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**THE UTILITY OF DRUG TESTING IN THE ASSESSMENT OF DEFENDANT RISK
AT THE PRETRIAL RELEASE DECISION**

by

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Drug Abuse and Pretrial Crime Project

December, 1988

This project was supported by Grant No. 87-IJ-CX-0007 awarded to Temple University by the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

CONTENTS

List of Tables	Page v
List of Figures	vii
Acknowledgments	x
 Chapter One	
THE FOCUS ON DRUG ABUSE AS A PREDICTOR OF DEFENDANT CRIME	1
Background: Drug Testing at the Pretrial Stage	1
Drug Testing and the Public Safety Goals of the Bail/Pretrial Release Decisions	3
Drug Abuse and Crime: Interpreting the Relationship	6
Risk Prediction for Bail and Drug Use	8
Drug Testing and Pretrial Misconduct: Recent Studies	9
 Chapter Two	
THE UTILITY OF DRUG TESTING AT THE BAIL STAGE: THE DESIGN OF THE RESEARCH IN DADE COUNTY	13
The Focus of the Current Research	13
The Extent and Nature of Drug Use Among Defendants	14
The Relationship between Drug Use and the Performance of Defendants during Pretrial Release	14
The Implications of the Findings for Improving the Pretrial Release Decision	14
Design of the Study: The Dade County Site and Sample	15
Limitations of the Guidelines Evaluation Sample	15
Other Limitations of the Drug Testing Sample	16
Other Sampling Limitations Based on the Cost of Testing	18
Sub-samples for Retesting: Split Samples, EMIT and GC/MS	19
 Chapter Three	
MEASURING DRUG USE AMONG DADE COUNTY FELONY DEFENDANTS: THE PREVALENCE OF USE AND THE ACCURACY OF TESTS	21
The Extent of Drug Use as Indicated by Testing	21
The Accuracy of Drug Test Results (I): Reliability	23
Splitting of Specimens: Comparing Results of Split Samples Submitted Blindly to the Testing Lab	24
Retesting of the Specimens of the First 200 Defendants	25
Comparing Results When Specimens Already Tested by the Dade County Lab Were Tested by Roche	25
Inter-Technology Reliability: Using Both RIA and EMIT Procedures	25
The Intra-Technology Reliability of EMIT and RIA: Comparison of the Processing of Split Specimens	26
The Accuracy of Drug Tests (II): Validity	28
The Submission of "Dummy" Specimens for Testing	29
Confirmation of Screening Results Using Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS)	29
Conclusion: the Accuracy of Drug Tests	32
 Chapter Four	
THE CORRELATES OF DRUG USE AMONG ENTERING FELONY DEFENDANTS	33
Demographic Attributes	33
Charge-related Attributes	35
Prior Criminal History Attributes	39
Self-reported Drug Abuse Attributes	41

Drug Use in the Context of Bond Hearing Guidelines	44
Chapter Five	
THE CORRELATES OF DEFENDANT MISCONDUCT DURING PRETRIAL RELEASE AND THE RELATIVE POWER OF DRUG TEST RESULTS	49
Demographic Attributes	50
Charge-related Attributes	52
Prior Criminal History Attributes	56
Self-reported Health, Jail and Drug Abuse Attributes	60
Drug Test Results and Defendant Misconduct	60
Failure to Appear	60
Rearrest	62
Serious Rearrest	62
"Failure" (Rearrest or FTA)	62
Self-reported Drug Abuse versus Drug Test Results	62
Misconduct in the Context of Bond Hearing Guidelines	64
Guidelines Severity Ranking and Misconduct	64
Guidelines Risk Classification and Misconduct	64
The Relationship between Drug Test Results and Defendant Performance during Release after Exercising Controls: Multivariate Analysis	66
Controlling for Other Correlates of Defendant Misconduct Singly	68
Controlling for Guidelines Risk Attributes	70
Multivariate Analysis of Defendant Misconduct and the Contribution of Drug Testing Data	74
Chapter Six	
THE UTILITY OF DRUG TESTING FOR PURPOSES OF BAIL AND PRETRIAL RELEASE	79
The Extent of Drug Use	79
The Accuracy of Drug Tests	79
The Relationship between Test Results and Pretrial Misconduct	80
The Strength of the Relationship as a Rationale for Implementing Testing at the Bail Stage	80
The Role of Defendant Drug Use Information in Improving the Bail/Pretrial Release Decision	81
References	
Appendix A	Data Collection Instruments
Appendix B	Description of Samples
Appendix C	Supplemental Tables
Appendix D	Estimating the Effects of Sample Selection Bias: Detention and Non-participation in Urine Testing

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Summary of defendant samples employed in study
Table 5.1	Correlations between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table 5.2	Correlations between non-drug test variables (demographic, charge, and prior history related) and pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table 5.4	Correlations between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for guidelines risk measure, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table 5.5a	Multivariate modeling of pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: regression results
Table 5.5b	Multivariate modeling of pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: logit results
Table B2.1	Comparison of defendant samples on selected characteristics: entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table C4.1	Drug use among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by demographic attributes
Table C4.1	Drug use among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by charge related attributes
Table C4.3	Drug use among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes
Table C4.4	Drug use among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by self reported health and drug abuse variables
Table C5.1	Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by demographic attributes
Table C5.2a	Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by charge related attributes
Table C5.2b	Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by charge related attributes
Table C5.3a	Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes
Table C5.3b	Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes
Table C5.5	Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by bail guidelines dimensions

LIST OF TABLES (Cont'd)

Table C5.4	Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by health and drug abuse attributes
Table C5.6	Correlations between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table D5.1a	Correlations between adjusted drug test results and pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table D5.1b	Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table D5.2	Correlations between non-drug test variables (demographic, charge, and prior history related) and adjusted pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table D5.3a	Correlations between adjusted drug test results and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table D5.3b	Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table D5.4a	Correlations between adjusted drug test results and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for guidelines risk measure, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table D5.4b	Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes, controlling for guidelines risk measure, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987
Table D5.5a	Multivariate modeling of pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987, using adjusted drug test variables: regression results
Table D5.5b	Multivariate modeling of adjusted pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: regression results

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 3.1 Percent of entering felony defendants testing positively for selected drugs, Dade County, June-July, 1987 (first 194 cases)
- Figure 3.2 Percent of entering felony defendants testing positively for selected drugs, Dade County, June-July, 1987 (175 cases late in sample)
- Figure 3.3 Percent of entering felony defendants testing positively for selected drugs, Dade County, June-July, 1987
- Figure 3.4 Agreement in test results between (re-paired) split specimens
- Figure 3.5 Agreement in screening results between RIA and EMIT
- Figure 3.6 False positives and false negatives: confirmation of RIA screening test results by GC/MS
- Figure 4.1 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987
- Figure 4.2 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by age
- Figure 4.3 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by race/ethnicity
- Figure 4.4 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by employment status
- Figure 4.5 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by gender
- Figure 4.6 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Court, June-July, 1987, by felony grading
- Figure 4.7 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by selected offenses (in order of frequency)
- Figure 4.8 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by weapons charges
- Figure 4.9 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by injury to victim
- Figure 4.10 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by drug charges
- Figure 4.11 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by arrest history
- Figure 4.12 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by prior drug arrests
- Figure 4.13 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by prior convictions

LIST OF FIGURES (Cont'd)

- Figure 4.14 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by prior drug convictions
- Figure 4.15 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by prior FTAs
- Figure 4.16 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by self-reported current drug abuse
- Figure 4.17 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by severity of charges (guidelines)
- Figure 4.18 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by guidelines risk classification
- Figure 4.19 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by guidelines zone
- Figure 5.1 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987
- Figure 5.2 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by age
- Figure 5.3 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by race/ethnicity
- Figure 5.4 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by gender
- Figure 5.5 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by employment status
- Figure 5.6 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by felony grading
- Figure 5.7 Misconduct (flight/crime) among defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by selected offenses (in order of frequency)
- Figure 5.8 Misconduct (flight/crime) among defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by weapons charges
- Figure 5.9 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by injury to victim
- Figure 5.10 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by drug charges
- Figure 5.11 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by arrest history

LIST OF FIGURES (Cont'd)

- Figure 5.11 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by arrest history
- Figure 5.12 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by prior drug arrests
- Figure 5.13 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by prior convictions
- Figure 5.14 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by prior drug convictions
- Figure 5.16 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by self-reported current drug abuse
- Figure 5.17 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by self-reported alcohol abuse (within last year)
- Figure 5.18 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by drug test results
- Figure 5.19 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by self-reported drug use (cross-checked by drug tests)
- Figure 5.20 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by guidelines severity ranking of charges
- Figure 5.21 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by guidelines risk classification
- Figure 5.22a Relationship between drug test results (positive for either THC or cocaine v. negative) and defendant FTA among released Dade felony defendants, controlling for risk: group 1
- Figure 5.22b Relationship between drug test results (positive or either THC or cocaine v. negative) and defendant FTA among released Dade felony defendants, controlling for risk: group 2
- Figure 5.22c Relationship between drug test results (positive for either THC or cocaine v. negative) and defendant FTA among released Dade felony defendants, controlling for risk: group 3
- Figure 5.22d Relationship between drug test results (positive for either THC or cocaine v. negative) and defendant FTA among released Dade felony defendants, controlling for risk: group 4
- Figure 6.1 Guidelines risk classification of Dade felony defendants, by drug use and defendant misconduct

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The research undertaking we describe in this report involved a massive data collection effort that was made possible only because of the hard work and cooperation of many people in Dade County, Florida, and Washington, D.C. First, certainly, we are appreciative of the support of our funding agency, the National Institute of Justice, and its director during this period, James K. Stewart, as well as for the assistance of our grant monitor, Dr. Richard Rau.

In Dade County, we are greatly indebted for the assistance of a number of individuals. At the top of our list, however, are two individuals who supported the research effort, the Honorable Gerald T. Wetherington, Presiding Judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit, and Timothy J. Murray, Director of the Pretrial Services Agency of the Metropolitan Dade County Corrections and Rehabilitation Department.

As he had in our research to develop and implement bail decision guidelines in Dade County's Circuit Court, Timothy Murray again offered logistical, moral and intellectual support during the months of data collection. Fred Crawford, Director of Metropolitan Dade County Corrections and Rehabilitation Department, in particular, went out of his way to make sure the research team was able to gather the necessary data and provided the cooperation of his entire correctional staff. His staff, including Deputy Director Kevin Hickey and (then) Assistant Division Director for Administration, Frank Brophy, deserve our special thanks for making our data collection easier by clearing the path of obstacles that sometimes looked formidable. We were greatly impressed by the cooperation and professionalism of the Metro-Dade Corrections staff, both at the jail and in the central office. A division of that Department was Tim Murray's Pretrial Services staff which deserves a word of thanks all its own. It is impossible to express fully our gratitude and appreciation for the hard work and professional spirit of Dade County's Pretrial Services staff at all levels. Among those to whom we owe thanks most directly are Wilhemina Tribble, Julio Morales, Maxine Harris, Julie Oglesby, Will Davis, Larry Turini and Mary (Mericie) Lantes, to confine ourselves to just a few of the many.

Because this project depended heavily on the data collection of the guidelines research, we would like to thank those who made our court-based data collection productive. We would like to thank M. David McGriff and his former staff--and the current administrative staff of Circuit Court--for assisting us in obtaining the large amount of data we required. We are especially grateful to his recent counterparts as well, Susan Witkin, Director of the Research and Systems Division of the Circuit Court and Ann Green, current Criminal Court Coordinator. They

were very gracious in answering our questions about court data and practices and in allowing us to collect our final data. We are also grateful for the assistance of the Metro-Dade Criminal Justice Coordinating Council staff under the direction of Dr. Jeff Silbert, including Bob Stevenson and Russ Burrell. It is fair to say that we learned a great deal about the process of drug testing together. We are especially grateful for the data collection efforts of David Tarlow who did his best to meet the challenges of a very unusual data collection job, in the jail.

We would like to give a special acknowledgment to Jay Carver, Director of the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency, and his staff, particularly Johnny Jordan and Lee Thames, who helped in the retesting of Dade County samples. We greatly benefitted from Jay Carver's grasp of the issues related to this research (and, of course, the state of practice in pretrial services in general) and his willingness constantly to test his knowledge and to re-examine his assumptions about drug testing. His cooperation and advice was greatly valued.

As with the related guidelines research, much of the responsibility for supervision of data collection fell to Lisa Martin at our offices at Temple. We cannot emphasize enough our appreciation for the major role she played, not only in supervising the data collection and troubleshooting on site, but also in managing personnel, producing graphics and reports and, ultimately, in assisting in the administration of the grant. The work of Carolyn Waters as graduate research assistant in the early stages of the research and later the efforts of Navrose Eduljee in data processing were especially helpful. LaSaundra Scott ("Radar") was our secretary par excellence.

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Chapter One

THE FOCUS ON DRUG ABUSE AS A PREDICTOR OF DEFENDANT CRIME

Background: Drug Testing at the Pretrial Stage

During the 1980's public controversy and policy debate surrounding the problems of importation of illicit drugs and of their widespread use within the United States have given the "drug issue" a high priority on both domestic and foreign policy agendas. Among the diverse social problems being linked to abuse of controlled substances, the idea that a great deal of crime--at least in the major urban centers--is closely tied to drug abuse has been receiving renewed attention by all branches of government. Recent government research reports (Blumstein et al., 1986), for example, have argued in favor of evidence about a role for drug abuse in the development of "criminal careers" and in arguments supporting policies of selective incapacitation at the sentencing stage in criminal justice (Greenwood and Abrahamse, 1982). As the heightened concerns about crime in the United States during the 1970s were transformed into the concerns about drugs and crime in the 1980s, drug testing technology which had been establishing a track-record in military applications became available for private industry and was suggested as a potentially useful tool in the criminal justice setting. The availability of rapidly evolving drug testing technology in the last several years from major manufacturers--such as Roche, Syva, and Abbott--have offered the possibility of what proponents perceive as a dramatic new direction in the campaign against drug abuse.

Although difficult issues are shared by the application of drug testing programs in each of these areas--such as questions relating to individual health, public safety, accuracy of results, due process and fairness--the current research focuses specifically on the introduction of drug testing as a routine element of the processing of defendants at the earliest stages of the criminal process. Against a background of general findings from the criminological literature showing associations between drug use and delinquency (Gandossy et al., 1980), recent research has hypothesized that because large proportions of arrestees test positively for drugs of abuse as they enter the criminal process, evidence of drug use ought to be considered a significant predictor of crime during the pretrial release period (Toborg et al., 1987; Yezur et al., 1987a; Yezur et al., 1987b; Wish, 1987).

Routine urinalysis of arrestees prior to the bail or pretrial release decision is an innovation with a relatively short history. Although preceded by occasional uses of drug testing to enforce conditions of probation and in

pretrial diversion, systematic testing of arrestees prior to bail was pioneered in the District of Columbia in 1984 with funding from the National Institute of Justice. Prompted by preliminary findings from research in New York City and in the District of Columbia pointing to a relationship between positive drug test results and new arrests (Wish and Johnson, 1986), the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency implemented a model program of testing designed to inform judges concerning defendants' drug abuse and to monitor the behavior of defendants granted conditional nonfinancial release before trial. Under the D.C. program, arrestees testing positively are required, as a condition of release, to report for further urinalysis and perhaps for referral to drug counseling. Failure to comply with the monitoring and reporting conditions of release assigned by the judge in that jurisdiction can result in the setting of more restrictive conditions (including increased monitoring) or, finally, even revocation of release.

The underlying rationale for the pilot urinalysis program, in the District of Columbia reflecting a pragmatic interpretation of research findings relating to the drug-crime link, has been described by the Director of that agency in the following manner:

The theoretical basis for the program is derived from earlier studies that show, among other things, that drug use is very much a characteristic of serious and violent offenders. On the other hand, even among high-risk individuals with established patterns of both drug abuse and criminality, increasing or reducing the level of drug abuse is associated with a corresponding increase or reduction in criminality (Carver, 1986).

Since implementation of the D.C. program, findings have been reported showing a relationship between positive urinalysis results at the bail stage and subsequent criminality or flight by defendants during pretrial release and when used to determine conditions of release have been interpreted as showing that the D.C. program has been successful in increasing the likelihood of appearance among released defendants for court dates as well as in decreasing the rate of further crime among releasees.¹ The experience with the District of Columbia's testing program and the related findings have stirred interest in wider-scale establishment of arrestee drug testing programs.

