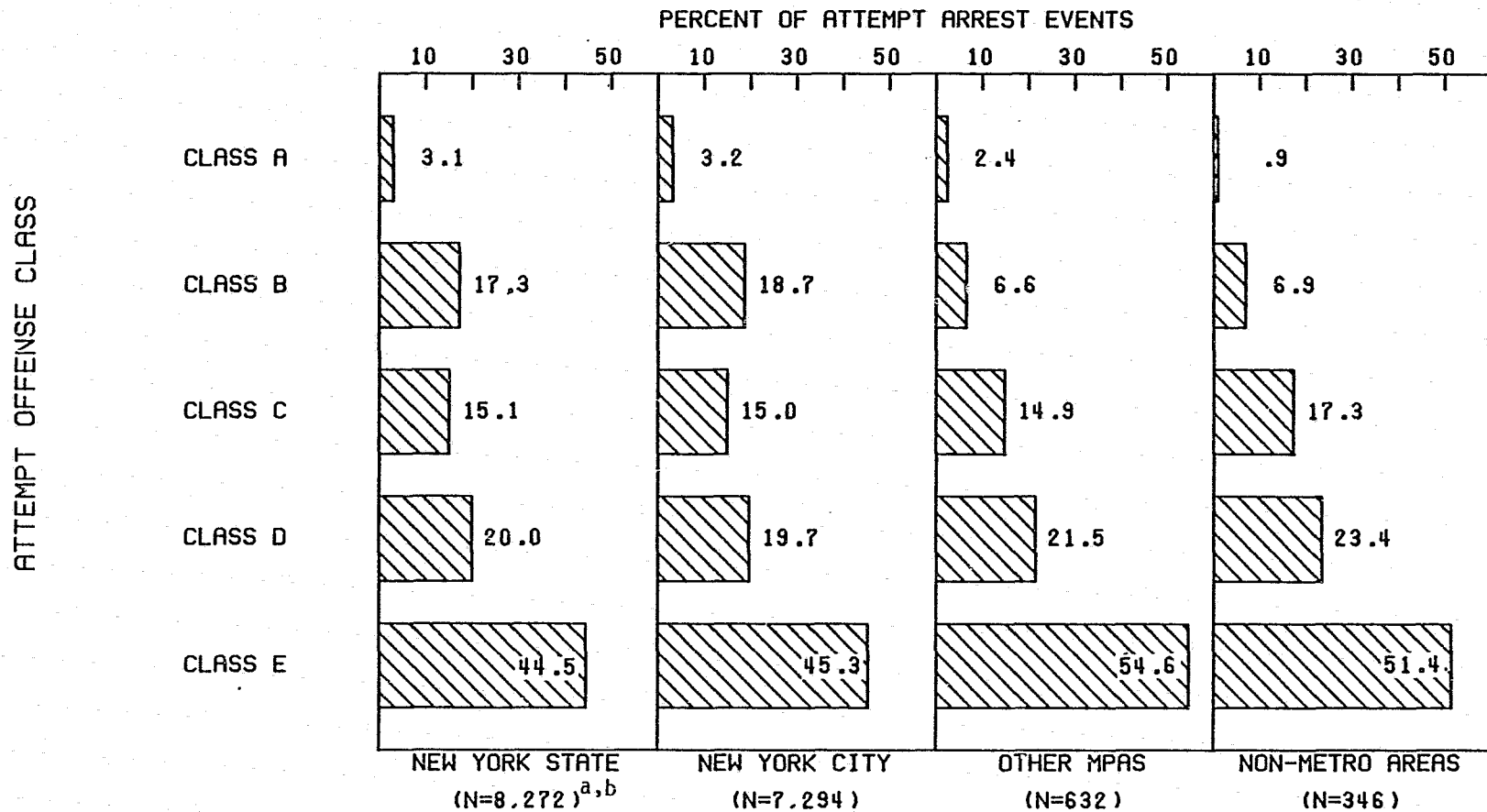
<sup>13</sup>Note that attempts at class E felonies are misdemeanors and are not included in the OBTS data.

FIGURE 24  
ATTEMPT OFFENSES:  
MOST SERIOUS CHARGE AT ARREST  
ATTEMPT OFFENSE TYPE BY REGION



<sup>a</sup> NUMBER OF ATTEMPT OFFENSES (MOST SERIOUS CHARGE WAS AN ATTEMPT).  
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE III-2, VOLUME III.

FIGURE 25  
ATTEMPT OFFENSES:  
MOST SERIOUS CHARGE AT ARREST  
ATTEMPT OFFENSE CLASS BY REGION



<sup>a</sup> NUMBER OF ATTEMPT OFFENSES (MOST SERIOUS CHARGE WAS AN ATTEMPT).

<sup>b</sup> EXCLUDES 3 PL125 CASES FOR WHICH CLASS WAS UNKNOWN.

SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE III-3, VOLUME III.

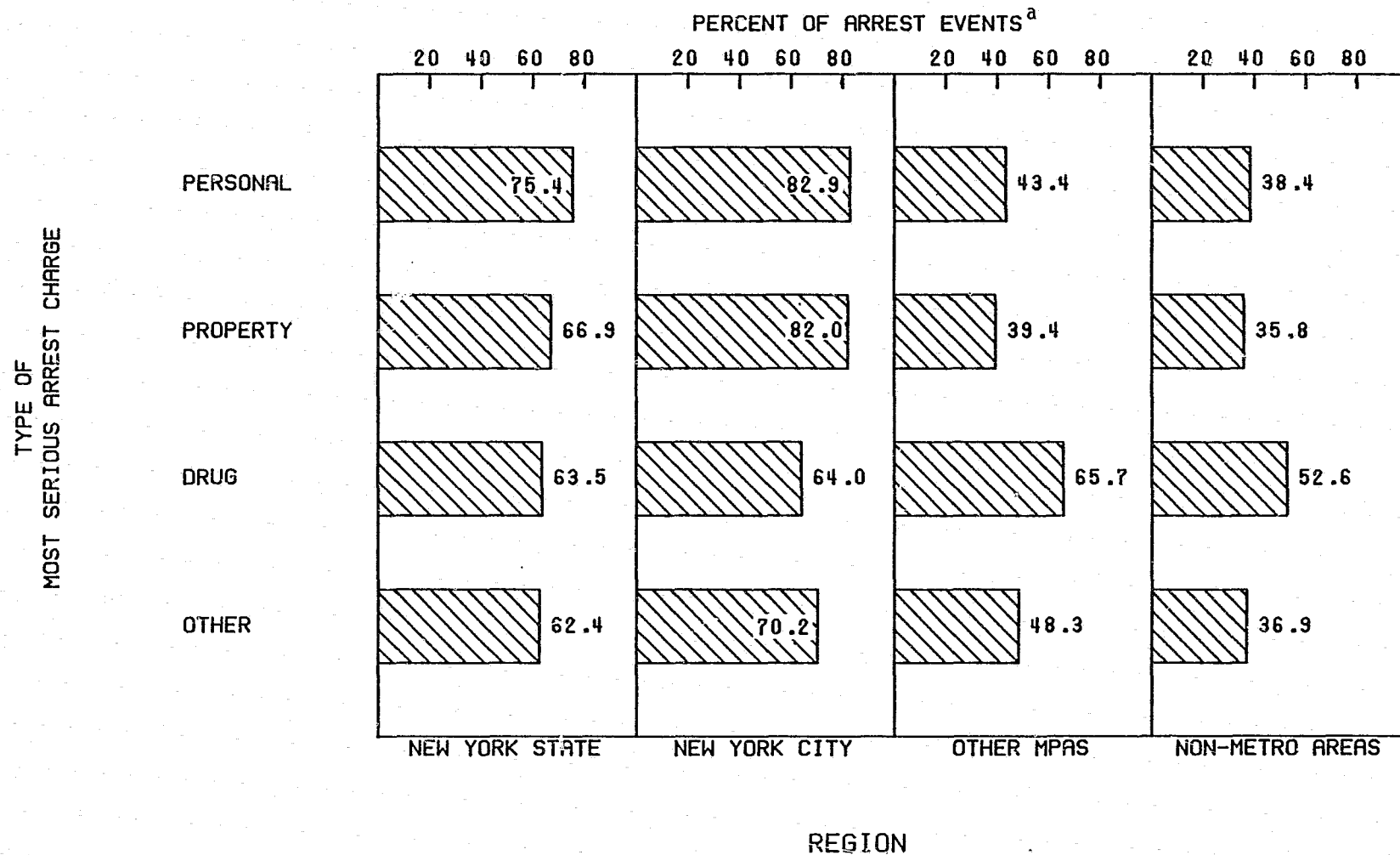
Table 3  
Single and Multiple Charge  
Arrest Events by Region

Region	Total	Type of Arrest Event	
		Single Charge Events	Multiple Charge Events
New York City	100.0% (83,867)	20.9% (17,562)	79.1% (66,305)
Other MPSs	100.0% (17,410)	57.0% (9,922)	43.0% (7,488)
Non-Metro Areas	100.0% (12,323)	62.5% (7,707)	37.5% (4,616)
New York State Total	100.0% (113,600)	31.0% (35,191)	69.0% (78,409)

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

Figure 26 shows that, while the proportion of multiple charge events was uniformly higher in New York City across all offense types, the magnitude of the inter-region difference was lower for drug offenses than for the remaining types. Arrests for personal crimes were most likely to have accompanying charges in New York City. In the other two regions, drug arrest events were most likely to have multiple charges. With regard to class (Figure 27), New York City showed the highest percentages of multiple charge arrests for all classes. In New York City, class B arrests were most likely to be accompanied by other charges; in the two Non-New York City regions class A arrests were most likely to be multiple charge events.