¹ See the series of unpublished monographs describing research evaluating the drug testing program in Washington, D.C., by Toborg et al. (1987) and Yezur et al. (1987a and 1987b) reviewed below which report that, above and beyond the power of other kinds of information to predict the likelihood of flight and crime during pretrial release, knowledge of positive drug test results serves as an important measure of defendant risk, and that drug testing itself can be employed effectively as a condition of pretrial release to reduce crime and flight. But, see also Belenko and Mara-Drita (February, 1988) who, in describing similar research in New York, report that knowledge of drug test results contributes little to a judge's ability to predict defendant flight.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance, for example, has recently provided funding to test the applicability of the D.C. testing program to other jurisdictions (including Tucson, Phoenix, Milwaukee, Portland, Wilmington and Prince George's County, Maryland). In addition, the National Institute of Justice has funded the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program to test arrestees on a quarterly basis in the principal American cities to chart the kinds of drugs being used among arrestee populations based on its endorsement of the hypothesis that information about drug abuse obtained through urinalysis is an important and--because it is scientific--superior instrument for identifying "the high risk offender" and minimizing the risk posed by defendants during pretrial release.² The Arizona legislature enacted a law in 1987 requiring the mandatory drug testing of felony arrestees in that state beginning in 1988 for the purposes of informing the pretrial release decision.³

Drug Testing and the Public Safety Goals of the Bail/Pretrial Release Decisions

The potential importance of drug testing at the pre-bail stage for the purposes of "identifying the high rate offender" (that is, for purposes of community safety), takes on added significance since enactment of the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1984⁴--the federal preventive detention law aimed at the identification and incapacitation of a "small but identifiable group of particularly dangerous defendants."⁵ That law, like the law enacted in District of Columbia in 1970 and other state laws,⁶ emphasized the drug-crime relationship in its designation of factors to be considered by judges in establishing conditions of release,⁷ in its inclusion of drug-related offenses among the

² The United States Department of Justice's endorsement of drug testing at the arrest stage certainly appears grounded on this belief. See, e.g., J. Stewart (1988:iii):

Now, we no longer need to watch helplessly as drug spawned crime vitiates neighborhoods. We can do something... Mandatory, court supervised drug testing represents an objective test for identifying these high risk offenders. With this scientifically accurate, impartial data, judges are in a position to decide appropriate conditions for pretrial release, including periodic testing which research shows lowers the demand for drugs.

³ See PADD Enabling Legislation, Section 53, Ch. 307, Laws 1987 [Arizona].

⁴ 18 U.S.C. sec. 3142(e).

⁵ S. Rep. No. 225, 98th Cong., 1st Sess. 8, at 6-7 (1983).

⁶ See Goldkamp (1985).

⁷ Sec. 3142 (g) of that law, a section entitled "Factors to Be Considered," urges judicial consideration of drug related concerns in two provisions: first, in considering the "nature and circumstances of the offense...including whether the offense ... involves a narcotic drug"; and second, in considering the "history and characteristics" of the defendants, including "his...history relating to drug or alcohol abuse."

criteria qualifying defendants for detention hearings on the basis of potential dangerousness,⁸ and in its provision for examination of temporarily held defendants to determine whether they are "addicts."⁹

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in United States v. Salerno,¹⁰ validating the general thrust of the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1984, also makes questions about the introduction of drug testing into the bail process more critical. Salerno, which appears to have silenced the long standing controversy about the appropriateness of public safety goals in the bail/pretrial release process, found the preventive detention provisions of the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1984 to be constitutional in substance and procedure.¹¹ That Act authorized pretrial detention of persons charged with federal crimes when the court determines that the defendant poses a threat to community safety that cannot be neutralized by imposing any set of conditions on pretrial release. Referring to its earlier decision in Schall v. Martin,¹² regarding juvenile pretrial detention based on anticipation of likely danger to the community, the Court stated that the "general concern with crime prevention is no less compelling when suspects are adults."¹³

As the movement to revise bail and pretrial detention law has simmered over the last two decades to make community safety an explicit and legitimate concern,¹⁴ so too have questions about how judges might best identify "dangerous" defendants. The criteria in the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1984 (derived largely from the District of Columbia prototype in 1970) defining defendants' eligibility for detention--and those in many earlier state laws--represent the assumption of the Congress (validated by the United States Supreme Court in Salerno¹⁵) that the

⁸ Sec. 3142 (f)(C) outlines as one of the eligibility criteria for pretrial detention proceedings charged offenses "for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq., or section 1 of the Act of September 15, 1980 (21 U.S.C. 955a)."

⁹ 18 U.S.C. 3142 (f)(2).

¹⁰ ___ U.S. ___, 107 S.Ct. 2095, 95 L. Ed. 2d 697 (1987).

¹¹ Id.

¹² 467 U.S. 253, 104 S. Ct. 2403, 81 L. Ed. 2d 207 (1984).

¹³ Salerno, ___ U.S. at ___, 107 S.Ct. at 2103.

¹⁴ See, e.g., A.B.A., Standards Relating to Pretrial Release, Appendix C (Tent. Draft 1968); A.B.A. Task Force on Crime (Criminal Justice Section 1981).

¹⁵ The Salerno decision was important as well because of its position on standards for prediction at the pretrial release stage. A traditional argument of opponents to preventive detention has been that judges are not able to predict the future acts of defendants with sufficient accuracy to warrant adoption of explicit preventive detention procedures. To the argument that judges cannot predict sufficiently well the likelihood that defendants will engage in crime in the future and that pretrial detention on that basis is tantamount to punishment without due process, the Court responded, as it had in Schall, that "there is nothing inherently unattainable about a prediction of future criminal conduct" (id. at ___, 107 S. Ct. at 2103) and that once courts perceive that a defendant poses a "threat" of some danger to the public, they may "disable the arrestee from executing that threat (id. at ___, 107 S. Ct. at 2103)."

defendant's criminal charge and prior record of convictions, among other items, can identify future criminals.¹⁶ Analysis of such current laws has shown that legislatures have suggested many criteria for judges to consider in making their bail/pretrial release determinations, including aspects of the criminal charges, the defendant's community ties, prior criminal record, and in a few instances, the defendant's history of drug abuse.¹⁷ Although research has not produced empirical support that these statutory criteria--or others--can powerfully predict defendant crime among defendants during periods of pretrial release,¹⁸ recent research has begun to develop empirical risk classifications that, if used, would at least offer improvements over the accuracy of judges' subjective assessments.¹⁹

Reliance on results of urinalysis to inform important decisions, such as the determination of conditions of pretrial release or even pretrial detention, raises a number of questions similar to those raised about use of other kinds of information, such as prior criminal history, for the same purpose.²⁰ At the least, for example, for its use to be rational, there must be an arguable, if not demonstrable, connection between the predictive information--in this case, drug use--and "pretrial" crime and flight. In the pretrial context, theoretically, the concern is restricted to crime and/or failure-to-appear that might be committed within the limited period of pretrial release, perhaps averaging no more than 90 days before a case is adjudicated--although possibly considerably longer depending on the court system. Although full appraisal of the utility of drug testing programs at the bail stage must include discussions of ethical, constitutional,²¹ other legal and even costs-benefits²² kinds of questions, our particular focus is empirical. Our research seeks to learn whether, given previous research and the clearly argued policy

¹⁶ Of course, the Federal law was only the last, not the first, example of laws implementing "danger" classifications; a wide variety of state laws had been enacted in the previous 15 years employing hosts of danger criteria. See Goldkamp (1985).

¹⁷ See *Id.*; Goldkamp (1979); Goldkamp (1985).

¹⁸ See Angel et al. (1971).

¹⁹ See Goldkamp (1987); J. Goldkamp and M. Gottfredson (1985). Bail/pretrial release guidelines have been developed and implemented using risk classifications in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Dade County, Florida, and Maricopa County, Arizona.

²⁰ In effect, in *Salerno* __ U.S. __, at __, 107 S.Ct. at 2103, the Supreme Court approved pretrial detention based on a risk classification defined by the legislature subjectively and implemented by Federal magistrates discretionarily in the absence of empirical support.

²¹ For a discussion of the constitutionality of drug testing at the pre-bail stage, see Rosen and Goldkamp (1988, in press).

²² See, e.g., Clark (1988, draft).

expectations of this methodology, knowledge of drug test results would add to the Court's ability to assess the risk of flight and crime posed by felony defendants appearing at the bond hearing stage in Dade County's Circuit Court.²³

Drug Abuse and Crime: Interpreting the Relationship

By whatever measure, whether from self-reports of criminal activity (Hirschi, 1969; Elliot et al., 1985) or from official data sources (see generally, Moore, 1983), it has been shown that those involved in drug use tend also to be engaged in criminal activity. In fact, one of the established facts in criminology is that alcohol and drug use among juveniles is related to other forms of delinquency. Early empirical work on delinquency using official data discovered that delinquent youth, in comparison to nondelinquents, tended to smoke and drink alcohol to a greater degree (Glueck and Glueck, 1950). The relationship was so striking that in the early delinquency literature, smoking was seen as a precursor of serious problems with the law. Later, self-report research on drug use and drug abuse revealed the same findings. In addition to verifying the finding that delinquents tend to smoke and drink more than nondelinquents (Hirschi, 1969), modern self-report researchers have shown that such patterns persist for other drugs, such as marijuana and cocaine. Given that drug use and delinquency are correlated, it is not surprising that researchers have also found the social and demographic correlates of each to be similar (Elliott et al., 1985; Hindelang et al., 1981; Johnston et al., 1978; Kandel et al., 1978).

With respect to the "hard" drugs and the problem of addiction, the general relationship with crime seems to maintain. A recent, thorough review of the empirical literature on drug use and crime identified the correlates of drug addiction in the following fashion:

In general, addicts tend to reside in urban centers...characterized by poverty, high rates of delinquency, and high concentrations of minority groups. In addition, addict families apparently are disturbed in some way; there are high rates of family disharmony, characterized by a lack of warmth and discipline. Furthermore, the educational attainment of addicts is quite low; few ever complete high school and many never attend (Gandossy et al., 1980:xii).

These, of course, are also well known correlates of crime and delinquency. This similarity in the social and demographic correlates of drug use and of crime has spawned discussion among criminologists of the following questions: Are crime and drug use correlated? Are the correlates of drug use and other forms of crime and

²³ We specifically do not address the question here of the utility of drug testing as a method for monitoring defendants during pretrial release. Subsequent reports studying the impact of drug testing as monitoring programs should be available shortly through the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

delinquency the same because the forces that produce antisocial behavior also produce drug use, or is it because drug use causes antisocial behavior?

One well known researcher (Akers, 1984) has argued that: "compared to the abstaining teenager, the drinking, smoking, and drug taking teen is much more likely to be getting into fights, stealing, hurting other people, and committing other delinquencies." "But," he added, "the variation in the order in which they take up these things leaves little basis for proposing causation of one by the other." Recent self-report research that has sought to establish a causal order for drug use and serious delinquency has been unable to do so, with the results ultimately depending on analytical decisions (see, Elliot et al., 1985). Some researchers have documented a strong relationship between addiction and property crime (e.g., Ball et al., 1980; Ball et al., 1981; Ball et al., 1983) and have argued that the causal nature of that connection is unquestionable (e.g., Anglin and Speckart, 1988).

Interestingly, however, the age distribution of drug use (broadly defined) offers a contrast to the age distribution of crime. The use of alcohol (and tobacco) and other drugs increases through late adolescence, past the point where other crimes peak, before indicating the general decline throughout life characteristic of crime in general. Long term follow-up studies of delinquents and controls (Glueck and Glueck, 1968) also indicate that such problems last later into adulthood. In other words, the tendency to use drugs is, after the mid-teens, in the direction opposite to that associated with other forms of antisocial behavior, which tend to decline during that period (Hirschi and Gottfredson, 1983). This pattern complicates the problem to the extent that one of the most persistent problems in the drug literature has been interpreting the relationship between drugs and crime or delinquency (Akers, 1984; Moore, 1983; Johnston et al., 1978). As academic as these debates about the relation between crime and drug use may seem, they have important implications for crime and social policy--although they may have different implications for the likely success of such policies and for the interpretation of empirical patterns likely to be found in criminal justice system statistics. For example, the perspective that sees drug use as simply another manifestation of the tendency to commit crime predicts that counts of drug misconduct will behave in the same way as counts of other misconduct in estimating the overall level of the tendency to commit crime. Those with higher counts, whatever the stage of the criminal process, will be expected to manifest higher rates of other misconduct, such as parole violation and pretrial crime, much in the same way as would counts of other forms of deviance. The perspective that drug use directly contributes to the likelihood of crime, on the other hand, would attach great

importance to the identification, treatment or restraint of drug users in the effort to reduce crime. We will return to these implications below, when we discuss hypotheses for this study.

Risk Prediction for Bail and Drug Use

Almost from the beginning of the development of statistical risk measures in criminology, drug use has been a viable predictor candidate. For example, in the earliest and perhaps most thoroughly validated of such schemes, the California Base Expectancy Measure (Gottfredson and Ballard, 1964), a history of opiate use was included as an unfavorable indicator of parole success. The "salient factor" score used by the United States Parole Commission and repeatedly validated on release cohorts (D. Gottfredson, Wilkins and Hoffman; Hoffman and Beck, 1980) includes drug use variables. More recently, in the "selective incapacitation" literature, researchers have discovered that items about self-reported drug related behaviors are useful in prediction instruments. For example, Greenwood and Abrahamse (1982) include heroin or barbiturate use in the two years prior to incarceration or as a juvenile in their prediction device for selective incapacitation. And, whatever the relationship to subsequent crime, it is now established that decisionmakers in the criminal justice system, from bail to parole, tend to use prior drug behavior as a decisionmaking criterion (S. Gottfredson, 1987).

In the pretrial arena, the role of drug use in the development of risk classification tools has a less lengthy research history. Researchers attempting to develop prediction instruments for pretrial flight and pretrial crime as aids for bail decisionmakers have studied the relation between officially recorded drug offenses and self-reported drug use and pretrial misconduct (Goldkamp, and Gottfredson and Jones, 1988; Toborg et al., 1984; Austin et al., 1983; Goldkamp, Gottfredson, and Mitchell-Herzfeld, 1981; Roth and Wice, 1980; Angel et al., 1971). Quite often, measures of prior drug arrests or convictions do relate to measures of pretrial misconduct. Roth and Wice (1980) reported, for example, and Toborg and Pryor (1984) and Toborg et al. (1984) found that defendants reporting drug use to staff during their pretrial services interviews showed higher subsequent failure to appear and rearrest rates than those who did not admit drug use. Goldkamp et al. (1981) found that those with a criminal history of drug arrests were over twice as likely to fail to appear and to be rearrested during the pretrial period as those without such history.

Previous researchers employing drug indicators as predictors of pretrial misconduct have done so, it appears, under the rationale that prior criminal involvement with drugs is another measure of criminal activity level

generally and therefore of the same status for actuarial prediction as other prior offense variables. In the Goldkamp and Gottfredson (1985) guidelines study, an official record of drug offenses was studied as a potential factor to be included in the risk dimension of their guidelines, but it failed to emerge as a significant predictor in their multivariate studies. In subsequent predictive analyses in the context of bail guidelines research, drug charges and convictions have fit into the predictive classifications (Goldkamp, Gottfredson and Jones, 1988). But whatever the rationale, drug activity (crimes and, less reliably, self-reported use) in the prior criminal history of defendants has been found now in a number of studies to be correlated at the bivariate level with pretrial misconduct.

Drug Testing and Pretrial Misconduct: Recent Studies

Two important studies with direct bearing on the research we will report have recently been conducted (Toborg et al. 1987; Yezur et al., 1987b; Belenko and Mara-Drita, 1988). In each of these studies, the researchers have asked whether--beyond prior criminal history measures and defendant self-reports during pre-bail interviews--more accurate measures of contemporaneous drug use can be usefully added to existing predictors of pretrial misconduct.