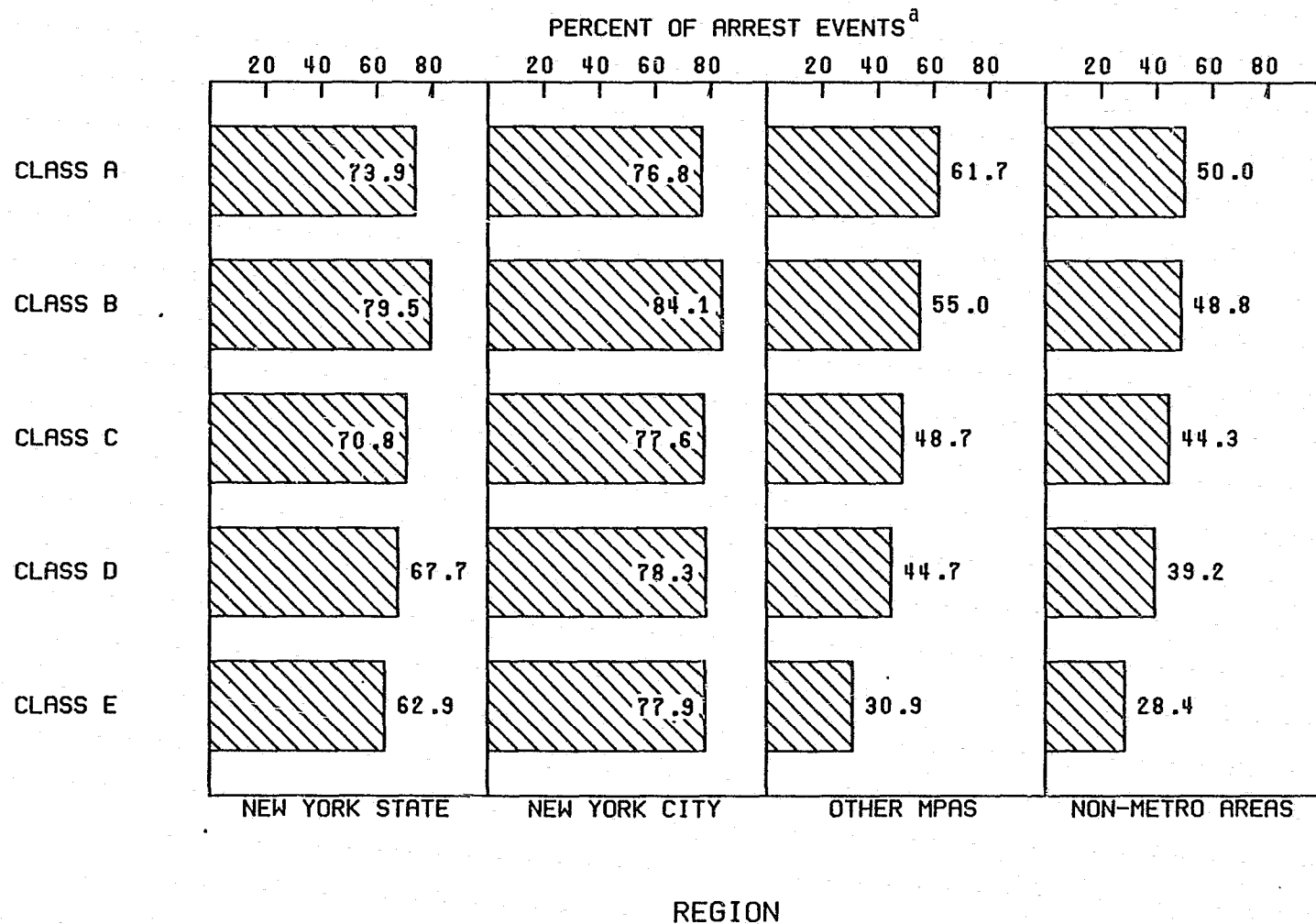
FIGURE 26  
PERCENT OF ARREST EVENTS  
CONTAINING MULTIPLE CHARGES:  
TYPE OF MOST SERIOUS CHARGE BY REGION



<sup>a</sup> PERCENT OF MULTIPLE CHARGE ARREST EVENTS WITHIN SPECIFIED TYPE AND REGION.  
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE III-4, VOLUME III.

FIGURE 27  
PERCENT OF ARREST EVENTS  
CONTAINING MULTIPLE CHARGES:  
CLASS OF MOST SERIOUS CHARGE BY REGION

CLASS OF  
MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE



<sup>a</sup>PERCENT OF MULTIPLE CHARGE ARREST EVENTS WITHIN SPECIFIED CLASS AND REGION.  
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES A-6 (V.I) AND III-5 (V.III).

Within the subgroup of arrests consisting only of multiple charges, regional differences can also be noted. Figure 28 displays the composition of multiple charge events by region. Multiple charge events were divided into the following categories: those where the accompanying charges were only misdemeanors, those with one additional felony, and those with two or more additional felonies.<sup>14</sup> (The latter two groups are further subdivided into cases with no misdemeanors and with one or more misdemeanors.)

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

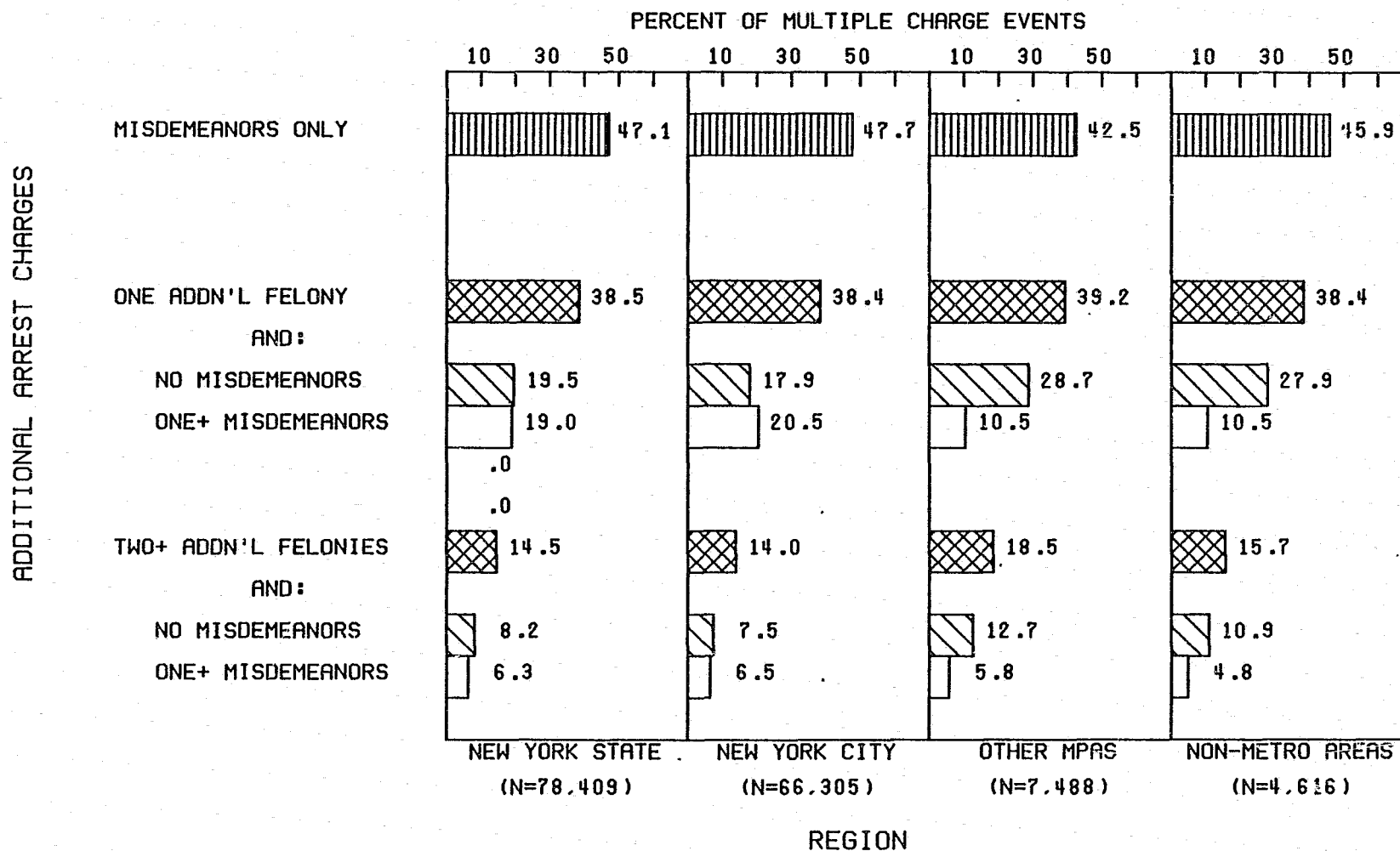
#### Summary

Statewide 46 percent of the felony arrests in the analysis were for property crimes and an additional 34 percent were for crimes against persons. Only 11 percent were for drug crimes. Arrests for the more serious felony offense classes (i.e., A and B) were relatively uncommon, accounting for about 18 percent of all arrests. Class D arrests were most common (44% of all arrests) and class D and E arrests combined accounted for over 67 percent of the felony arrests in the study cohort. (These class D and E arrests were most often for property crimes while the A and B arrests were generally for drug and personal crimes.)

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<sup>14</sup>To these, of course, should be added the single (most serious) arrest charge which was the basis for selection of the case into the cohort.

FIGURE 28  
MULTIPLE CHARGE ARREST EVENTS:  
ADDITIONAL ARREST CHARGES BY REGION



SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE III-6, VOLUME III.



Consistent with the Processing Summary in Section 1, these data on arrests indicate clear differences between New York City and the remainder of the State in 1981. The New York City criminal justice system responded not only to a substantially larger number of cases than in the other regions, but also to qualitatively different kinds of cases. New York City cases were more serious and contained more individual charges than non-New York City cases and were more likely to have involved personal and drug offenses. Arrests for attempted offenses were substantially more common in New York City as well.

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

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

## CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS

As noted in the Introduction (Volume I) this analysis of offender<sup>15</sup> characteristics differs from other analyses in this report in that it is based on the individual offender rather than the arrest event.

The data show that the 113,600 felony arrest events in the study cohort involved only 94,678 different offenders. Of these offenders, 80,515 or 85.0 percent, were disposed on only one felony arrest in 1981. The remaining 14,163 offenders (15.0%) were disposed multiple times in 1981. This subgroup of "multiple disposition offenders"<sup>16</sup> accounted for 33,085 arrest events, or approximately 2.3 arrests per offender (i.e.,  $33,085 \text{ arrests} \div 14,163 \text{ offenders} = 2.3$ ). In the various arrest-based analyses, the characteristics of these offenders were counted once for each appearance in the cohort.<sup>17</sup> This is fully appropriate in analyzing issues of system processing and describing offense-related characteristics since each arrest may be considered a unique input to which the system must respond. However, in examining offender-related characteristics (e.g., sex, race, age), using the arrest event as the unit of count would result in overrepresenting these characteristics for those persons appearing more than once

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<sup>15</sup>The term "offender" is used here to refer to all persons arrested, in contrast to designating only those formally labelled as offenders by the fact of conviction.

<sup>16</sup>The terms "single-" or "multiple disposition offenders" will be used to designate the groups of offenders appearing in the cohort once and more than once.

<sup>17</sup>Among the 14,163 offenders appearing more than once in the cohort, the number of appearances ranged from 2 to 10. The modal number of multiple appearances was 2 (10,707 offenders).

in the cohort. To avoid such overrepresentation in this analysis of offenders, each offender was counted only once.<sup>18</sup>

This section begins with an analysis of the sex, age, race and prior criminal histories of offenders and how they differ by region. This is followed by a brief examination of selected offender characteristics by the type and class of the arrest offense. The goal of this examination is to review what the OBTS data reveal about patterns of offending among different offender subgroups.<sup>19</sup> The section concludes with an analysis of differences between those offenders appearing in the cohort only once and those appearing multiple times.

### All Offenders Appearing in the Cohort

#### Offender Attributes

Sex of Offender. Table 4 displays the distribution of offender sex by region. In all regions, males outnumbered females by a ratio of about 9 to 1.

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<sup>18</sup>An example may serve to clarify this issue. If there were 11 offenders in a hypothetical study cohort, 10 males and one female, the ratio of male to female offenders would be 10:1. This statement is based upon an offender unit of count, since each offender was counted only once. However, if each male offender was arrested only once, but the single female offender was arrested 10 times, there would be a total of 20 arrests (10 involving males and 10 involving females). Using an arrest unit of count the ratio of male to female arrests would be 1:1.

<sup>19</sup>Among offenders appearing more than once in the cohort, only the arrest event leading to the most serious 1981 cohort disposition is considered in this analysis. Thus, although both offender and offense characteristics are being compared, the offender unit of count is maintained. (See Volume I for selection criteria).

This is slightly higher than the ratio observed in other data on New York State arrests.<sup>20</sup> The distribution of offender sex was similar across regions.

Table 4  
Sex of Offenders  
by Region

Region	Total	Sex of Offender	
		Male	Female
New York City	100.0% (67,650)	89.8% (60,727)	10.2% (6,923)
Other MPAs	100.0% (15,562)	87.7% (13,649)	12.3% (1,913)
Non-Metro Areas	100.0% (11,466)	89.8% (10,294)	10.2% (1,172)
New York State Total	100.0% (94,678)	89.4% (84,670)	10.6% (10,008)

<sup>20</sup>For example the 1981 New York State Uniform Crime Reports show the following distributions:

all adult Part I arrests: males = 83.3%; females = 16.7%; n = 181,767  
all adult arrests: males = 85.4%; females = 14.6%; n = 883,164

UCR data for previous years are generally similar. See: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Crime and Justice, Annual Report 1981 (pp. 126-128). The fact that the Uniform Crime Reports and the OBTS system define offenses differently and use different reporting mechanisms may explain this difference.

Note that the sex distribution for arrest events in the cohort (which is quite similar to the distribution for offenders) compares very closely with the distribution of all 1981 felony arrests. See Table 2, Volume I.

Age at Arrest.<sup>21</sup> Figure 29 shows that the age distributions for the two Non-New York City regions were very similar, and that these, in turn, differed markedly from the New York City distribution. New York City offenders were older than offenders from the other two regions. They were more likely to appear in the over 25 age categories relative to offenders from the Non-New York City regions and less likely to appear in the 16 to 19 category.

In all regions, a majority of offenders were under age 25. The modal age group in the areas outside New York City was the youngest (16-19); the New York City distribution was bimodal with about 29 percent of offenders falling into the 16 to 19 group and about 30 percent in the 25 to 34 age group.<sup>22</sup>

Race of offender. The race distributions (Figure 30) show sharp differences between regions. Minorities, and particularly blacks, tended to be represented among offenders in proportion to the degree of urbanization of the region. In the primarily rural Non-Metropolitan Areas, nonwhites comprised only 19.1 percent of the offender population. In the Other MPAs, the proportion of nonwhite offenders was 41 percent, while in New York City nonwhites comprised two-thirds of all offenders. New York City was the only region with a substantial representation of Hispanic offenders; Hispanics accounted for less than three percent of offenders in the areas outside of New York City.

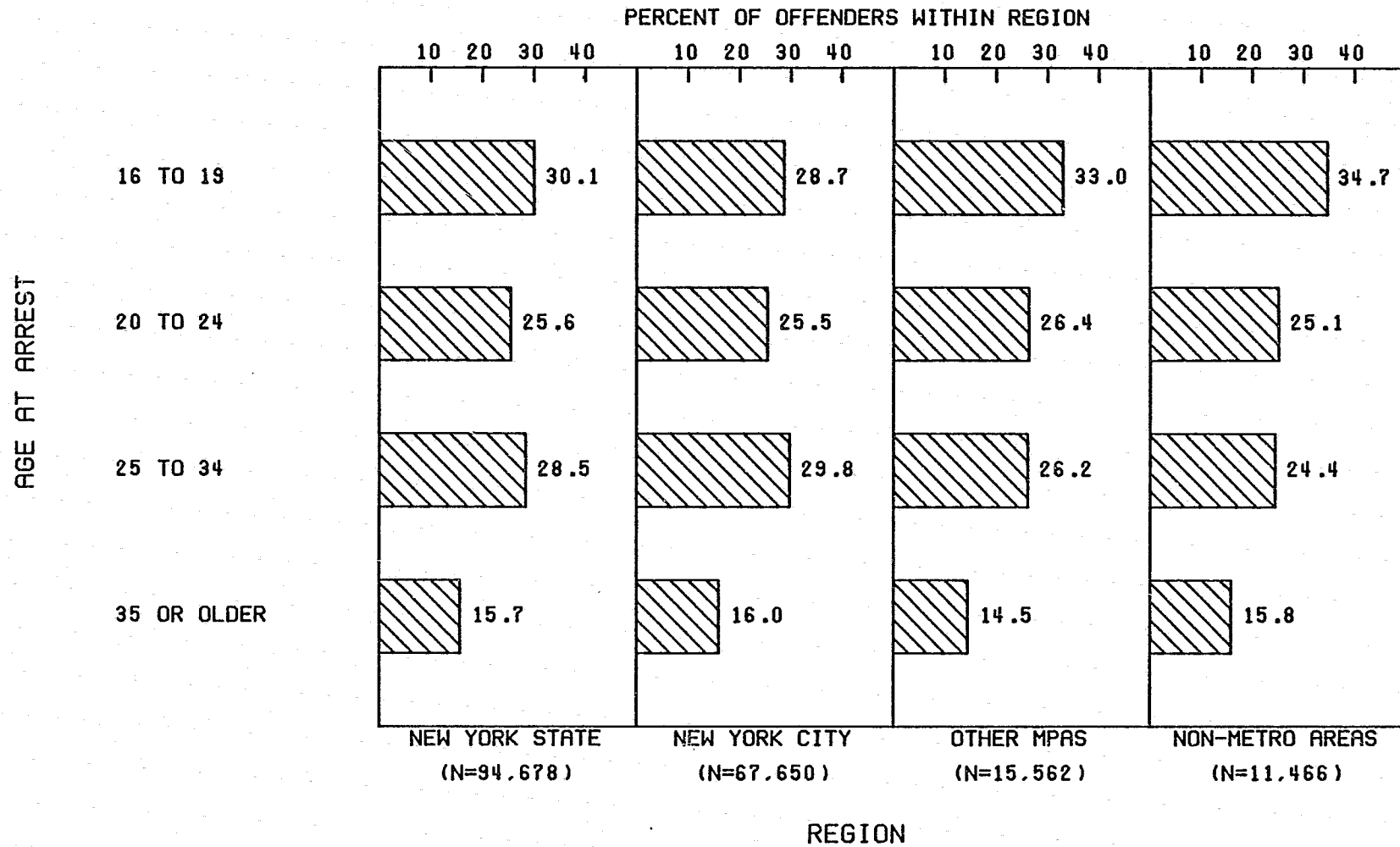
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<sup>21</sup>For offenders appearing in the cohort multiple times, age at arrest is based on the arrest event leading to the most serious 1981 cohort disposition.