The first study, by Toborg Associates (Toborg et al., 1987; Yezur et al., 1987a; Yezur et al.; 1987b), examined the Washington, D.C., pretrial services drug testing program which is the prototype for most other pretrial drug testing programs. During the period studied in 1984, the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency tested incoming criminal defendants for five drugs (cocaine, PCP, amphetamines, heroin and methadone)--the specimens were provided voluntarily²⁴--just before their first appearance before a judge in Superior Court for the pretrial release determination. Not only was an aim of the testing program to inform the pretrial release decision, but it was designed to offer the Court a condition of release, monitoring through drug testing. Defendants testing positively were considered appropriate candidates for urine monitoring after release.²⁵ Once in this program, defendants were considered to be in violation if they had two consecutive positive tests, or one positive test and one failure to appear, or three positive tests or failures to appear in a three month period. For those failing these monitoring

²⁴ The proportion volunteering is not stated, although the authors report that "relatively few defendants have refused to provide urine specimens". However, in describing the population studied, Toborg and et al. (1987:13-14) write that "all defendants arrested in the District of Columbia, except those charged with federal offenses or with very minor infractions...are tested for drug use shortly after their arrest." Those who test positively for one or more drugs at the initial screening "may be ordered by the court into a weekly urine testing program".

²⁵ Data on those assigned to the monitoring program as a condition of release versus those not so ordered are not provided in the report.

program criteria, a program of "intensive" testing is "available", involving twice weekly testing with sanctions that include even more frequent testing, followed by a notification to the Court requesting a hearing to review conditions of release.²⁶

The research by Toborg Associates had several goals: a) to determine the extent of drug use among the pretrial arrestee population; b) to examine the relationship between positive drug test results and pretrial misconduct; c) to assess the ability of drug test results to assist in the prediction of pretrial misconduct; and d) to measure the value of a systematic drug testing program in monitoring defendants released prior to trial.

Their research first detailed that the majority of defendants tested showed positive results for one of the controlled substances (Toborg et al., 1987: Table 1.)²⁷ In addressing one of the most important questions, the researchers found an empirical relation between drug testing results shortly after arrest and pretrial misconduct, both in bivariate and in multivariate analyses. They reported that positive tests were associated with age (defendants under 25 years of age) and with prior record (the more extensive, the greater the likelihood of a positive test) (Toborg et al., 1987: Table 2).²⁸ Some such factors (specifically, employment status, open case status, and prior convictions) were used in a multivariate analysis of 3,841²⁹ cases to determine whether specific drug test results were significantly related to pretrial misconduct controlling for some selected predictors. Yezur et al. conclude that their findings "demonstrate that urine-test results do indeed make a consistent, significant, incremental contribution of pretrial risk classification for arrestees in the District of Columbia" (1987b:iii).³⁰

²⁶ The authors reported that judges reacted differently to these notices. Systematic data on the sanctioning process were not provided.

²⁷ Fifty-three percent were found to test positively for some drug. The two most common categories were for PCP and for cocaine (Toborg et al. 1987: Table 1).

²⁸ Such factors have themselves been found in previous research to be related to pretrial misconduct. See for example Goldkamp, Gottfredson and Mitchell-Herzfeld (1981).

²⁹ The actual n used in each of the analyses is difficult to determine with certainty. We rely on Yezur et al. (1987b:25).

³⁰ Although the authors report that drug test results make "an incremental" contribution to the prediction of pretrial crime, unfortunately the report does not provide sufficient information to appraise the empirical evidence supporting these conclusions reports on this and related points. For example, the sample is not described by the authors for these analyses and the number of subjects changes without explanation from table to table. (For example, Table 3-1 has an n of 4,930 and Table 7-1 shows an n 3,841.) In addition, the full correlation matrix is not provided for all of the variables in the set (including those chosen for the multivariate portions of the study), so it is unknown how the results depend on the largely unexplained selection of the three control variables in the equations. Why, for example, is age not included, given its reported relationship both to drug test result and to pretrial misconduct?

Although for the purposes of our Dade County research, these next findings are not relevant, one of the important policy conclusions of the research by Toborg and Associates related to the monitoring (periodic drug testing) of defendants during pretrial release. That is, it was hypothesized that in addition to offering the judge important

The second study, reported by Belenko and Mara-Drita (1988) was undertaken in collaboration with the New York City Criminal Justice Agency. The researchers sought to discover the relationship between positive drug test (EMIT) results at the pre-arraignment (pre-bail) stage and subsequent failure to appear.³¹ The sample consisted of 6,178 males arrested and held for arraignment in Manhattan during 1984.

In introducing their study, Belenko and Mara-Drita outline limitations their sample had for the purpose of discovering the relationship of drug use to pretrial misconduct. The sample was collected by another agency, and the details of its collection and of the sampling frame are unknown. The authors report that some charges (non-drug felony offenses) were oversampled, but the specific offenses and the sampling proportion are unknown. About 95 percent of the sample agreed to be interviewed, of whom 84 percent agreed to provide a specimen. Thus, about 80 percent of the target sample participated. Of those participating, the authors report that 126 could not be found. The final sample thus represents about 78 percent of the target sample (although what the target represents was unknown).³²

Sample arrestees were tested for cocaine, opiates, methadone and phencyclidine via the EMIT method. Of those tested, 56 percent had a positive result, predominantly for cocaine (cocaine positives accounted for about 75 percent of the positives). In contrast, 27 percent of the interviewed arrestees claimed to have used drugs in the two

defendants during pretrial release. That is, it was hypothesized that in addition to offering the judge important predictive information at the pretrial release decision stage, drug testing provided a tool for supervising released defendants and a means of reducing drug use and thereby their likely criminality or flight from court. Yezur et al. (1987a) raised the possibility that compliance with a drug monitoring program may, in itself, have important "signaling" potential for those at risk of pretrial misconduct. In this portion of the study, the authors divided a sample of defendants (n=1,874) into a periodic drug testing group, a treatment (rehabilitative) group, and a control group. Although the authors contend that defendants in the drug testing group performed better during pretrial release than defendants in the treatment and control groups who did not have their urine monitored, examination of the numbers reported in their tables shows rather nearly identical proportions of the treatment and control and testing groups being rearrested for crimes during pretrial release and/or recording FTAs. They conclude that those who participated in the testing performed significantly better than the control and treatment groups and that those dropping out did much worse.

³¹ Pretrial crime was not studied but was the subject of separate research to be published later by Wish.

³² The authors caution as follows (1988:6):

We do not have sufficient information about the sample selection and interviewing process to assess whether the NDRI defendant sample truly represents the Manhattan arrestee population. That the interviews were done primarily in the evening might have skewed the sample. The arrestees were not randomly selected from all Manhattan defendants during the study period, nor did the oversampled non-drug felony arrests appear to be systematically selected. The extent to which defendants were selected to be approached for an interview by NDRI staff along any subjective or ill-defined criteria are unknown. The external validity of the sample is open to question: it is not clear whether the study results can be generalized to other jurisdictions.

days prior to arrest. There was a substantial relationship between testing positive and the extent of the prior criminal involvement. Although arraignment judges had no knowledge of drug test results, release status at arraignment was associated with drug test result such that drug-negative defendants were more likely to be ROR'd and less likely to be held on bail than drug-positive defendants. (Such a result is undoubtedly due to the empirical relationship between drug test results and other indicators of poor risk, particularly prior history, available to judges routinely.)

The authors measured FTA by documenting the issuance of a bench warrant when the defendant did not appear for a scheduled court appearance. Nearly 40 percent of the sample defendants failed to appear according to this criterion. Among many other factors related to defendants, their cases or criminal histories, drug test results were associated with failure to appear in the sample--44 percent of those testing positively compared with 34 percent of those testing negatively for drugs of abuse failed to appear in court at some stage and caused a bench warrant to be issued. Interestingly, a difference of roughly the same magnitude was found based on self-reported drug use.

In their multivariate analysis, Belenko and Mara-Drita sought to discover how much improvement in predictions of FTA could be achieved by adding drug test information to the existing pool of predictors. Given the existing and relatively inexpensive availability of these other predictors of failure-to-appear, the Belenko and Mara-Drita study is, in effect, an effort to determine whether the drug test results are "worth it" ("worth" the financial costs and other concerns associated with implementing drug testing programs) in the pretrial setting. Their results indicated an overall low level of predictability of FTA, a level that was not enhanced by the addition of drug test information. They concluded that:

...the results raise serious questions about the efficacy of mass drug screening of arrestees in order to identify defendants at risk for FTA. The multivariate analyses show that while it is difficult to reliably predict whether an individual defendant will FTA using information currently available to the arraignment judge, adding the drug test results does not improve upon this prediction. The analyses also suggest that self-reported drug use, while underreported, could identify large numbers of illicit drug users to divert to treatment or other supervision programs, and is equally predictive of FTA as is a urine test (1988:2).

The findings reported above in both studies--by Toborg Associates and by Belenko and Mara-Drita--share the bivariate findings that drug test results appear to be related to defendant misconduct during pretrial release, but disagree in their conclusions about the contributions made by such information when the effects of other kinds of data are controlled in multivariate analysis.

Chapter Two

THE UTILITY OF DRUG TESTING AT THE BAIL STAGE: THE DESIGN OF THE RESEARCH IN DADE COUNTY

The Focus of the Current Research

The principal objective of the research undertaken in Dade County, Florida, was to determine whether some of the findings produced in the District of Columbia pretrial drug testing program--concerning the importance of drug testing information in the context of the bail/pretrial release decision--could be replicated in a very different setting, among felony defendants in Dade County, Florida. As we have explained above, the authors of the District of Columbia research (Yezur et al., 1987a and 1987b; and Toborg et al., 1987) argued that knowledge of a defendant's current drug use--as established through a program of drug testing prior to the defendant's first appearance--provided the court with information that was powerfully related to the defendant's subsequent chances of flight or crime during a period of pretrial release, above and beyond information about defendants or their cases already routinely available. In the context of then ongoing research investigating the ability of voluntary judicial guidelines to improve bail decisionmaking in Dade County's Circuit Court, we believed that it would be valuable to learn whether drug testing information could supply the court with information that could improve the risk classification component of the new guidelines just as they were on the point of a test run. (See our discussion of the bail guidelines in Goldkamp and Gottfredson (1988) and Goldkamp, Gottfredson and Jones (1988).)

Our research differed from the D. C. research, however, in an important way. We were not evaluating a program of testing that was in effect in an actual court system, but assessing the utility of drug testing at the post-arrest stage without actually implementing a program. That is, we would undertake voluntary testing of defendants prior to the bail (bond hearing) stage but would not--by specific agreement with the Court--make the results of the tests available to an official agency for dispositional purposes. Instead of making use of the drug test results we collected for more than 2,000 defendants, we would ask the question, "Compared to what the system is doing now--based on the information it has at hand--what difference would drug test results make in bail/pretrial release decisionmaking?" The rationale for this approach was that, because the court system in Dade County had reservations about not only the utility but also the desirability of drug testing, the research would provide an opportunity to address these questions in advance of a decision about implementing a District of Columbia-like

program. Thus, our research was intended to investigate a number of key, empirically testable questions that would inform the debate--in Dade County and elsewhere--about drug testing as a criminal justice tool at the pretrial release stage.

The central question, "Compared to the current state-of-the-art in Dade County bail practices--or to similar pretrial services approaches in other jurisdictions--how useful would the addition of drug testing information be?" had at least three related parts:

1. The Extent and Nature of Drug Use Among Defendants

The first and most basic focus of the research was to determine the extent and nature of drug use among felony defendants in Dade County. Without clear-cut patterns of drug abuse, there would be little basis for assuming the drug-crime relationship underlying the rationale for drug testing at the pre-bail stage. We report the results of drug testing in Chapter Three and discuss related findings about the accuracy (reliability and validity) of drug test results. In Chapter Four, we examine patterns of drug use among the Dade County defendants, considering characteristics of defendants, their criminal charges and prior criminal histories.

2. The Relationship between Drug Use and the Performance of Defendants during Pretrial Release

In Chapter Five, we proceed to the investigation of the second principal focus of the research, the nature of the relationship between drug test results and subsequent defendant misconduct (flight or crime) during release. This includes assessing both the magnitude and directions of any relationships as well as contrasting it to other relationships with pretrial recidivism (using data more routinely and cheaply available to court agencies than drug tests). Thus, in Chapter Five, the important question is not only whether there is a relationship between drug use and pretrial release outcomes, but whether, controlling for the effects of other kinds of defendant or case-related information, the drug-crime relationship emerges as strong enough to support arguments favoring implementation of a drug testing program at the pre-bail stage.

3. The Implications of the Findings for Improving the Pretrial Release Decision

Finally, we felt it was central to ask how our findings might best be made use of, given the overall goals, information needs and dispositional alternatives of the bail/pretrial release decision and particularly given the recent research to improve bail decisionmaking in the Dade County Circuit Court, how they might be integrated into that court's decision guidelines.

Design of the Study: The Dade County Site and Sample

We prepared to study these questions among Dade County felony defendants for two basic reasons. First, there can be no doubt that the Miami site offered a research setting in which the role of drug abuse in the processing of cases has been a pressing concern. Although sharing some of the criminal justice problems and concerns of New York City and Washington, D.C.--the sites of the previous research--the Miami area represented a major urban court system different enough to add to findings about the utility of drug testing across a variety of settings. Because the level and kind of drug use is likely to vary from region to region in the United States, an important goal of the research was to provide data addressing the generalizability of drug-crime findings.

A second reason for the choice of Dade County as a research site was that on-going research in another project offered an opportunity to "piggy-back" data collection so that a large, comprehensive data set could be obtained at minimal expense. Thus, the sampling strategy employed in this study was closely tied to the approach followed in the evaluation of the Circuit Court's initial use of the bond hearing guidelines that were developed after two years of research and debate. (For discussion of the development and evaluation of bail/pretrial release guidelines and the research methodology in Dade County, see Goldkamp and Gottfredson (1988) and Goldkamp, Gottfredson and Jones (1988).) The reason for this linkage was that, for the purposes of evaluating the guidelines in Dade County, plans had been formulated to collect data describing a large prospective sample of felony defendants ($n=2,995$) entering the judicial process at the first stage (bond hearing) during June and July of 1987.³³ Rather than duplicating resources for data collection, it was decided to make use of the guidelines sample of defendants as a base and to add data reflecting drug test results. (See Appendix A for a copy of the data instruments employed in the guidelines and drug testing study.)

Limitations of the Guidelines Evaluation Sample

The decision to rely on the already designated sampling approach carried with it certain limitations. Because our research focused on felony defendants at the point of having bail decided (at bond hearing in Circuit Court), the results we describe are not representative of all arrestees. Thus, some persons who were arrested, but who made bond via the bond schedule at the booking stage within the first few hours were not included. The

³³ The actual dates of the sample period were between June 9 and July 24, 1987.

whom judges would be deciding bail/pretrial release--within the June-July, 1987, time frame. It can be argued that, because the drug testing questions refer to defendants about whom judges would be making decisions at the bail stage, this limitation is not a relevant one and in no way limits the conclusions that may be drawn about the role of drug testing regarding the bail decision.

While representative of Dade County felony defendants for whom bond hearing decisions were to be made, the guidelines sample was nonetheless limited in a way that might limit generalizability to other jurisdictions. Our study included only "bondable" defendants (because, for our purposes, we were asking questions pertaining only to decisions made by judges involving defendants having some chance of pretrial release. Thus, excluded were not only defendants charged with capital and life imprisonment offenses, but several other categories held to be non-bondable under Florida law.³⁴

Of course, under other circumstances it might have been preferable to test a random sample of defendants from throughout the entire year of 1987 rather than a total sample of bond-hearing bound June-July defendants. However, because of the expense and difficult logistics involved in collecting and testing urine specimens, project resources could not have sustained a year long effort of staffing and testing. Thus, to the extent that June-July felony defendants might differ from defendants entering the court during other months, our findings might be limited only to our sampling period. As patterns of trafficking change and affect the availability of different kinds of drugs in different locations, such a concern might become relevant.