<sup>22</sup>The continuous age distributions are characterized as follows:

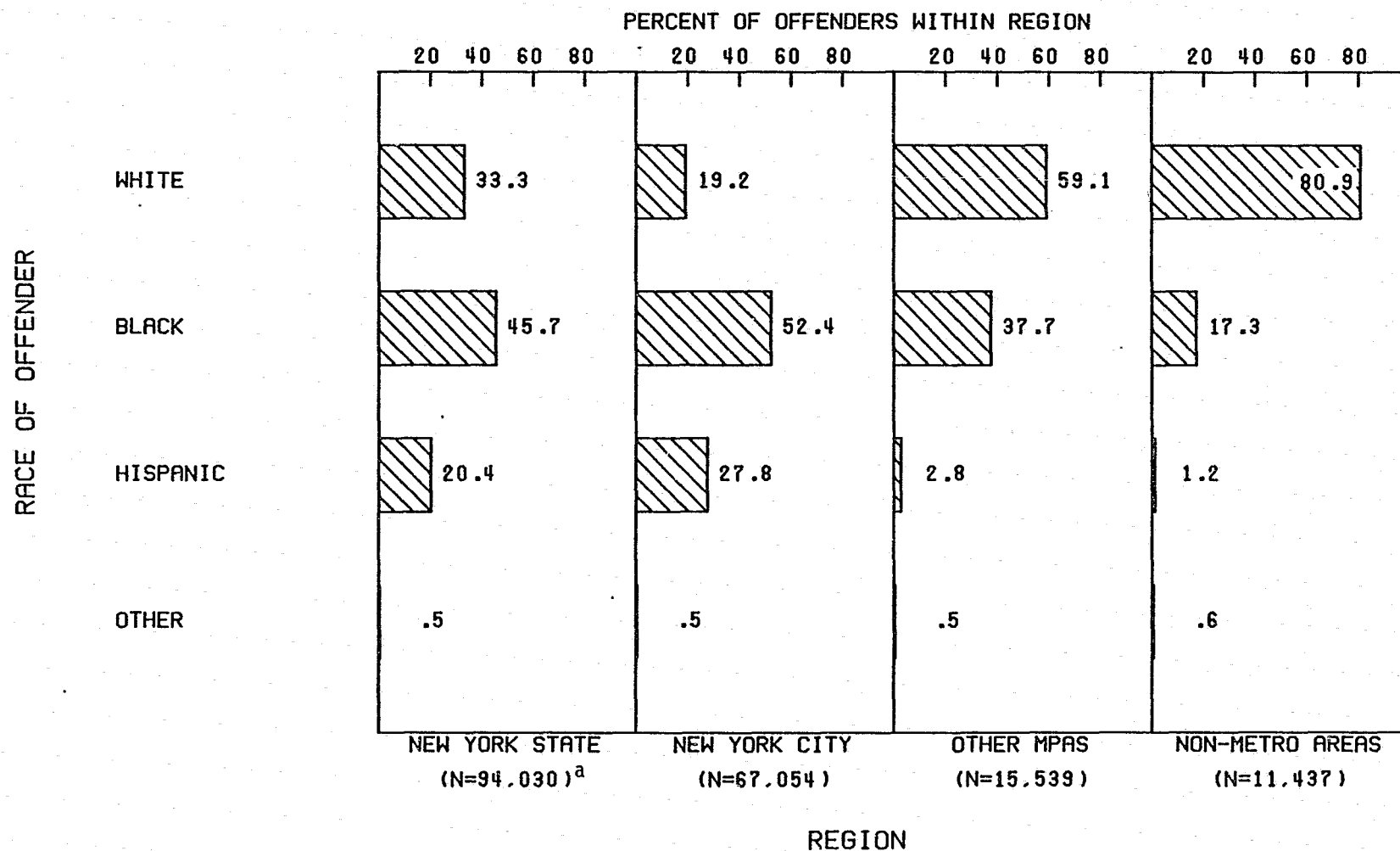
	New York State	New York City	Other MPAs	Non-Metro Areas
mean	25.8	26.0	25.3	25.5
median	23.2	23.5	22.4	22.2
mode	16.0	16.0	17.0	17.0

FIGURE 29  
OFFENDER AGE AT ARREST  
BY REGION



SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE III-7, VOLUME III.

FIGURE 30  
OFFENDER RACE BY REGION



<sup>a</sup>EXCLUDES 648 OFFENDERS WITH RACE MISSING.  
SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE III-8, VOLUME III.

An examination of offender age by race (Table III-9, Volume III) shows white offenders to be older than black and Hispanic offenders in New York City, but younger than all other race groups in the areas outside New York City.<sup>23</sup>

Prior Arrest Record. Prior arrests are defined as those arrests occurring before the date of the 1981 cohort disposition. For offenders appearing multiple times in the cohort, priors are defined as those arrests occurring before the date of the most serious 1981 cohort disposition. The regional distribution shown in Figure 31 reveals that about one-third of offenders had no record of prior offending. This percentage was slightly higher in the areas outside of New York City than it was in New York City.

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

Prior Conviction Record. The pattern of prior convictions shown in Figure 32 is similar to that for prior arrests: most offenders had no record of prior convictions. New York City offenders tended to have the most serious conviction histories while offenders from Non-Metropolitan Areas had the least serious.<sup>24</sup> Among offenders having prior convictions, those convictions were generally for misdemeanors or lesser crimes; prior convictions for felonies were relatively rare.

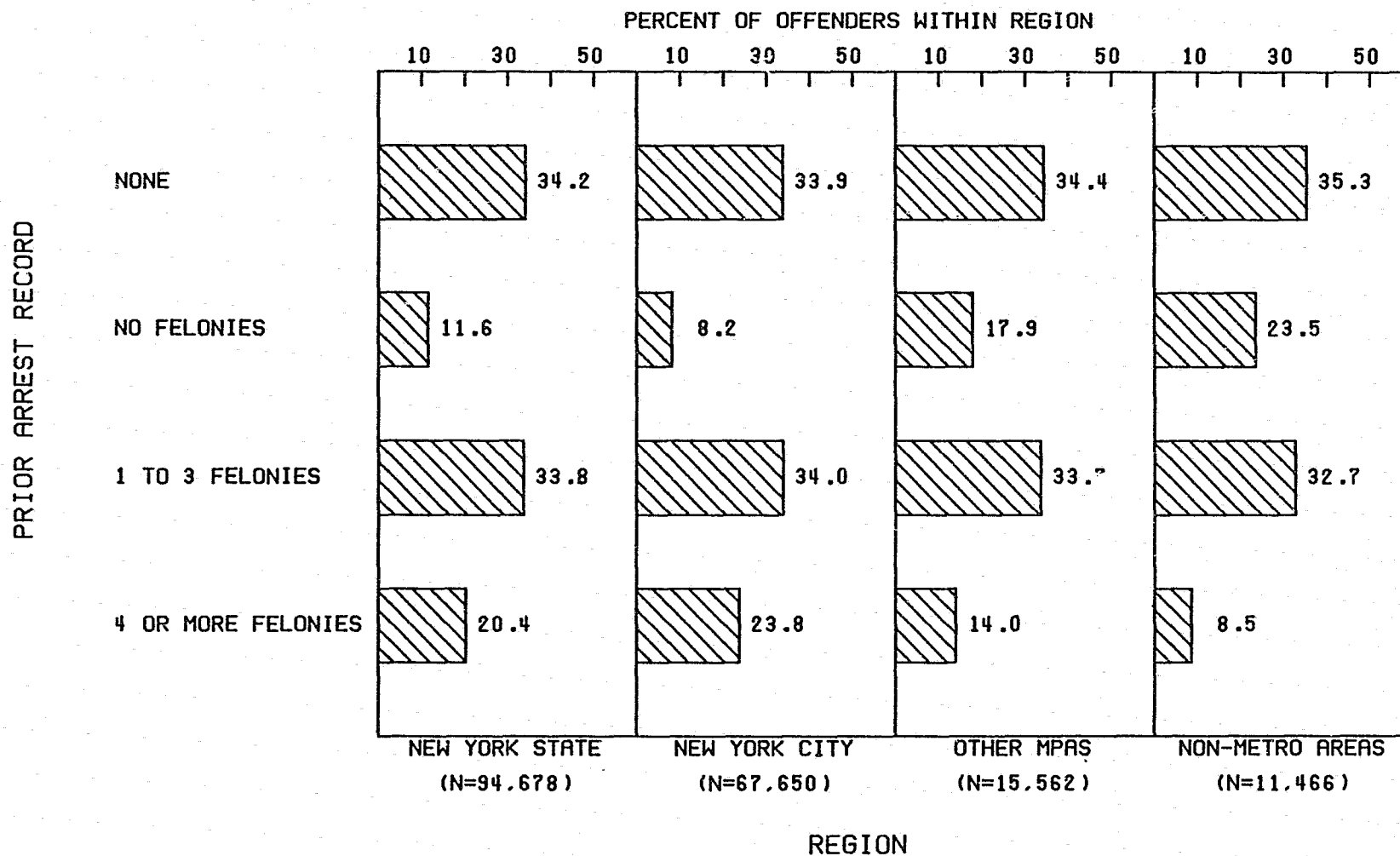
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<sup>23</sup>Table III-9 (Volume III) presents median ages of the various race categories within each region. The median is a summary measure of a distribution defined as the value below which (and above which) half of the cases in the distribution fall. The median is used in preference to the mean in this table (and Tables III-12 and III-13) because the median is less sensitive to extreme values in the distribution.

<sup>24</sup>Prior convictions are convictions occurring before the date of the 1981 cohort disposition; for offenders appearing multiple times in the cohort priors are defined as those convictions occurring before the date of the most serious 1981 cohort disposition.