Other Limitations of the Drug Testing Sample

Ideally, of course, the perfect predictive study would make use of a total sample of defendants entering the criminal process, all of whom would a) provide urine specimens for drug testing and, b), gain pretrial release. In this way, all defendants could be tracked to learn of failures-to-appear and rearrests during pretrial release. "Predictors" of pretrial flight and crimes would then be identified through statistical analysis of factors differentiating

³⁴ See discussion of the sample composition in Goldkamp, Gottfredson and Jones, 1988. The following offenses listed under the Florida penal code are not bondable at the first judicial stage: attempt or solicitation for capital felony with a firearm (775.087), possession of a bomb or explosive device (790.161), burglary or breaking and entering, armed (810.020), burglary with assault (810.020), forcible rape (794.021), kidnapping for ransom (805.020), kidnapping (787.01) murder in the first and second degree (782.040), rape (794.010), robbery using firearm/deadly weapon (812.130), sexual battery by threats (794.011), sexual battery on minor by adult (794.011), sexual battery on minor by minor (794.011), sex offenses (794.021).

the "failures" from defendants not engaging in misconduct. Of course, all predictive studies in this area suffer from the limitation that all defendants are not released before trial (thus ruining the chance for the perfect, "natural" experiment). Of course, in obtaining urine specimens from defendants shortly after the arrest stage, it was not possible to know in advance which defendants would not be securing release. Roughly, 28 percent of our designated sample did not gain pretrial release within 90 days after arrest (the period after which we designated defendants who had not yet been released as "detained" for the purposes of the study). In addition, because the provision of urine specimens was done on a voluntary basis in the Dade County jail, our sample did not include 100 percent of targeted defendants.

The sample actually studied was several hundred cases smaller than the guidelines sample for two reasons related to the logistics of specimen collection upon which our study depended. First, in order to staff a urine specimen collection approach in the very large Dade County jail around the clock--so that we could try to obtain specimens for all defendants in our guidelines sample--close coordination with other jail functions had to be closely maintained. Because we did not have enough funding or staff merely to test all arrestees entering the jail, we were required to focus on defendants likely to go to the bond hearing--and to ignore those likely to achieve booking stage release. Not only was it difficult to tell the difference between the two groups in advance, but urine collection had to occur while the inmates were in a particular location where they were held before the bond hearing. On days when back-ups occurred in processing, we often faced the task of trying to collect specimens of very large numbers of defendants during very short periods of time. Other times, sudden changes in jail routine often related to jail crowding made it impossible for us to have the opportunity to collect the required specimens. Thus, as a result, Table 2.1 shows that of the 2,995 defendants targeted in the guidelines sample, these kinds of logistical problems--on days when particular shifts or entire days were not available to us--meant that we could not reach approximately 429 defendants.

Our approach in the jail was to explain to defendants the purposes of the research, to assure them that the test results could not be employed by the system in any way that could affect their statuses and to inform them that participation was voluntary. Of course, our sample therefore was further limited by the refusal rate of defendants who did not wish to or who could not provide a specimen. Our refusal rate, about 21 percent of the designated (and reachable) defendant sample, compares with the average usually experienced where participation has been

voluntary. (Table B2.1 in Appendix B compares the characteristics of defendants and their cases in the original guidelines samples, the designated drug testing sample and the defendants actually tested and not tested. We conclude that the sample has not been noticeably biased for the purposes of this research.)

Summary data relating to the effect these sample selection "biases" could have on the results of multivariate analyses of flight and crime is presented in Appendix D. There we try to illustrate a maximum estimated effect the sample selection could have on the prediction of flight and crime during pretrial release by assuming all persons not participating in testing would have tested positively as drug users and that all detained defendants (those never "at risk" in our sample) would have "failed" (failed to appear or been rearrested) if released.

Other Sampling Limitations Based on the Cost of Testing

Table 2.1 also outlines other (sub) samples that were determined based on cost considerations. Planning in advance on some rate of non-participation, our goal had been to have a sample of about 2,000 tested defendants to study. We began the data collection by submitting the specimens of the first 200 defendants in our sample for testing at the local Metro-Dade County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's lab (Forensic Toxicology Services) which employed the Roche-based RIA screening procedures for seven categories of drugs and for alcohol. One of the reasons for reviewing the initial test results was to learn whether it was fruitful to test for all possible drugs or whether, given the expense involved, it would make better sense to narrow the focus to a few of the substances, the use of which were likely to be prevalent among defendants. In addition, this allowed us an opportunity to check that our procedures (including urine collection, transmission to the lab and processing) were working in a reasonable fashion. As a result of our initial tests, we determined that only marijuana and cocaine tests were showing positively in any number (see Chapter Three) and decided only to test for those two drugs and alcohol for the entire 2,000 defendant sample. We hoped that this would allow us to save some resources for confirmation testing for a small number of specimens without weakening the investigation of the drug-pretrial crime relationship in a meaningful manner. To verify that the marijuana-cocaine pattern applied throughout the entire sample period, we tested for all drugs again on a later sub-sample of 100 cases. (The same findings were repeated on this later sub-sample.)³⁵

³⁵ As Table 2.1 shows, of those specimens submitted to the lab for testing, roughly 8 percent were either deemed "quantity not sufficient" at some stage or were not accounted for by the lab.

Sub-samples for Retesting: Split Samples, EMIT and GC/MS

We randomly selected 58 specimens to be split into two parts so that we could measure the reliability of testing by comparing the results for each half. The "splits" were assigned improvised i.d. numbers and the lab was not informed of their linkage (although the lab was aware that we would be submitting splits blindly from time to time). In addition, 295 specimens were sent to a second lab (at the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency) for retesting using a different technology (EMIT). Some of those cases were also split samples. Finally, we selected two groups totalling 161 specimens to be retested--using two approaches (one for screening and confirming, one for confirming specimens presumed already to be screened positive)--using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) at the Roche lab.

Table 2.1 Summary of defendant samples employed in study

Sample	Total pool	Designated cases	Specimens obtained	Specimen QNS ^a or missing in lab	Not tested (refused, etc.)
All bond hearing defendants ^b	2,995	2,566	2,019	95	547
Defendants on days 70% or more	2,609	2,186	1,826	1	360
First 200 ^c (August pretest)	2,019	200	190	0	na
Seven drugs ^d	2,019	300	359 ^e	11	na
Three drugs (alcohol, cocaine, marijuana)	2,019	2,019	2,019	95	na
Opiates (extra from EMIT)	2,019	295	295	0	na
<u>Split specimens</u>					
Overall	2,019	58	58	2	na
First 200 (pretest)	2,019	6	6	0	na
EMIT (retest)	2,019	33	33	1	na
<u>Retested specimens</u>					
EMIT	2,019	295	295	0	na
GCMS		161	161	15	na
Batch 1 only positive RIA results confirmed	--	85	85	14	na
Batch 2 - all RIA results confirmed	--	76	76	1	na

^a "Quantity not sufficient" and missing may vary between test samples.

^b Defendants entering system between June 9 and July 24, 1987 (guidelines sample).

^c Tested using RIA in Dade lab for seven drugs (marijuana, cocaine, PCP, opiates, amphetamines, benzodiazepines and barbiturates) and alcohol.

^d Tested using RIA in Dade lab--a retest of the first 200 samples --and at Roche using RIA for marijuana, cocaine, PCP, opiates, amphetamines, benzodiazepines and barbiturates.

^e The "middle" 100 cases of the total sample were selected to be tested on all seven drugs. The laboratory inadvertently tested additional specimens.

Chapter Three

MEASURING DRUG USE AMONG DADE COUNTY FELONY DEFENDANTS: THE PREVALENCE OF USE AND THE ACCURACY OF TESTS

The Extent of Drug Use as Indicated by Testing

A basic goal of the study was to test a sufficiently large sample of defendants for a wide variety of drugs of abuse to facilitate the empirical analysis of rearrest and failure-to-appear among released felony defendants. At this stage, the research sought to determine the prevalence of use among Dade felony defendants of the following kinds of substances: marijuana, cocaine, PCP, opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines and benzodiazepines (a class of drugs including valium and related substances). In addition, it was a goal of the research to test for the presence of alcohol, given the now often overlooked but lengthy literature relating alcohol use to crime, although urine based alcohol tests were known by us to be inferior to breath and blood testing.³⁶ The study employed Roche's RIA drug screening technology as conducted by the Forensic Toxicology Services laboratory of the Office of the Dade-Miami Criminal Justice Council for the first three fourths of the tests and by Roche labs for the final specimens.

When defendants were tested for all eight substances--the two comprehensive testing periods occurred roughly between cases 1 and 200 and later between cases 1500 and 1650 of the 2,019 defendant sample--the overall picture of results changed little. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 portray the results when defendants were tested for all of the eight categories of drugs during these testing intervals. Clearly, of the substances we were able to measure, cocaine, marijuana, and alcohol were employed most commonly by criminal defendants.

When we focus on the entire sample of roughly 2,000 defendants who were tested for these three drugs, the results--including non-participants--are displayed in Figure 3.3. Note that only about 19 percent of all defendants tested were reported as testing negatively on all three of these substances. Forty-three percent tested positively for just one substance: 37 percent for cocaine, 6 percent for marijuana, and 1 percent for alcohol. Thirty-eight percent of entering defendants tested positively for two or more abuse substances--mainly for marijuana and cocaine together. Thus, a first simple finding is that the large majority of entering felony defendants in Dade County tested

³⁶ See Hawks and Chiang (1986:103-104). In fact, the results generated for alcohol use by means of the acid potassium dichromate dip screening test and a gas chromatography confirmation were of questionable value. The positive rate for alcohol among defendants using this method was so low as to be unbelievable; thus, we mention the results and drop alcohol use from the analysis.

Figure 3.1 Percent of entering felony defendants testing positively for selected drugs, Dade County, June-July, 1987 (first 190 cases)

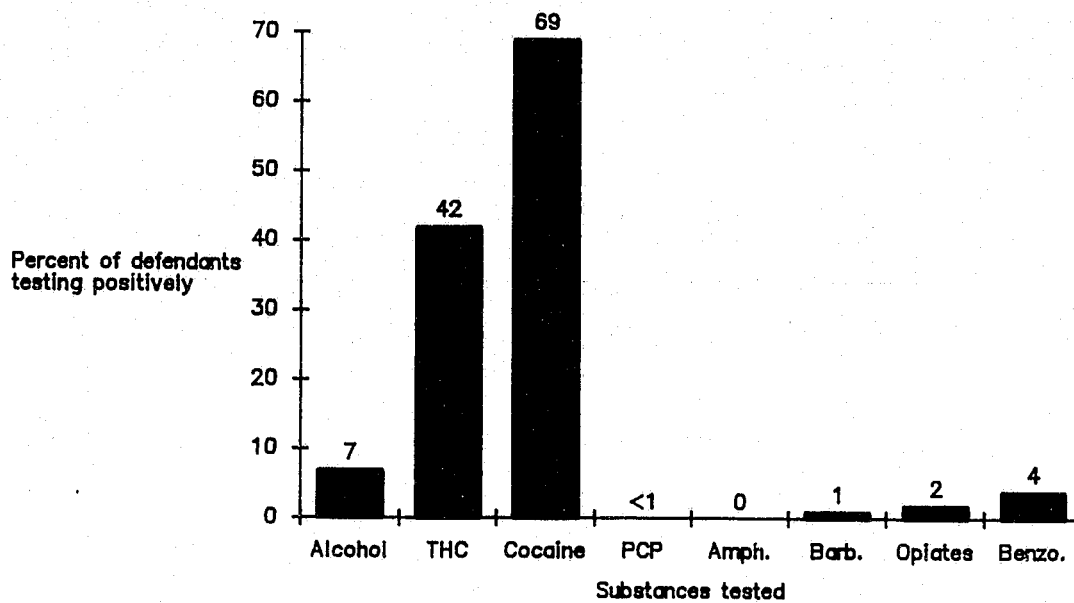


Figure 3.2 Percent of entering felony defendants testing positively for selected drugs, Dade County, June-July, 1987 (175 cases late in sample)

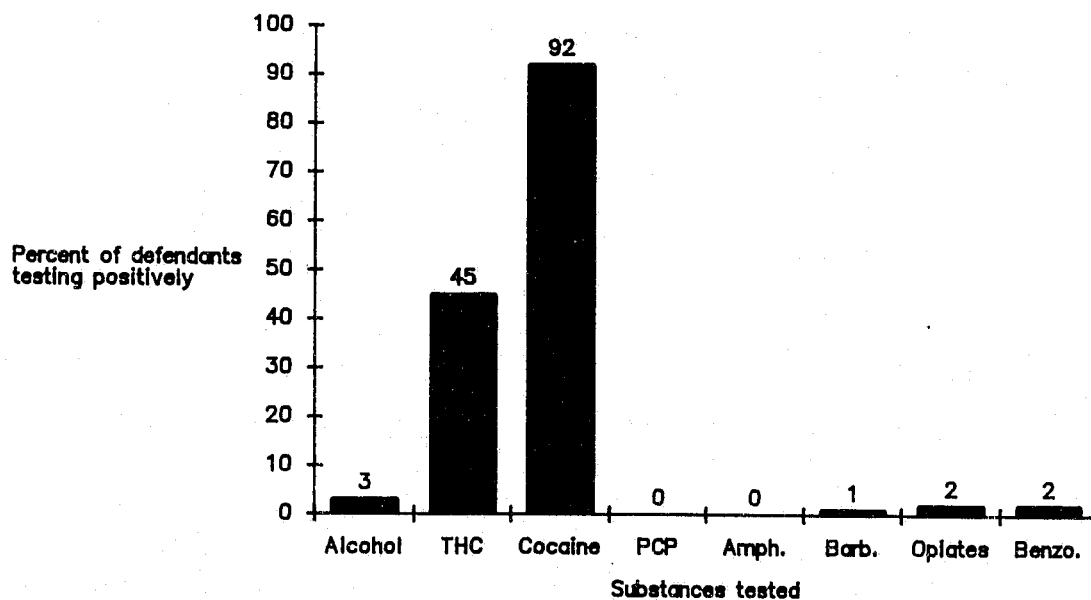
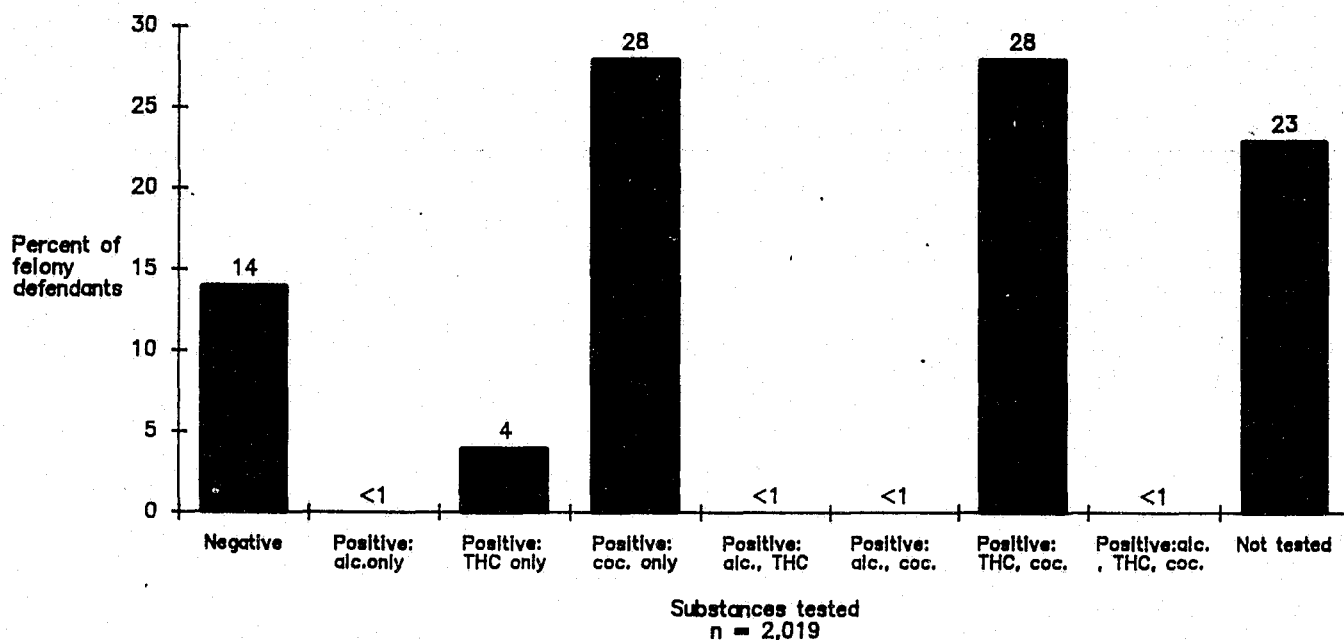


Figure 3.3 Percent of entering felony defendants testing positively for selected drugs, Dade County, June–July, 1987



positively for the presence of a controlled substance, principally cocaine (75 percent). When contrasted with the findings from the New York City and the District of Columbia research, the Dade County felony defendants show a higher level of positives and a more homogeneous pattern of drug use.³⁷

The Accuracy of Drug Test Results (I): Reliability

Of course, a major concern in considering the adoption of drug testing programs is the accuracy of the results of drug tests. Accuracy questions may be subdivided into two categories: questions of reliability (accuracy as the consistency of measurement) and questions of validity (accuracy as the extent to which tests really measure the presence of the substance). Reliability can be measured in a variety of ways when a specimen has been tested more than once. For example, when the same technology measures the same specimens a second time, comparison of the results over the two times is one test of reliability. Multiple measuring was done in a number of ways in this study.

³⁷ In the District of Columbia study (Toborg et al., 1987), 56 percent tested positively, with large proportions for cocaine and for PCP. In the New York study (Belenko and Mara-Drita, 1988), 42 percent of the sample tested positively with cocaine use predominant but with noticeable proportions of positive tests for opiates.

1. Splitting of Specimens: Comparing Results of Split Samples Submitted Blindly to the Testing Lab

One procedure we followed to produce a measure of the reliability of testing involved the splitting of a small sub-sample of specimens (roughly 1 in every 40) into two parts and then the "blind" submission of both parts to the testing lab. Later, we compared the results for each of the related "splits" to see if they had been tested at similar levels. To the extent that the test results were the same for both "splits," of course, testing would be seen to be reliable--in the sense of scoring the same real specimen similarly over two tests.³⁸

We learned the importance of this kind of check on the quality of testing in examining the results of our first 200 specimens (recall that it was through study of the first 200 that we were to plan the remainder of our testing strategy). Of the five pairs of splits included in the first 200 results (we split every 40th specimen), four pairs showed inconsistent results on at least one drug test.³⁹ Given that it would take a positive on any one of the tests to result in a defendant being rated as testing positively in a court program, this rate of inconsistency was certainly troubling. As a consequence of these early readings, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council lab detected a malfunction in the testing equipment normal quality control procedures had not been able to detect. (After correcting the problem, all two hundred specimens were retested--giving us another reliability check.⁴⁰ See Item 2 below.)

Once lab procedures were reported to be corrected and the testing of specimens started from the beginning again, the submission of blind "splits" along with all other specimens for testing to the lab was a procedure continued throughout the study. Overall, of the initial 58 specimens that were split and treated as if they were contributed by 116 defendants, we had results for all tests on the two splits to compare in 45 actual cases. Figure 3.4 shows the rate of disagreement in test results between the two parts of the original specimens for alcohol, marijuana and cocaine:

Alcohol--rate of disagreement: none (0 percent) of the first halves of specimens tested positively for alcohol using the screen, but 9 percent of the second halves tested positively.

³⁸ The RIA screening technology produces "semi-quantitative" scores in nanograms per milliliter of the drug metabolites in urine specimens. By falling above or below certain standard "cut-offs" for each kind of test, scores classify specimens as positive or negative. In our measure of reliability, we compare only whether specimens were rated as positive or negative. We did not compare the actual ng/ml readings. Our rationale is that jurisdictions engaged in drug testing would be regarding defendants as negative or positive based on the cutoffs, not the actual scores obtained.

³⁹ Alcohol test results were inconsistent for one of the five pairs of specimens. Cocaine results were inconsistent in two of five cases. Benzodiazepine and THC results were inconsistent in one of five pairs. PCP, barbiturate, amphetamine and opiate results were consistent in all 5 pairs.

⁴⁰ Another result of this process--the retesting of the first 200 specimens--was that a number of small-quantity specimens now turned up as "QNS" (quantity not sufficient for analysis), contributing to the overall 8 percent missing information we noted in our description of the sample.

Marijuana--rate of disagreement: results for 18 percent of the re-paired splits disagreed.⁴¹

Cocaine--rate of disagreement: results for 18 percent of the re-paired splits disagreed.

2. Retesting of the Specimens of the First 200 Defendants

The purpose of the research was to learn what difference drug testing information might have made, had it been actually available in practice. In a sense, then, the research was a "dry run" in which actual individuals could not be adversely affected. The malfunction that produced erratic results in the first two hundred cases would not have been detected--except for the splitting procedures employed by the researchers. Thus, the results would have been employed as reliable information, had the testing not been just for research purposes. The difference this might have made is seen when the first results of the first two hundred defendants are compared to their second results.

Alcohol--rate of disagreement: one percent of the defendants showed different results on the two tests.

Marijuana--rate of disagreement: 15 percent of the defendants showed different results from the first to second tests.

Cocaine--rate of disagreement: 28 percent of the defendants showed different results on the two tests.

3. Comparing Results When Specimens Already Tested by the Dade County Lab Were Tested by Roche

To expedite completion of the testing of the 2,000 defendant specimens, a number of specimens were sent to the Roche labs for RIA screening. Inadvertently, nine specimens sent to Roche had already been tested there but were tested again by Roche, thus providing a chance to compare the consistency of RIA results. On the marijuana test, four specimens were identified as positive by both labs and four were identified as negative by both labs. One was rated as positive by the toxicology lab and negative by the Roche lab, representing a disagreement rate of 11 percent. Eight specimens were tested for cocaine by both labs; both labs found all eight to be positive for cocaine, representing a disagreement rate of 0 percent.

4. Inter-Technology Reliability: Using Both RIA and EMIT Procedures

Through an agreement with the District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency, we shipped 328 specimens (of which 33 were split part-specimens and 295 were normal specimens) that had been tested using the Roche RIA

⁴¹ When split specimens consistency rates are compared by source, the Dade County lab showed a disagreement rate of 36 percent (n=14), D.C. EMIT tests a rate of 6 percent (n=18) and Roche RIA tests a rate of 9 percent (n=23).

technology in Miami to be retested using the EMIT technology more commonly used in criminal justice settings. The point was to learn whether both technologies would test a given sample of specimens with the same screening results. Assuming both were "correct," then the point of the exercise was to learn whether different technologies using different "cutoffs" would classify defendants differently. Of course, interpretation of the results of such a comparison is hampered by the fact that we would not know whether to interpret inconsistencies in results between testing approaches as attributes of the particular technologies or to the fact that one lab was making "mistakes." (For this reason, we also sent split specimens to the D.C. Pretrial Services lab. We would assume that the lab scoring best on split comparisons to be the most reliable--although we still would not be able to determine if any unreliability was because of human or technological processing factors.) (See Figure 3.5.)

Marijuana results: RIA tests had found 44 percent of defendants positive for THC metabolites and 56 percent negative. EMIT tests found 42 percent positive and 58 percent negative. Rate of disagreement: about 6 percent of the specimens were screened differently by the two techniques.

Cocaine results: RIA tests had found 74 percent of the sample positive for cocaine metabolites and 26 percent negative. EMIT tests found 69 percent positive for cocaine and 31 percent negative. Rate of disagreement: 7 percent of defendants were screened differently by the two technologies.

5. The Intra-Technology Reliability of EMIT and RIA: Comparison of the Processing of Split Specimens

Among the specimens sent to be retested using the EMIT technology in Washington, D.C., were 18 split samples or 36 in all (parts of several more were rendered useless during shipping). When splits among EMIT tests were compared, the following was learned:

Marijuana--rate of disagreement: EMIT results in 1 of the 18 cases (re-paired splits) or 6 percent did not agree. Earlier, RIA results did not agree in 8 of 45 or 18 percent RIA THC results that disagreed.

Cocaine--rate of disagreement: EMIT results in 2 of the 18 cases or 11 percent did not agree, compared with an earlier RIA disagreement rate of 8 of the 45 or 18 percent of cocaine results.

From these two kinds of comparisons, we draw two inferences. First, although the two kinds of technologies tested the sample specimens very similarly, in a small percentage of instances the classification of defendants as positive or negative for particular drugs disagreed. Second, EMIT, which tested the splits slightly more consistently, classified defendants positively somewhat less frequently than RIA.

Fig. 3.4 Agreement in RIA test results between (re-paired) split specimens.

		<u>Test results (first half sample)</u>				
		Negative		Positive		
Negative		<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
	Alcohol	32	91.4	Alcohol	0	0
	Marijuana	21	46.7	Marijuana	1	2.2
	Cocaine	3	6.7	Cocaine	4	8.9
<u>Test results</u> (second half sample)		Agreement		Disagreement		
Positive		<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
	Alcohol	3	8.6	Alcohol	0	0
	Marijuana	7	15.6	Marijuana	16	35.6
	Cocaine	4	8.9	Cocaine	34	75.6
		Disagreement		Agreement		
<u>Total N</u>						
		Alcohol	35			
		Marijuana	45			
		Cocaine	45			

Fig. 3.5 Agreement in screening results between RIA and EMIT.

		<u>RIA Results</u>					
		Negative		Positive			
<u>EMIT Results</u>	Negative	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>		
		Marijuana	158	53.9	Marijuana	13	4.4
		Cocaine	72	24.6	Cocaine	18	6.1
		Agreement		Disagreement			
Positive	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>			
	Marijuana	4	1.4	Marijuana	118	40.3	
	Cocaine	4	1.4	Cocaine	199	67.9	
	Disagreement		Agreement				
<u>Total N</u>							
	Marijuana	293					
	Cocaine	293					

The Accuracy of Drug Tests (II): Validity

One of the greatest fears associated with the establishment of drug testing programs is the belief that, despite manufacturer claims of accuracy, persons will mistakenly be classified as drug users who are not (what is referred to as "false positives"). The other side of the coin for approaches hoping to detect drug users is that some drug abusers will be identified incorrectly by the tests as non-drug abusers ("false negatives").

Drug testing at the bail stage of the criminal process differs from drug testing in other settings principally because of the short period of time between the collection of a urine specimen from the arrestee and the first judicial stage at which test results are made available to the court for its deliberation concerning pretrial release. The short "turnaround" time means, for one thing, that more time-consuming but more accurate confirmation procedures cannot be conducted, at least not on a routine basis. As a result, one of the less costly and quicker screening technologies--such as the EMIT system in the District of Columbia--is used.⁴² Screening--as opposed to confirming--tests are more general in the detection capacities and provide a less sensitive, semi-quantitative measure of the amount of drug present in urine. Although there is debate about the exact level of accuracy associated with screening tests, it is argued to be very high.⁴³

Although professionals in the field generally recommend that screening test results be repeated (confirmed) on the more accurate gas chromatography/mass spectrometry technology in situations in which positive test results can have serious implications for the person tested (such as when employment or military service can be terminated),⁴⁴ this is seldom practical. Rather, screening tests may be repeated and the urine may be saved for later confirmation, in the event that the results are contested.

Thus, in contrast to accuracy concerns tied to the reliability of testing, other questions have been raised concerning the validity of drug testing (defined as how well drug testing measures actual levels of drug metabolites in the urine). In short, how often are test results "wrong"? We attempted to assess the validity of drug testing (the degree to which "false negatives" and "false positives" were produced) in two ways, submission of "dummy" specimens of known characteristics and confirmation using GC/MS.

⁴² Several screening technologies are available, including radioimmunoassay, enzyme immunoassay. See R. L. Hawks and C. N. Chiang (1986).

⁴³ See Council on Scientific Affairs (1987) for a discussion of the relationship between accuracy and sensitivity.

⁴⁴ See, e.g., Council on Scientific Affairs (1986:3113; R. Blanke, (1987); Department of Health and Human Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, (1988).

1. The Submission of "Dummy" Specimens for Testing

In addition to splitting specimens for blind testing by the lab, submission of dummy specimens--specimens of known characteristics--can serve as a useful way to learn how well the testing technology is detecting levels of drug metabolites accurately. Unfortunately, although we had intended to submit about 20 "dummy" specimens, we submitted only a total of two dummy specimens for testing in the Dade County lab--each from an employee known never to use drugs or to drink alcoholic beverages. The following results were reported:

Dummy specimen 1: during the period of the first tests by the Criminal Justice Council lab, the "dummy" was tested as positive for alcohol and for cocaine. When these results were reported (i.e., that there were inconsistencies), our employee's specimen was included among the first two hundred specimens to be retested (after the malfunctioning equipment was repaired). This time he was positive for alcohol.

Dummy specimen 2: tested generally negative, except for being positive on cocaine (at a very high level of 10,000 ng/ml). This specimen was tested again for cocaine and was found to test at a level below the cutoff and was considered negative (at 130 ng/ml)--much to the relief of our drug-abstaining employee.

2. Confirmation of Screening Results Using Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS)

According to the various guidelines for drug testing in the field, both RIA and EMIT technologies are properly used as "screening" tests for the presence or absence of drug metabolites in the urine. As screening tests, they are designed to eliminate specimens failing to score above a standard cutoff (the "negatives"), and to mark for confirmation testing those with scores above the cutoff (the "positives") using a more rigorous technique. Usually, in private employment drug testing or in the military, a specimen is not considered positive until it has been confirmed as such to minimize the problem of "false positives."

GC/MS is the preferred confirmation technology, although its routine use in criminal justice settings is impractical because of its prohibitive expense.⁴⁵ Confirmation testing, because of its greater sensitivity and specificity looks for positive results at a much lower level. So, for example, while RIA scores a specimen as positive for THC at a cutoff of 100 ng/ml or higher, GC/MS will confirm the specimen as positive at a level of 15 ng/ml or higher.

⁴⁵ In drug testing programs based on the D.C. approach, defendants are considered positive--or considered presumptive drug users--if their specimens have been screened positive using EMIT twice. Confirmation testing is not carried out because of the quick turnaround required and of the tremendous expense that would be entailed.

Within our resource constraints, we attempted to investigate the problems of both false positives and false negatives in drug testing through the GC/MS testing of two small sub-samples of defendant specimens.

a) False Positives in Drug Testing: What Happens When Specimens Screened as Positive on RIA Are Confirmed Using GC/MS?

Because it is unlikely that testing programs using either RIA or EMIT screening technologies at the arrest stage will use confirming results through GC/MS testing before making use of the test results at the bail decision, we sought to learn what difference knowledge of confirmation test results might have made in the classification of defendants as "positive" drug users had they been available. If screening results are not to be confirmed, what difference does it make?

To answer this question, we sent 85 specimens to the Roche lab for screening using RIA and then for confirmation of those having been scored as positive on marijuana or cocaine.

Marijuana results: of 83 specimens with sufficient quantity to test, 35 (or 42 percent) were classified by RIA screening as presumptively positive for marijuana. When these presumed positives were confirmed using GC/MS, 11 percent were tested as negative. False positive rate: 11 percent.

Cocaine results: 78 of 83 of the specimens (94 percent) tested as positive by RIA screening for cocaine metabolites in the urine. When these presumed positives were confirmed using GC/MS, 13 percent tested negatively. False positive rate: 13 percent.

b) False Positives and False Negatives: What Happens When Both Negative and Positive Screening Results Are Confirmed Using GC/MS?

Those who argue in favor of drug testing believe that its value lies in the identification of drug using offenders whose drug abuse signals a higher likelihood of criminal activity. Thus, in addition to worries about the misclassification of non-drug using arrestees as drug users, it would be appropriate to learn the extent to which screening tests also misclassify defendants as non-drug users who in fact are drug users. To evaluate the occurrence of both false negatives and false positives, we submitted 76 specimens which had been screened using RIA at the Dade County lab for retesting through GC/MS at the Roche facility. This time, however, without communicating the RIA screening results we asked that all specimens be tested for cocaine and marijuana (i.e., we informed them that all RIA results had showed positive and needed confirmation). (See Figure 3.6.)