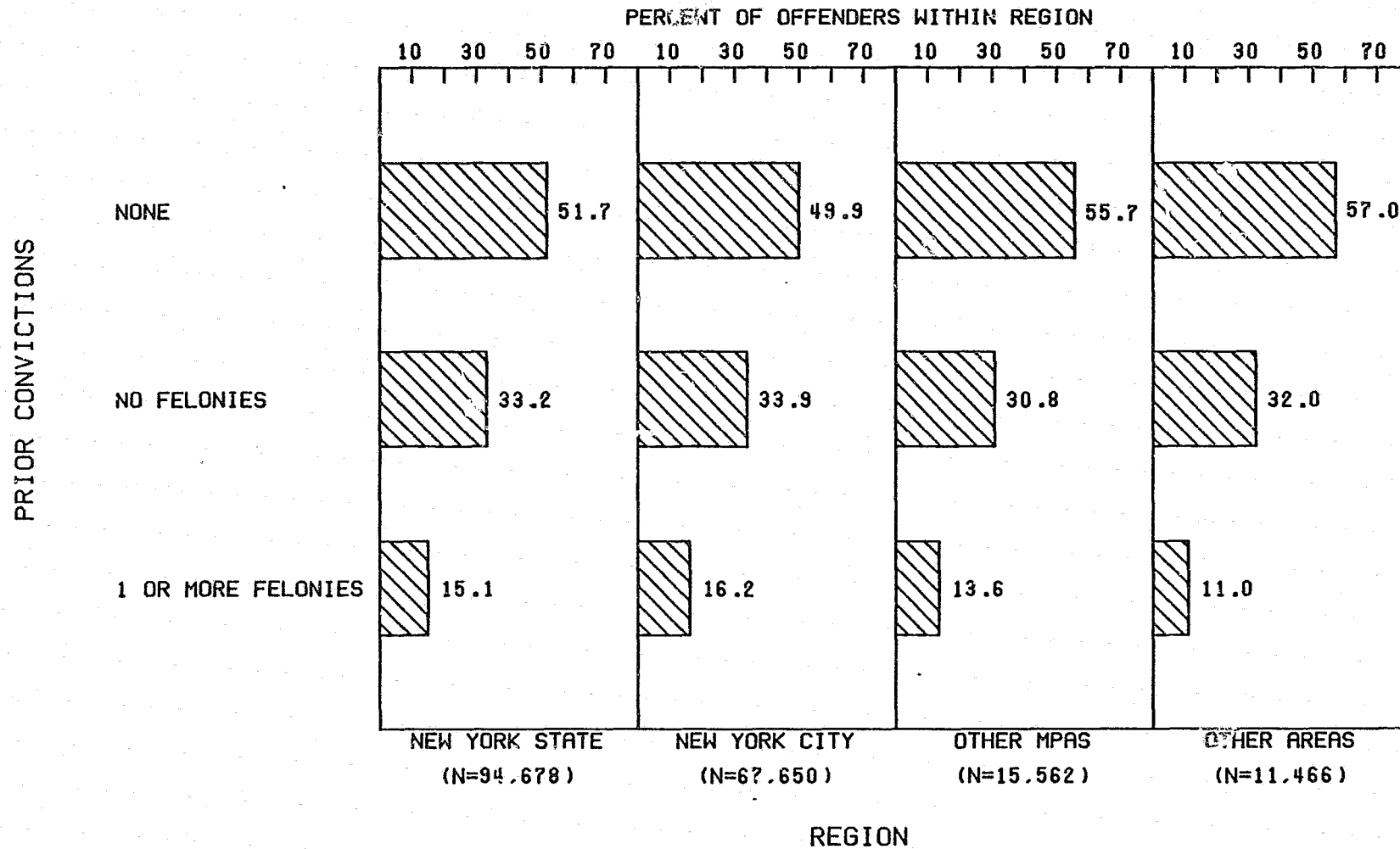


FIGURE 31  
OFFENDER PRIOR ARREST RECORD  
BY REGION



SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE III-10, VOLUME III.

FIGURE 32  
OFFENDER PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD  
BY REGION



SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLE III-11, VOLUME III.

As would be expected, age was positively associated in all regions with the severity of prior record, for arrests and (particularly) for convictions. This correlation arises because younger offenders have not been at risk long enough to accrue lengthy offending histories.<sup>25</sup> Tables III-12 and III-13 (Volume III) show the median ages of offenders for each category of the prior record indicators.<sup>26</sup>

Among racial/ethnic groups in the areas outside of New York City, black offenders generally had more severe arrest and conviction histories than whites. In New York City, among offenders with prior histories, a similar though less pronounced pattern existed. In all areas, white offenders were the least likely to have prior offending histories. Table III-14a through III-14c display the prior arrest record for each race category in the three regions.

#### Offending Patterns

Figure 33 displays selected offender characteristics for each type of arrest offense within the three regions. Figure 34 displays the same offender characteristics by the class of the arrest offense within each region.

The offender characteristics shown in these graphs are the percent of male offenders, the percent of offenders in the 16 to 19 age group, the percent of offenders who are nonwhite, and the percent of offenders with at least one prior felony arrest.<sup>27</sup> The graphs are arranged to show relationships between these

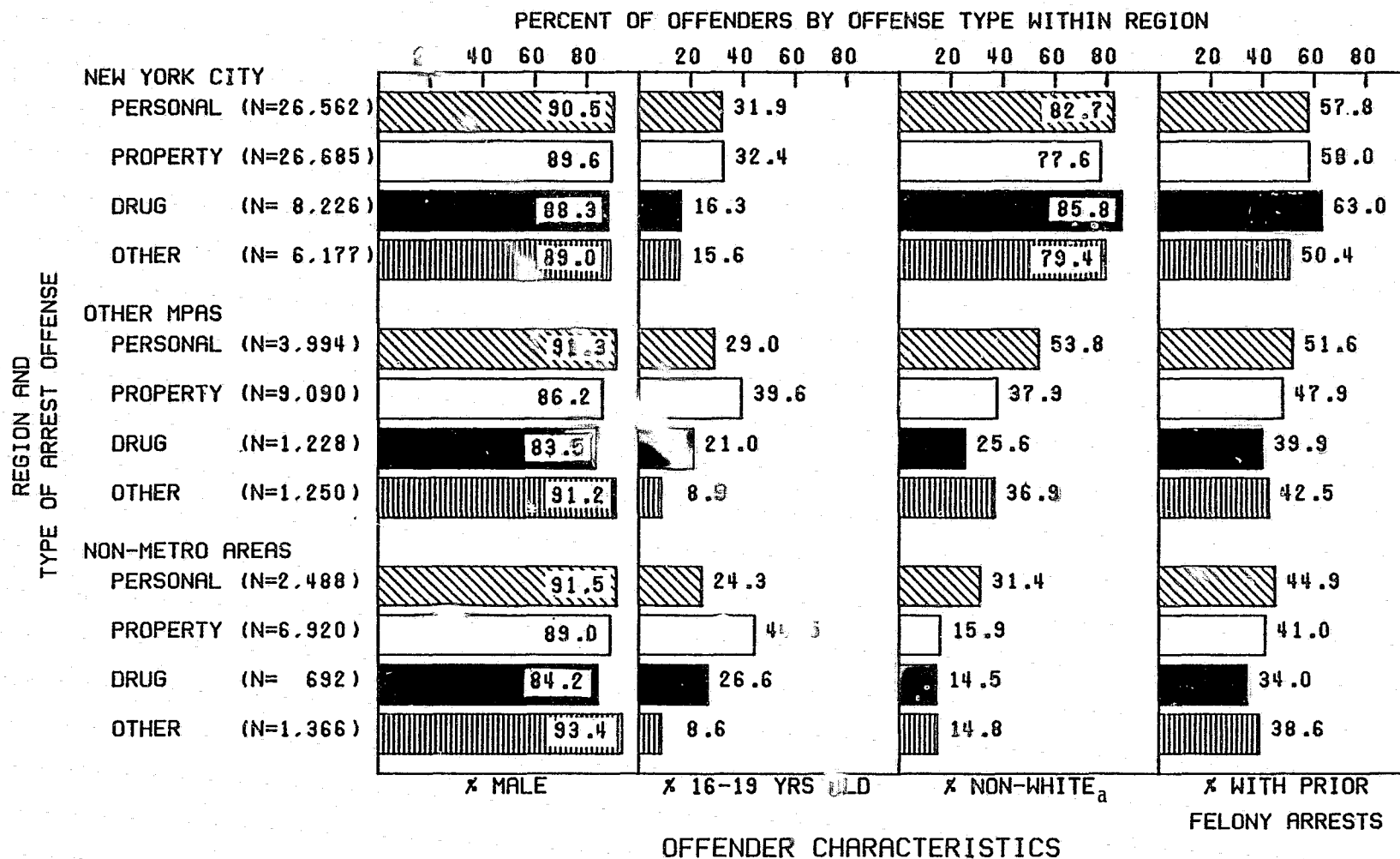
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<sup>25</sup>Note that only adult offending is considered in calculating the indicators of prior record.

<sup>26</sup>Note that in Table III-12, the median ages for the "No Felony" category of prior arrests is slightly higher than for the "1-3 Felony" category. Both categories can include offenders who had any number of prior misdemeanor arrests, the only difference being that offenders in the "No Felony" group had never been arrested for a felony. It is probable, then, that some "No Felony" offenders actually had longer records of misdemeanor arrests than offenders in the "1-3 Felony" group and that this accounts for the observed difference in the median ages.

<sup>27</sup>Percentages are based on the total for each offense type within region. This total is shown in the graphs.