Fig. 3.6 False positives and false negatives: confirmation of RIA screening test results by GC/MS

		<u>RIA Screening</u>					
		Negative		Positive			
GC/MS Confirmation	Negative	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>		
		Marijuana	36	49.3	Marijuana	3	4.1
		Cocaine	9	12.2	Cocaine	2	2.7
	<u>True Negatives</u>		<u>False Positives</u>				
Positive	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>			
	Marijuana	2	2.7	Marijuana	32	43.8	
	Cocaine	13	17.6	Cocaine	50	67.6	
<u>False Negatives</u>		<u>True Positives</u>					
Total N							
		Marijuana	73				
		Cocaine	74				

Marijuana results: Earlier RIA screening had found that 47 percent were positive for marijuana and 53 percent were negative. Re-testing by GC/MS found a similar proportion positive (48 percent) and negative (52 percent). However, roughly 7 percent were classified differently under GC/MS: 9 percent of defendants classified as positive by RIA screening were scored as negative by GC/MS; 5 percent of those screened as negative under RIA were scored as positive by GC/MS. False positive rate: 4 percent of all tested were screened as positive when they were negative. False negative rate: 3 percent of all tested were screened as negative when they were positive.

Cocaine results: The results of following this procedure for cocaine were more striking. RIA had screened 52 of the 74 defendants (70 percent) as positive for cocaine. GC/MS, in contrast, found 63 (85 percent) to test positively. Four percent of those scored as positive by RIA were negative according to GC/MS; 59 percent of those testing negatively according to RIA were positive according to GC/MS. False positive rate: 3 percent of all tested defendants were screened as positive by RIA when they were negative. False negative rate: 18 percent of all defendants tested defendants were negatively under RIA when they were in fact positive under GC/MS.

Conclusion: the Accuracy of Drug Tests

When we examined the accuracy of drug testing as the rates at which defendants were wrongly classified as either false negatives or false positives, our study found false positive rates ranging from 3 to 13 percent of defendants tested and false negative rates ranging from 3 percent to 18 percent, depending on the drug tested and the defendant sample. Depending on the drug and the sample and depending on the point of view, these rates of misclassification can be considered reasonably low or relatively high.

Chapter Four

THE CORRELATES OF DRUG USE AMONG ENTERING FELONY DEFENDANTS

In Chapter Three we noted that of those defendants tested, only about 13 percent of our sample of felony defendants tested negatively for the presence of drug metabolites in their urine and that the bulk of the positive tests were accounted for by marijuana, cocaine or both kinds of metabolites. Figure 4.1 displays these combinations of drug test results, eliminating the rarely seen drugs from the analysis. Overall, roughly 75 percent of entering felony defendants who were tested tested positively for cocaine; about 44 percent tested positively for THC (marijuana). About 81 percent tested positively for either one or the other drug; 38 percent tested positively for both drugs.⁴⁶ Positive tests for other kinds of drugs were rarely in evidence and can be assumed not to have been widely prevalent among the defendant population in Dade County during the summer of 1987. This chapter summarizes the demographic, charge-related and prior criminal history correlates of positive drug test results among the Dade County felony defendants we studied. Refer to Tables C4.1 and C4.2 for greater detail.

Demographic Attributes

Drug test results varied noticeably by a number of demographic attributes of felony defendants.

Age: Positive tests for marijuana and cocaine varied by the age of felony defendants, and varied differently for the two drugs. (See Figure 4.2.) Positive tests for marijuana appeared highest in groups of defendants 25 years and younger (55 percent) and dropped in a linear fashion to lowest rates among defendants over 40 (only 24 percent). The relationship between age and cocaine use appeared more curvilinear; the smallest proportions of positive tests were recorded among the youngest (20 and under: 65 percent positive) and oldest (40 and over: 61 percent positive) defendants; the largest proportions with positive tests were in the 26 to 30 year age group.

Race/ethnicity: Larger proportions of black defendants (51 percent) than white defendants (38 percent) and Hispanic defendants (31 percent) tested positively for marijuana. A greater proportion of black defendants (79 percent) than Hispanic defendants (75 percent) and white defendants (67 percent) tested positively for cocaine. (See Figure 4.3.)

⁴⁶ Recall that about 22 percent of the full sample of entering defendants did not provide specimens, for one reason

Figure 4.1 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987

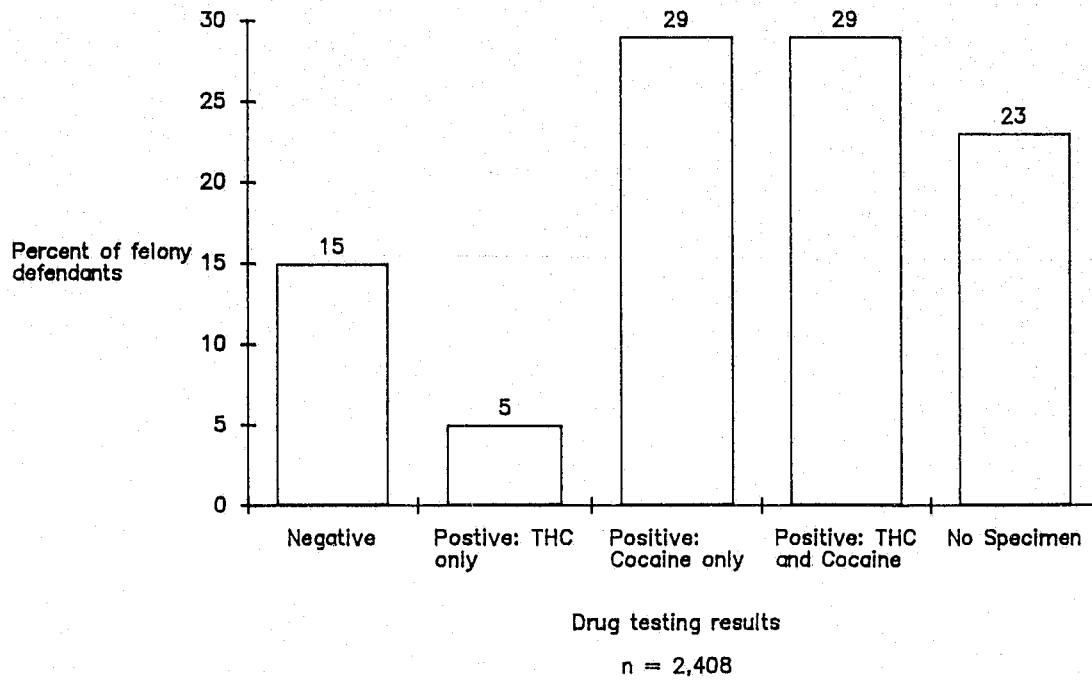
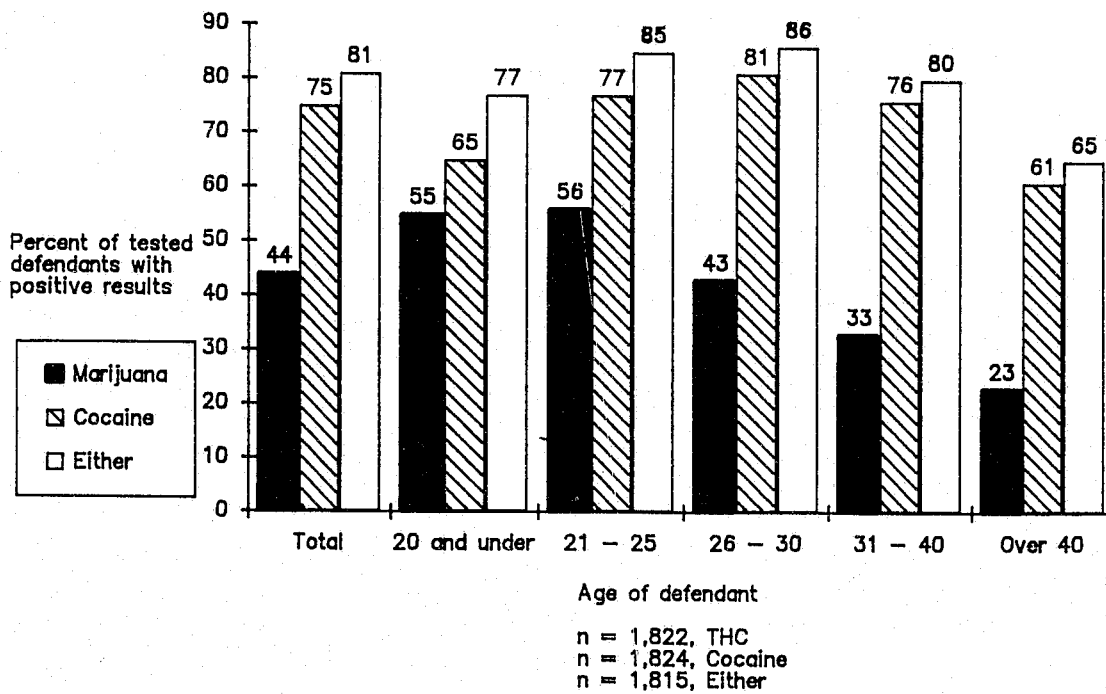


Figure 4.2 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by age



Employment status: Marijuana use did not appear to vary by employment status. A larger proportion of employed defendants tested positively for cocaine use than unemployed defendants. (See Figure 4.4.)

Gender: A larger proportion of male defendants (45 percent) tested positively for marijuana use than female defendants (34 percent). Positive tests for cocaine use did not vary by the gender of defendants. (See Figure 4.5.)

Marital status: Larger proportions of unmarried defendants tested positively for marijuana and for cocaine than married defendants.

Charge-related Attributes

Positive drug test results were associated with defendants' criminal charges in the following fashion (refer also to Table C4.2):

Felony grading: Positive tests for either drug varied notably by felony gradings. Felony two defendants tested positively more often on both drugs (50 percent for marijuana; 83 percent for cocaine) than felony one (43 percent for marijuana; 72 percent for cocaine) and felony three defendants (39 percent for marijuana and 43 percent for cocaine). (See Figure 4.6.)

Type of criminal charges: Figure 4.7 displays the relationship between positive drug results and the most frequent kinds of criminal charges associated with the cases of entering Dade County felony defendants. Defendants charged with aggravated assault (at 28 percent positive), defendants charged with carrying a concealed weapon (at 36 percent positive), and defendants charged with "other" offenses (at 35 percent positive) tested positively for marijuana at below average rates. Defendants charged with robbery offenses showed the highest rate of positive tests for marijuana (61 percent), with defendants charged with drug offenses not far behind (54 percent).

Positive tests for cocaine also showed a great deal of variation based on the criminal charge, but exhibited a slightly different pattern than the marijuana results. Like the marijuana results, defendants charged with aggravated assault, with aggravated battery or with carrying a concealed weapon showed below average rates of positive tests for cocaine. However, drug charges (at 89 percent of defendants), burglary (at 85 percent) and robbery charges (at 77 percent) showed the highest rates of positive tests for cocaine.

Weapons charges: The presence of weapons charges among the charges facing incoming defendants was not related to positive tests for marijuana. (See Figure 4.8.) It was notably, but negatively, related to positive tests

Figure 4.3 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June–July, 1987, by race/ethnicity

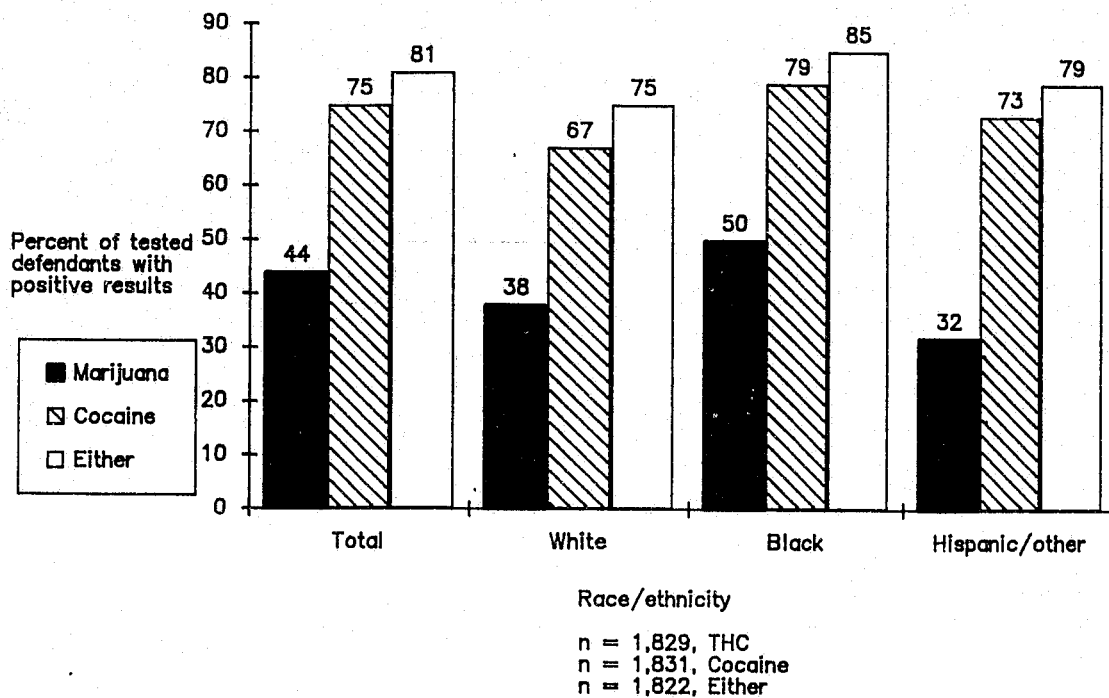


Figure 4.4 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June–July, 1987, by employment status

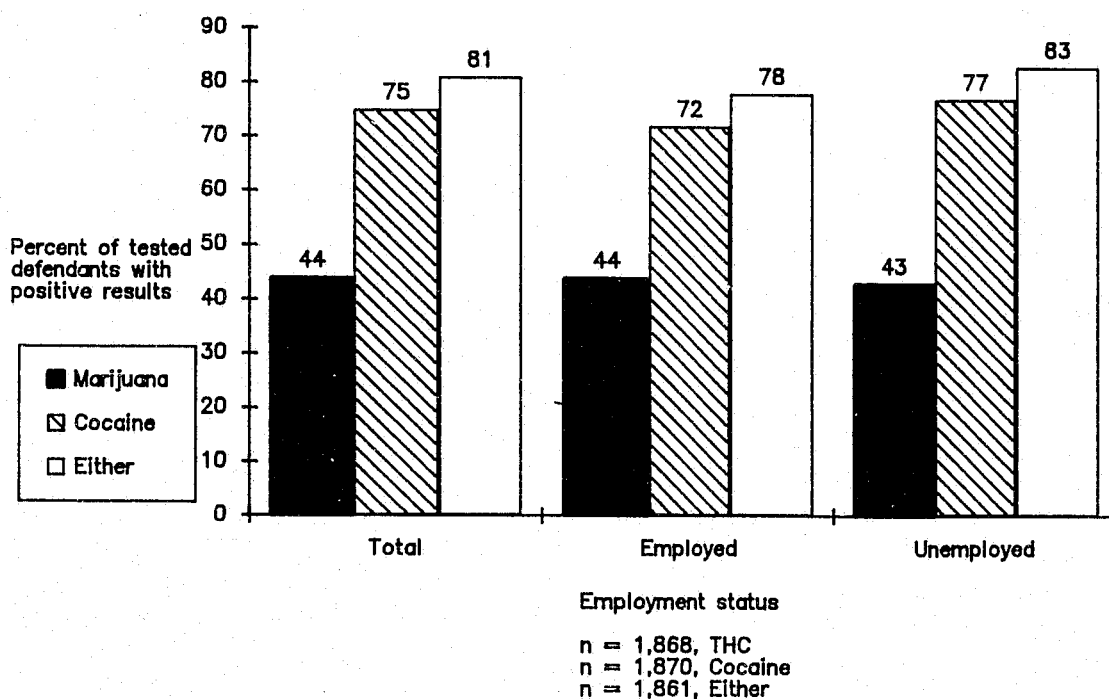


Figure 4.5 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by gender

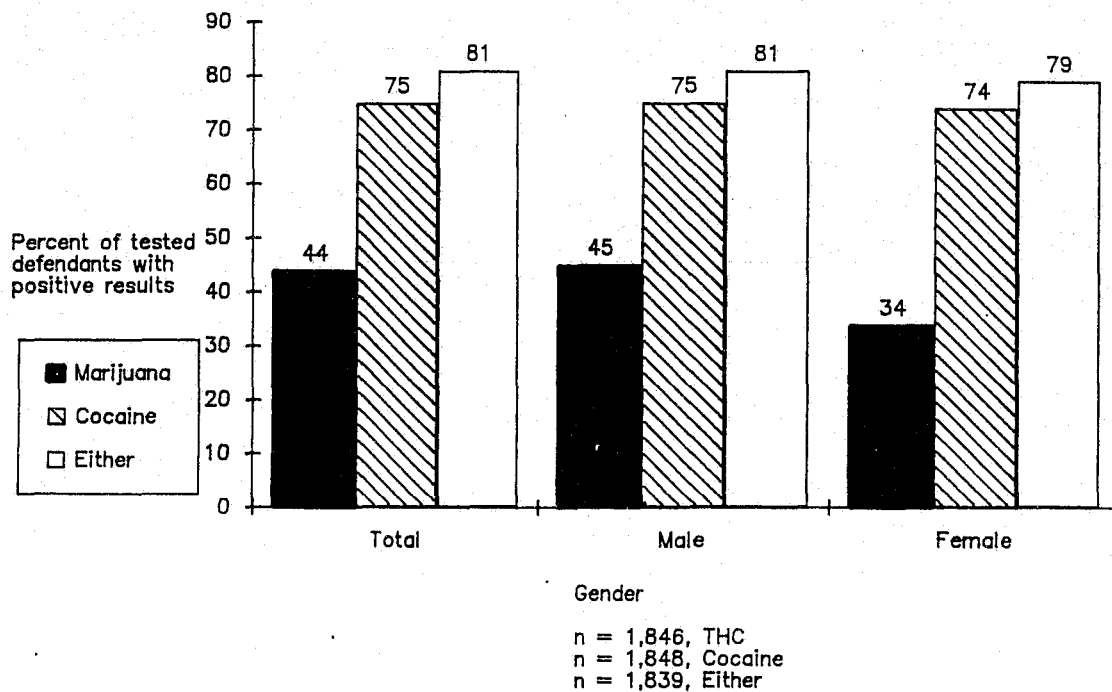


Figure 4.6 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by felony grading

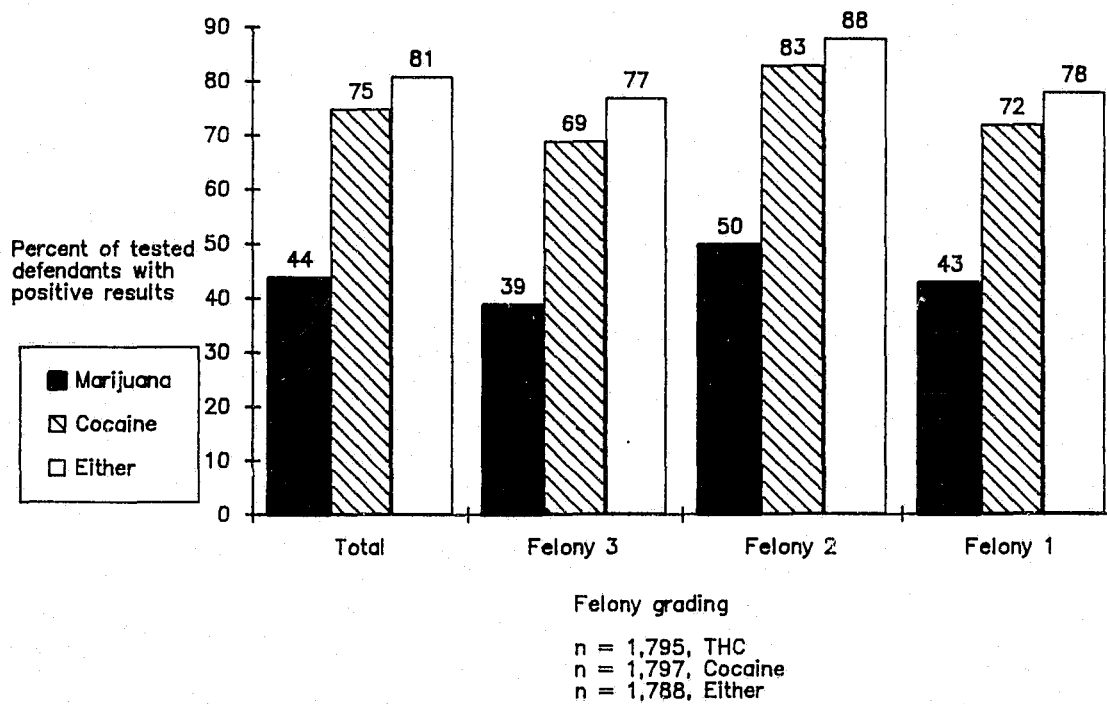


Figure 4.7 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June–July, 1987, by selected offenses (in order of frequency)

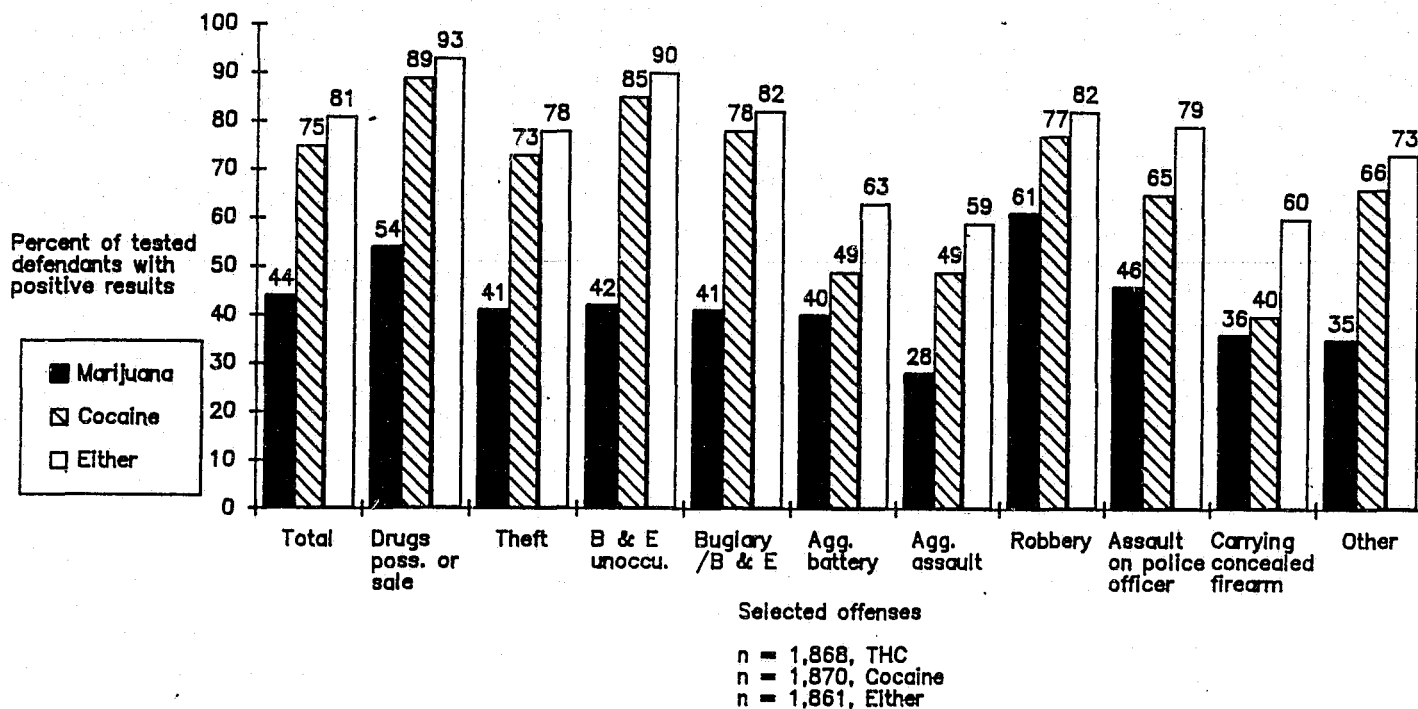
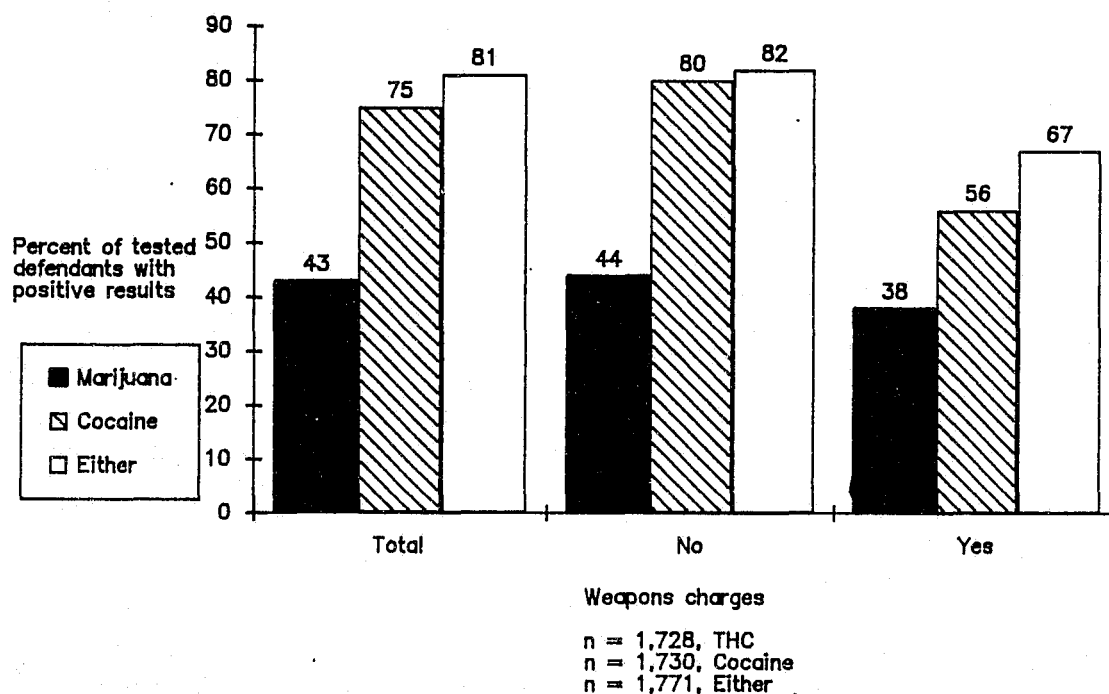


Figure 4.8 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June–July, 1987, by weapons charges



for cocaine: 56 percent of defendants with weapons charges tested positively for cocaine, but 77 percent of defendants without weapons charges tested positively for that drug.

Charges involving crimes against the person: The presence of charges involving a crime against the person appeared to be unrelated to positive tests for marijuana. There was a negative relationship with positive testing for cocaine, however: 62 percent of defendants having charges involving crimes against the person tested positively for cocaine, compared with 78 percent of persons charged with crimes not involving person crimes.

Charges involving injury to victims: Figure 4.9 shows no apparent relationship between injury to victims and testing positively for marijuana. A slight relationship is noted in the case of cocaine results: defendants having charges involving crimes resulting in serious injury to victims tested positively for cocaine at a much lower rate than other defendants.

Drug charges: The presence of drug charges appeared to be related to positive tests for both marijuana and cocaine. (See Figure 4.10.) Forty percent of those without drug charges tested positively for marijuana and 69 percent tested positively for cocaine. However, 51 percent of defendants with drug charges tested positively for marijuana and 85 percent tested positively for cocaine.

Prior Criminal History Attributes

Table C4.3 summarizes the relationships between various indicators of prior criminal history and testing positively for marijuana or cocaine in detail. In this section we review the findings very briefly.

Prior arrests: A history of prior arrests within the last three years was not associated with testing positively for marijuana; however, it was with testing positively for cocaine. (See Figure 4.11.) Sixty-one percent of defendants with no history of recent arrests tested positively for cocaine, compared to 70 percent of those with one arrest and 85 percent of those with two or more arrests.

Persons with prior arrests for serious crimes against the person were slightly more likely to test positively for marijuana and for cocaine than those without such arrests. The relationship is much stronger when prior arrests for serious property offenses is examined, at least for cocaine: while 68 percent of persons without prior arrests for serious property crimes tested positively for cocaine; 84 percent with one such prior arrest tested positively and 88 percent with two or more tested positively.

Figure 4.9 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June–July, 1987, by injury to victim

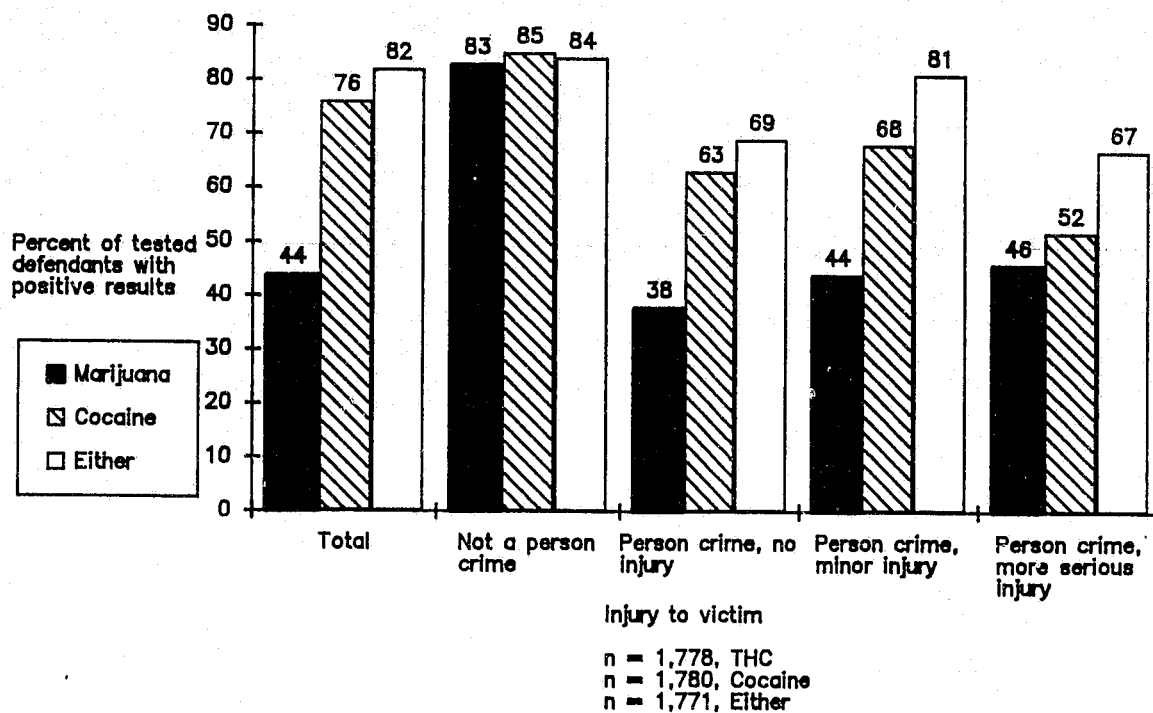
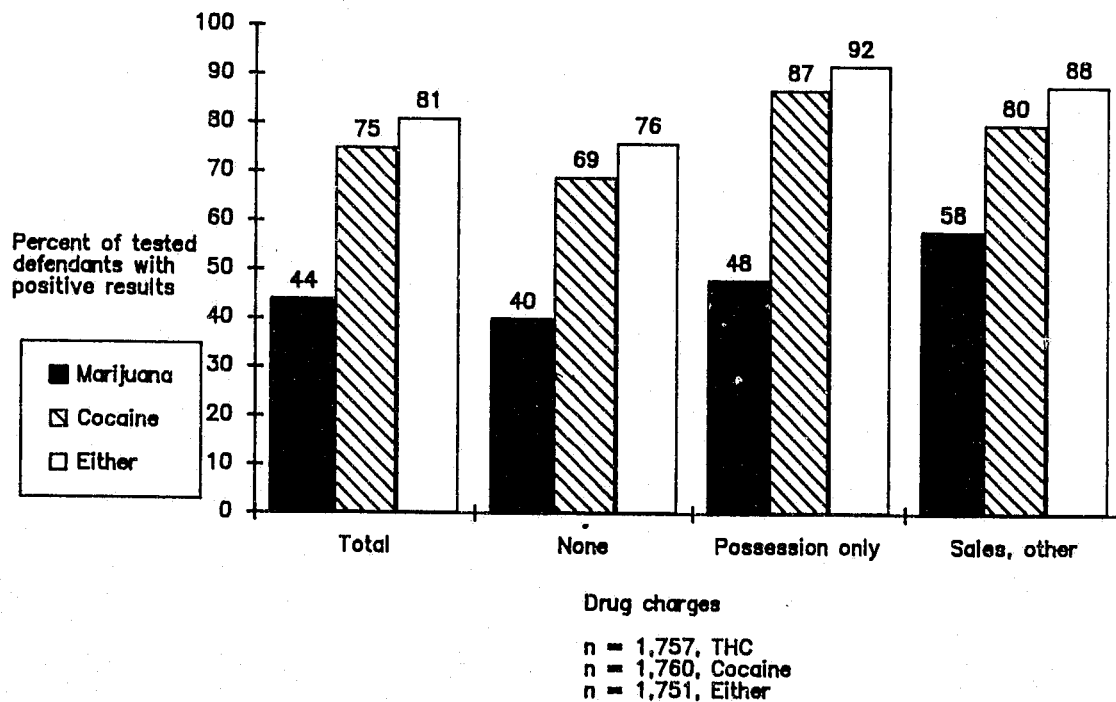


Figure 4.10 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June–July, 1987, by drug charges



A moderately strong relationship between prior arrests for drug-related offenses and positive test results was found for both marijuana and cocaine. (See Figure 4.12.) Thirty-nine percent of defendants with no prior drug arrests tested positively for marijuana and 66 percent tested positively for cocaine. Forty-five percent of defendants with one prior drug arrest were positive for marijuana, 84 percent for cocaine. Fifty-seven percent of defendants with two or more prior drug arrests tested positively for marijuana and 93 percent tested positively for cocaine. Slight variations in drug test results were found when defendants' prior history of arrests for weapons offenses were considered.