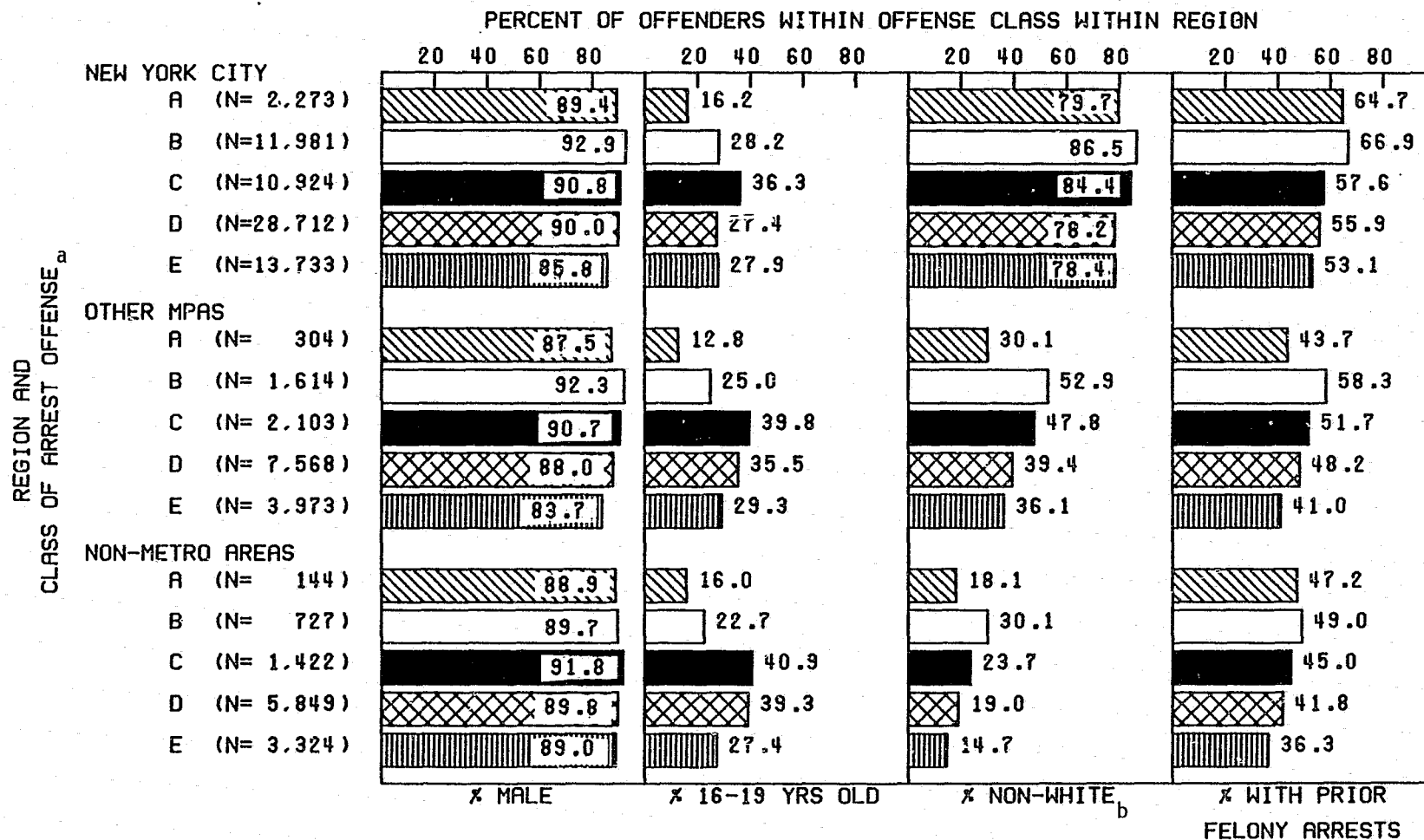
FIGURE 33  
PATTERNS OF OFFENDING:  
SELECTED OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS  
BY TYPE OF ARREST OFFENSE WITHIN REGION



<sup>a</sup> 648 CASES MISSING RACE DATA.

SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES III-15 THROUGH III-18.V.III.

FIGURE 34  
PATTERNS OF OFFENDING:  
SELECTED OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS  
BY CLASS OF ARREST OFFENSE WITHIN REGION



<sup>a</sup>27 PL125 CASES MISSING CLASS DATA.

<sup>b</sup>648 CASES MISSING RACE DATA.

SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES III-19 THROUGH III-22 (V.III).

characteristics and the type or class of offense as well as the region, and are intended to provide a general profile of the offenders arrested for committing the indicated type or class of offense with regard to sex, age, race, and prior record.

Type of Offense. As previously shown (Table 4), males outnumbered females in the study population by approximately a 9:1 ratio. Figure 33 shows this to be generally true for all offense types regardless of region. Drug offenders were slightly more likely to be female than were offenders arrested for personal or property crimes.

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

Race is associated both with the type of offense and with region. The largest proportion of minority offenders in the State was from New York City (see Figure 30). Because of this, in New York City, each offense type showed a substantially higher proportion of nonwhite offenders than was the case in the other two regions. Over three-fourths of New York City offenders were minorities, regardless of offense type. Differences that do exist among offense types in New York City showed personal and drug offenders to have been slightly more likely to be nonwhite than other types. In the Non-New York City regions where the overall proportion of minorities was lower, the association with offense type is clearer. In these regions personal offenders tended to be nonwhite while drug offenders were likely to be white.

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

Class of Arrest. Figure 34 shows the selected offender characteristics displayed by the statutory class of the most serious arrest charge for each region.

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

Offenders arrested for the more serious offenses (i.e., classes A and B) tended to be older than offenders arrested for C, D and E offenses. This was generally the case in all regions and was particularly evident for class A arrestees. In all areas, class C arrestees had the largest proportion in the 16-19 age group.

As noted earlier, the proportion of nonwhites was uniformly higher among New York City offenders than among offenders from the other two regions. This was true regardless of class. In all areas, those arrested for class B and C offenses were somewhat more likely to be nonwhite than other offenders.

In all areas, offenders arrested for class B offenses were the most likely to have had a record of prior felony arrests. Offenders arrested for class E felonies were least likely to have had prior arrests for felonies.

Single vs. Multiple Appearances  
in the Cohort

This section continues the examination of offenders in the study cohort by comparing the characteristics of the 80,515 offenders disposed only once in 1981 with the remaining 14,163 disposed more than once. Differences between the offender and arrest event counts are a function of the characteristics and frequency of appearance of the multiply disposed offenders. Consequently, the nature and extent of such differences have implications for the arrest based processing analyses appearing elsewhere in this report.

Offender Attributes

Table 5 displays the proportion of offenders within each region that were disposed on a felony only once in 1981 and those disposed more than once. The proportion of offenders appearing in the cohort multiple times was highest for New York City and lowest for the Non-Metropolitan Areas. This follows the previously identified pattern for prior offending in which the seriousness of the prior record was directly associated with the degree of urbanization of the region.

Table 5  
Comparison of Offenders Having a Single 1981  
Disposition With Offender Having Multiple 1981  
Dispositions by Region

Region	Total	Single Disposition Offenders	Multiple Disposition Offenders
New York City	100.0% (67,650)	82.5% (55,828)	17.5% (11,822)
Other MPAs	100.0% (15,562)	90.0% (14,005)	10.0% (1,557)
Non-Metro Areas	100.0% (11,466)	93.2% (10,682)	6.8% (784)
New York State Total	100.0% (94,678)	85.0% (80,515)	15.0% (14,163)



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

Table 6  
Comparison of Arrest Events Committed  
by Offenders Having Single and  
Multiple 1981 Dispositions by Region

Region	Total	Arrest Events		
		Committed by Single Disposition Offenders	Committed by Multiple Disposition Offenders	Average Number per Multiple Disposition Offenders
New York City	100.0% (83,867)	66.6% (55,828)	33.4% (28,039)	2.4
Other MPAs	100.0% (17,410)	80.4% (14,005)	19.6% (3,405)	2.2
Non-Metro Areas	100.0% (12,323)	86.7% (10,682)	13.3% (1,641)	2.1
New York State Total	100.0% (113,600)	70.9% (80,515)	29.1% (33,085)	2.3

Sex of Offenders. In all regions, males were more heavily represented among multiple offenders than among single offenders. The proportion of males among multiple offenders was similar for all regions.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>28</sup>In this and the data presentations which follow, the percentages shown are weighted subsets of the percentages for the entire offender group shown in the previous section. For example, the overall proportion of male offenders shown in Table 4 may be obtained by reweighting the percentages for the single and multiple groups (the weights are the proportion of all offenders in the single and multiple groups), i.e., for New York City:

$$\frac{(55,828}{(67,650)} \times 88.8\%) + \frac{(11,822}{(67,650)} \times 94.3\%) = 89.8\%$$

Table 7

Comparison of Offenders Having a Single 1981 Disposition  
With Offenders Having Multiple 1981 Dispositions  
By Sex Within Region

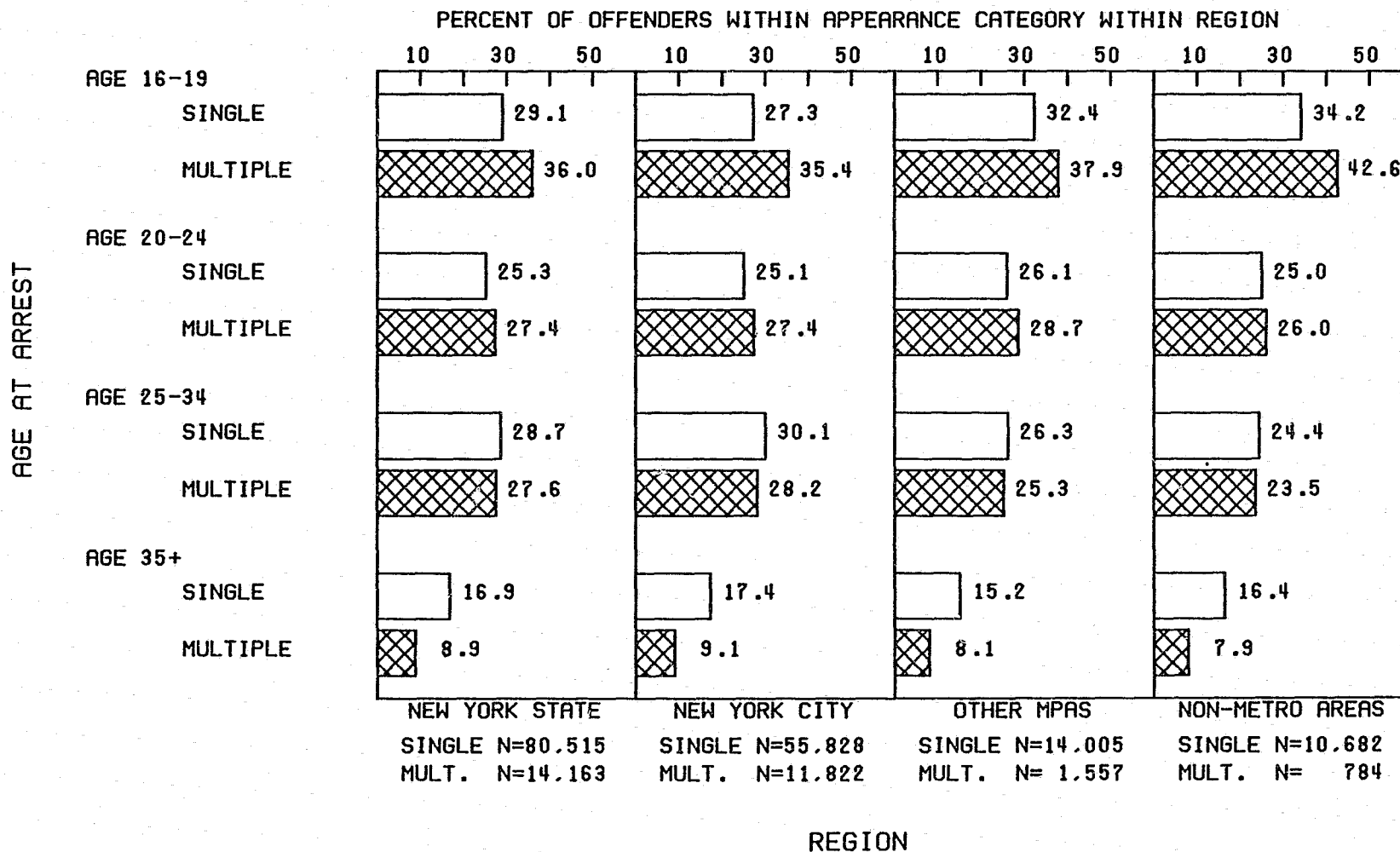
Region	Dispositions in 1981					
	Single			Multiple		
	N	% Male	% Female	N	% Male	% Female
New York City	55,828	88.8%	11.2%	11,822	94.3%	5.7%
Other MPA	14,005	87.3%	12.7%	1,557	91.1%	8.9%
Non-Metro Areas	10,682	89.6%	10.4%	784	92.5%	7.5%
New York State Total	80,515	88.7%	11.3%	14,163	93.8%	6.2%

Age at Arrest. Both the single and the multiple offender age distributions shown in Figure 35 are similar to the distributions for all offenders (see Figure 29). Again, differences between New York City and the other two regions are evident: in general, the New York City distributions are bimodal while those of the Non-New York City regions are clustered in the 16-19 category. In all regions, and particularly in the least urban Non-Metropolitan Areas, multiple disposition offenders were younger than single offenders.<sup>29</sup>

Race of Offender. Race distributions displayed in Figure 36 show that offenders appearing in the cohort multiple times were more likely to be nonwhite than offenders appearing only once. Differences between the single and multiple offender groups were most pronounced in the two Non-New York City regions.

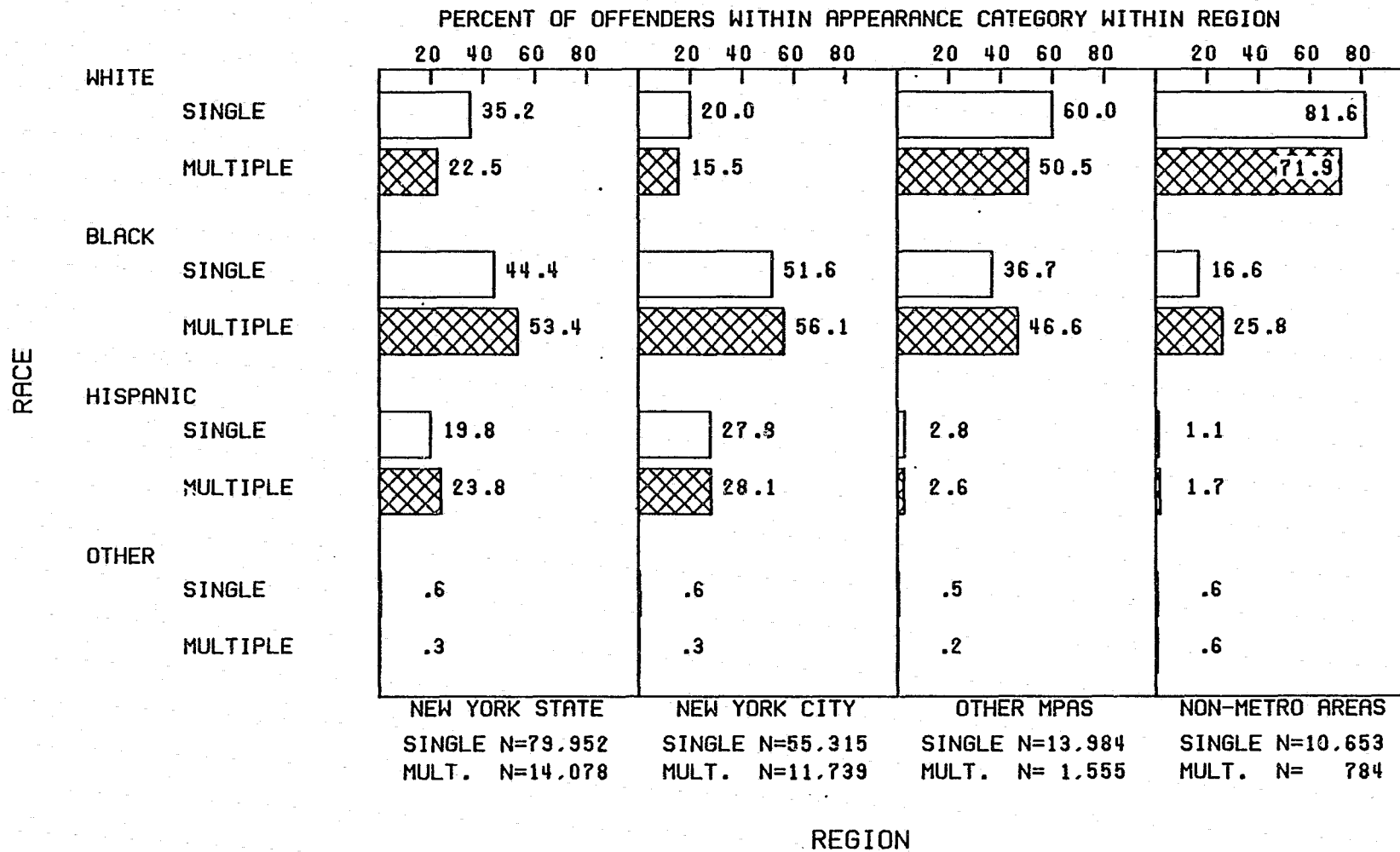
<sup>29</sup>For multiple disposition offenders, age is the age of the offender at the arrest leading to the most serious 1981 cohort disposition.

FIGURE 35  
COMPARISON OF OFFENDERS HAVING A SINGLE 1981 DISPOSITION  
WITH OFFENDERS HAVING MULTIPLE 1981 DISPOSITIONS:  
AGE AT ARREST WITHIN REGION



SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES III-23A AND III-23B, VOL. III.

FIGURE 36  
COMPARISON OF OFFENDERS HAVING A SINGLE 1981 DISPOSITION  
WITH OFFENDERS HAVING MULTIPLE 1981 DISPOSITIONS:  
RACE OF OFFENDER WITHIN REGION



SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES III-24A AND III-24B, VOL. III.

Prior Record. The single/multiple offender distributions for prior arrests are displayed in Figure 37 and the distributions for prior convictions in Figure 38. Both show that, in general, multiple offenders tended to have more serious offending histories than single offenders. (Among offenders with prior records, only the "no prior felony arrests" category in Figure 37 shows a higher proportion of single than multiple offenders).

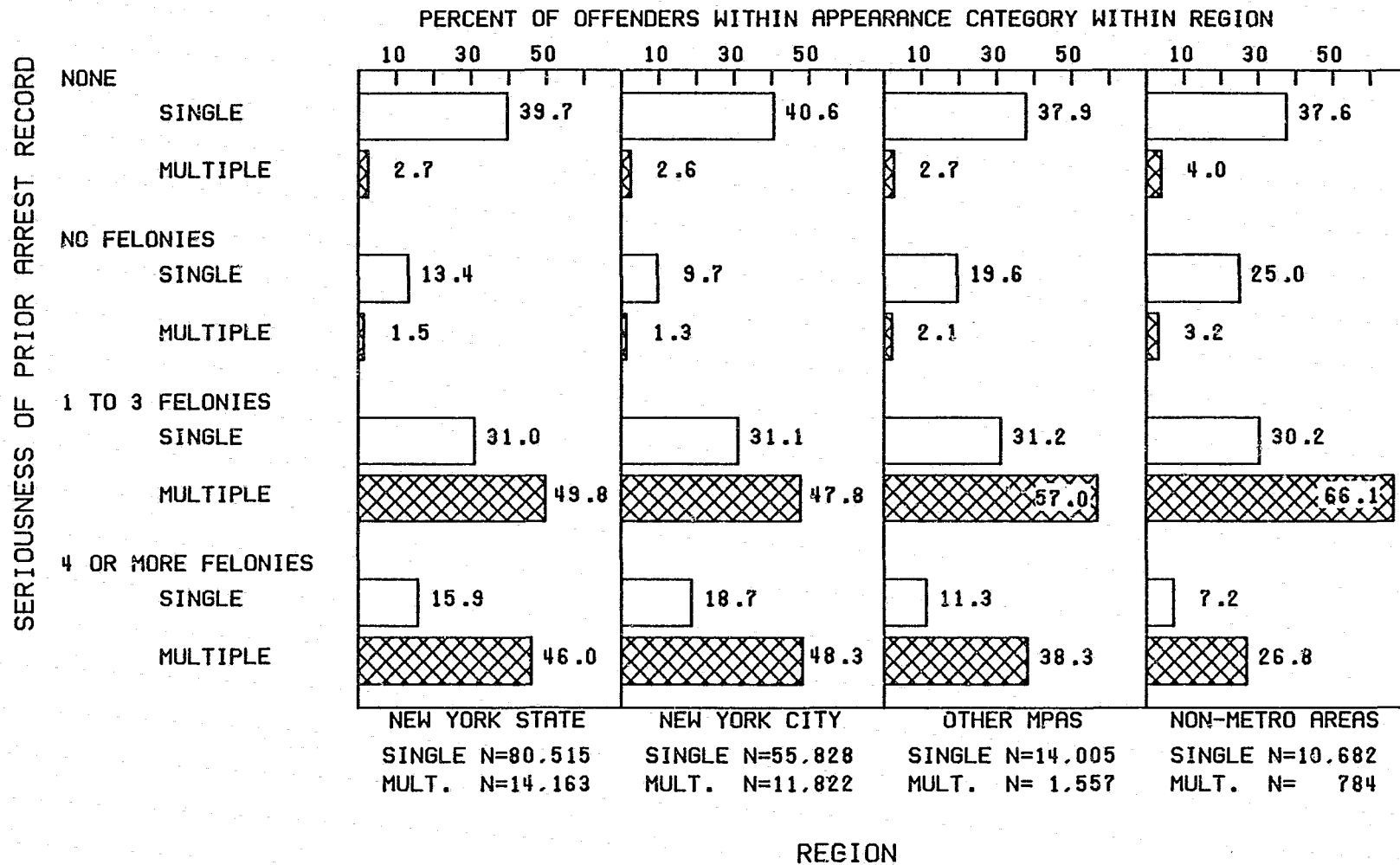
### Summary

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

As would be expected, older offenders tended to have more serious prior records than younger offenders. Black offenders were likely to be younger than whites in New York City, but older than whites in the areas outside of New York City. Among those with prior records, black offenders had more serious records than whites. In both non-New York City regions, blacks were more likely than whites to have had records and those records were likely to have been more serious. In all areas, white offenders were the group least likely to have had a history of prior offending.

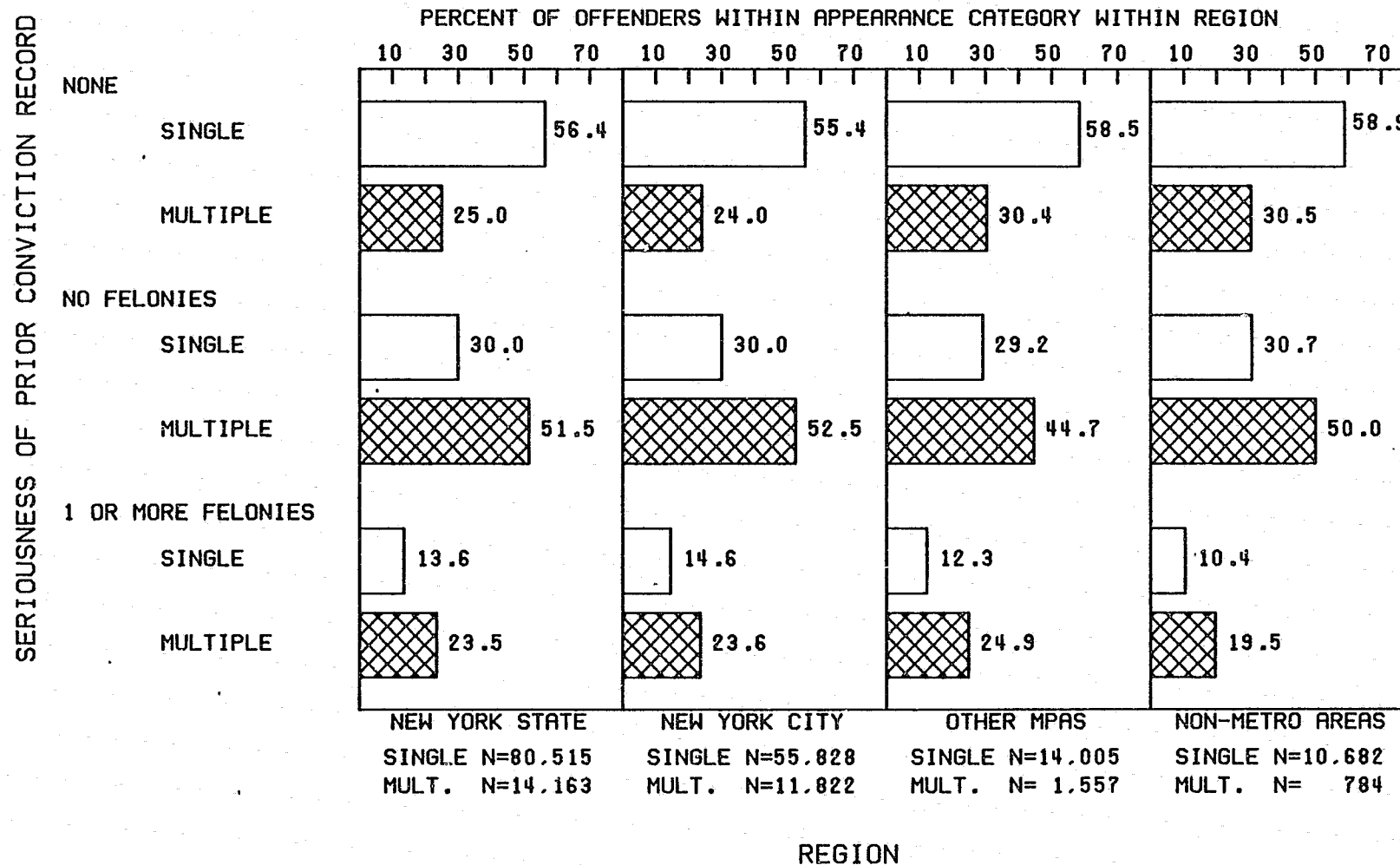
The examination of offending patterns illustrates the sharp regional differences already noted, particularly with regard to race, prior record and age. Despite this, however, some patterns emerged that were consistent across all regions: property offenders were uniformly younger than offenders arrested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

FIGURE 37  
COMPARISON OF OFFENDERS HAVING A SINGLE 1981 DISPOSITION  
WITH OFFENDERS HAVING MULTIPLE 1981 DISPOSITIONS:  
SERIOUSNESS OF PRIOR ARREST RECORD WITHIN REGION



SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES III-25A AND III-25B, VOL. III.

FIGURE 38  
COMPARISON OF OFFENDERS HAVING A SINGLE 1981 DISPOSITION  
WITH OFFENDERS HAVING MULTIPLE 1981 DISPOSITIONS:  
SERIOUSNESS OF PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD WITHIN REGION



SOURCE DATA FOR THIS GRAPH ARE FOUND IN TABLES III-26A AND III-26B,VOL.III.

for other crimes; and drug offenders were slightly more likely to be female than personal or property offenders. Offenders arrested for the more serious felony offenses were generally older and more likely to have had prior records than those arrested for lesser felonies, regardless of region. Minorities were most heavily represented among those arrested for B and C felonies. Class E offenders were slightly less likely to be male than class B, C, or D offenders.

The group of offenders who appeared more than once in the study cohort were different in several respects from those who appeared only once. New York City had a considerably higher proportion of such multiple disposition offenders than did the other two regions, with the Non-Metropolitan Areas having the lowest. In all regions, multiple disposition offenders were more likely to be male, to be younger, and to be members of a racial minority than offenders disposed only once in 1981. They were also more likely than single disposition offenders to have had histories of prior felony arrests and to have been convicted of a crime before their most serious 1981 cohort disposition.

From data presented earlier in the report (Table 1) it is known that almost 95 percent of arrest events disposed in 1981 occurred in 1980 or 1981. This suggests that offenders appearing in the cohort multiple times are likely to have been arrested for their offenses within that two-year span. There is thus a high likelihood that multiple disposition offenders represent a particularly persistent or arrest prone group among the overall population of offenders.

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



arrests for felonies and convictions for all crimes) and more intensive (in terms of the proportion of multiple disposition offenders) than Non-New York City offenders.<sup>30</sup>

These data reinforce findings presented earlier in the report: not only did the arrest events in New York City involve a greater number and more serious offenses than in the other regions, it is also true that New York City offenders (in terms of their criminal careers) were more "serious" as well. These factors help to explain the fact, noted in Section 1, that New York City courts make heavier use of incarcerative penalties for convicted offenders than did the courts elsewhere in the State. Prior offending is a factor which, in some cases, mandates an incarcerative sanction<sup>31</sup> and has been empirically shown to influence the decision to incarcerate even when not legally mandated.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>30</sup>While better disposition reporting from New York City may account for the higher proportion of their offenders with prior convictions, differential reporting would not account for the higher proportion with prior felony arrests. The association between age and prior record and the fact that New York City offenders are older than offenders from other regions also supports the fact that their offenders have more extensive criminal histories.

<sup>31</sup>See, for example, the sentencing enhancement provisions contained in the New York State Penal Law, Sections 70.04, 70.06, and 70.10.

<sup>32</sup>See, for example, L. Paul Sutton, Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences, Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics, Analytic Report 17 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, 1978), and Vera Institute of Justice, Felony Arrests: Their Prosecution and Disposition in New York City's Courts, (New York City: Vera Institute of Justice, 1977).