Prior convictions: Defendants' prior criminal convictions were slightly related to testing positively for marijuana and more strongly related to testing positively for cocaine. This appears true whether the measure is of any prior conviction, of prior felony convictions, of prior misdemeanor convictions, of prior convictions for serious property crimes, or for serious crimes against the person. It appears particularly true regarding prior convictions for drug offenses. (See Figures 4.13 and 4.14.)

Defendants with no prior convictions for drug offenses tested positively for marijuana in 40 percent of the cases and for cocaine in 71 percent of the cases. Defendants with one prior drug conviction tested positively in 55 percent of the cases for marijuana and 91 percent of the cases for cocaine. Defendants with two or more prior convictions for drug offenses tested positively for marijuana 62 percent of the time and for cocaine 94 percent of the time. Such a relationship was not found when prior convictions for weapons offenses was examined.

Other measures of criminal history: Prior histories of failure to appear in court were not strongly related to positive marijuana tests but were moderately related to positive cocaine test results. (See Figure 4.15.) Having outstanding warrants at the time of arrest was not related to marijuana results, but was related to cocaine results. Being on probation or parole at the time of arrest was slightly related to both marijuana and cocaine test results. Being already on pretrial release in a previous case was slightly related to both kinds of test results.

Self-reported Drug Abuse Attributes

Roughly one-fifth (22 percent) of the incoming felony defendants in Dade County reported in their pretrial services intake interviews that they had recently used controlled substances. This measure was slightly related to positive test results for marijuana and for cocaine. Of those not admitting current use of any controlled substance,

Figure 4.11 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by arrest history

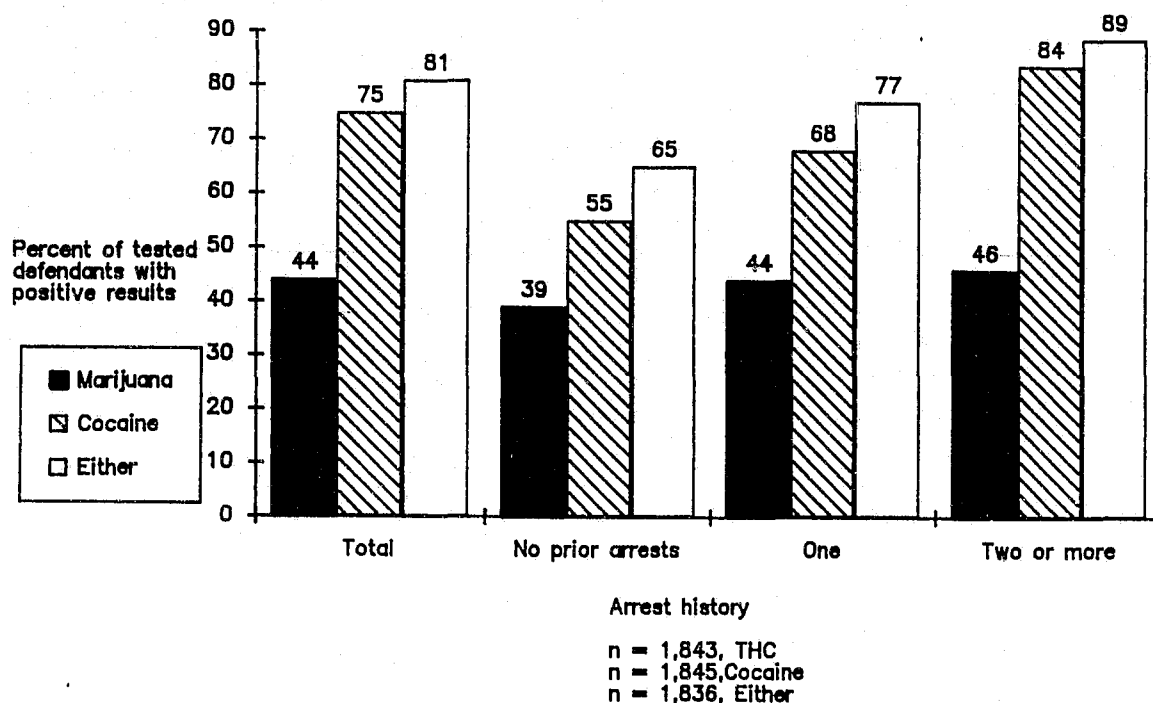


Figure 4.12 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July, 1987, by prior drug arrests

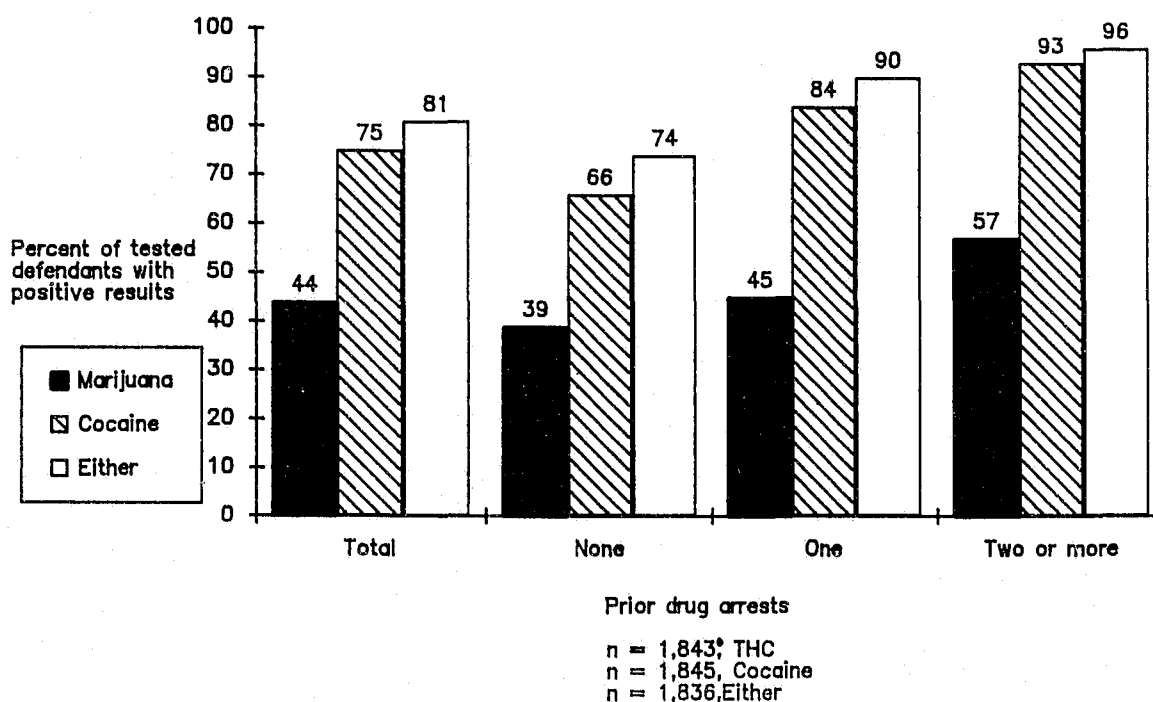


Figure 4.13 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June–July, 1987, by prior convictions

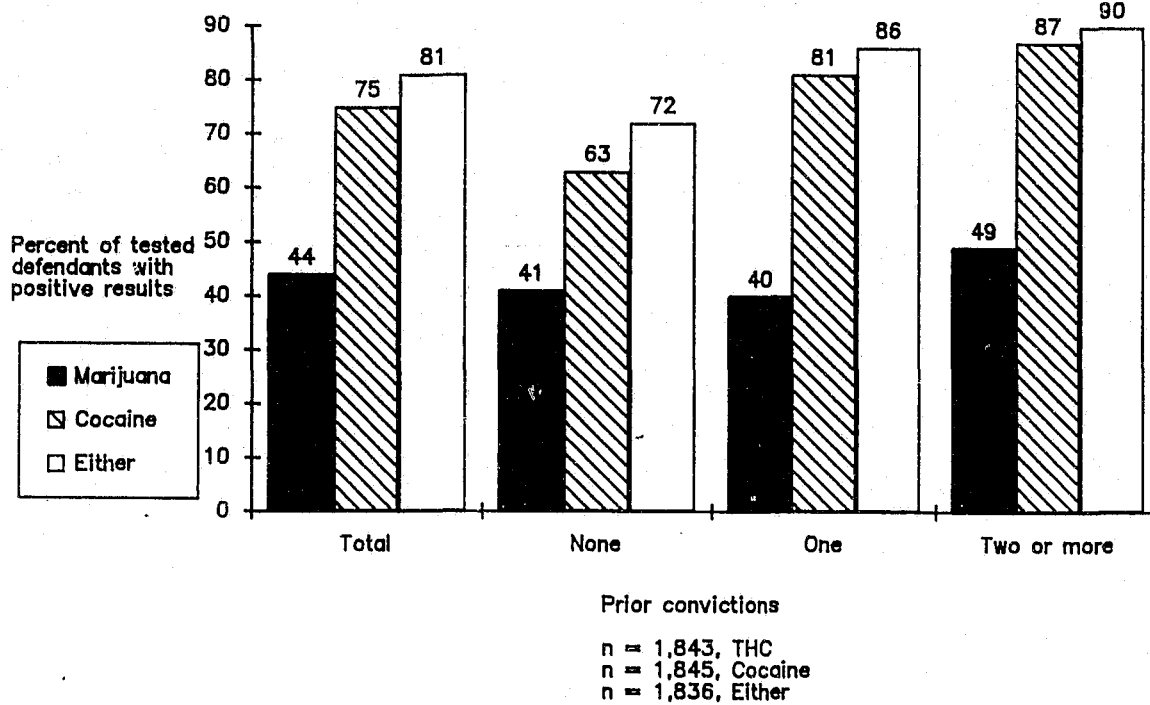
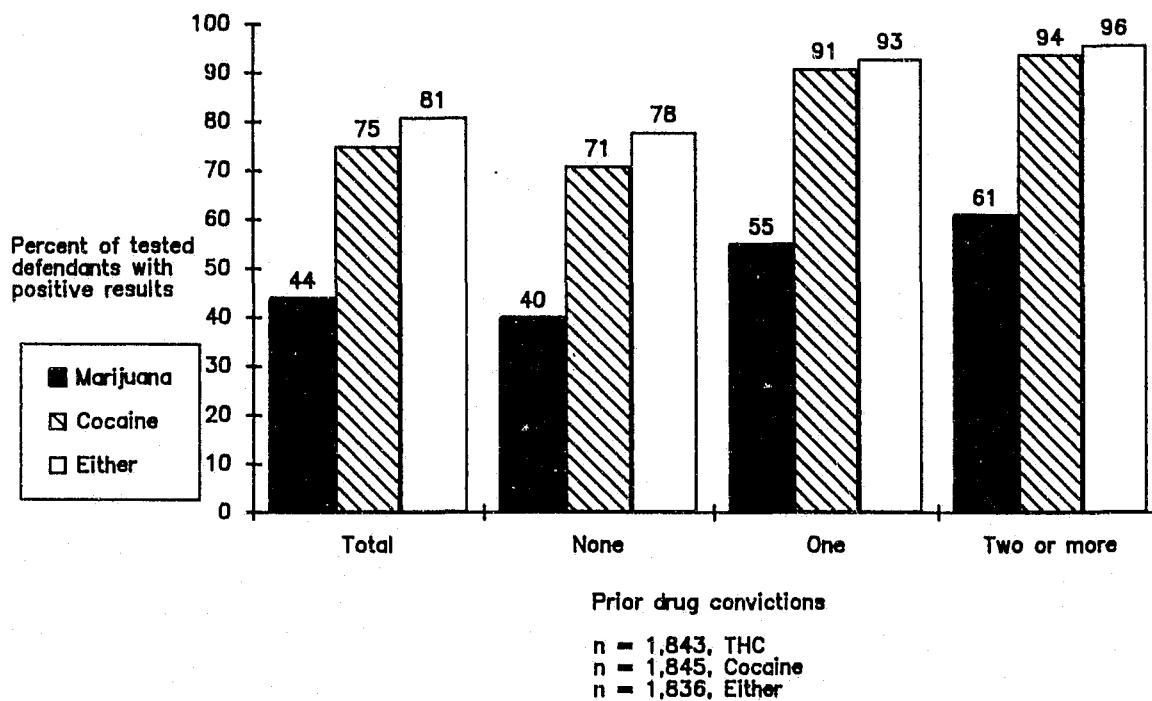


Figure 4.14 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June–July, 1987, by prior drug convictions



41 percent tested positively for marijuana and 71 percent positively for cocaine. Of those reporting current use, 52 percent tested positively for marijuana and 87 percent positively for cocaine.

Figure 4.16 compares the self-reports of defendants' current use with the drug test results showing current use. (One-fifth (20 percent) admitted current use and tested positively.) Of those denying drug current use, from 41 to 78 percent--depending on the drug--tested positively. Of those admitting to current use, from 51 percent to 93 percent tested positively.

Drug Use in the Context of Bond Hearing Guidelines

Because an over-riding goal of this research is to determine the utility of drug-testing information for bail stage decisionmaking in the context of other information currently available to judges, we were also interested in learning how drug use related to the factors governing the decision guidelines developed for Circuit Court in Dade County, particularly the guidelines charge severity ranking and its risk classification (based on the relative probability of defendant FTA or rearrest during pretrial release).

Figure 4.17 displays the relationship between the eight-category severity ranking of defendants' criminal charges and test results. Although positive results vary by severity category, they do not vary directly and monotonically with severity. For example, defendants with charges ranking them in severity level 5 show the lowest proportions positive for cocaine, with defendants in level 1 and level 4 next. The highest rates of positive were found among level 6 and 7 defendants, followed by level 8 defendants.

Figure 4.18 shows the moderate relationship between risk classification and marijuana use and the reasonably strong relationship between risk and cocaine use. As risk increases, so does the proportion of defendants testing positively. Marijuana positives vary from a low of 38 percent in risk group 1 to a high of 52 percent in risk group 4. Cocaine positives were as low as 56 percent in group 1, steadily increasing to 91 percent of risk group 4 defendants.

Figure 4.19 places drug use within the overall context of the Dade County bond hearing guidelines using the four decision "zones" (in which OR with standard conditions, OR with special conditions, OR with special conditions to low bond amounts, and bond amounts are the suggested decisions). Note that the highest proportions of defendants testing positively appear concentrated in the OR/special conditions to low bond zone.

Figure 4.15 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July 1987, by prior FTA's

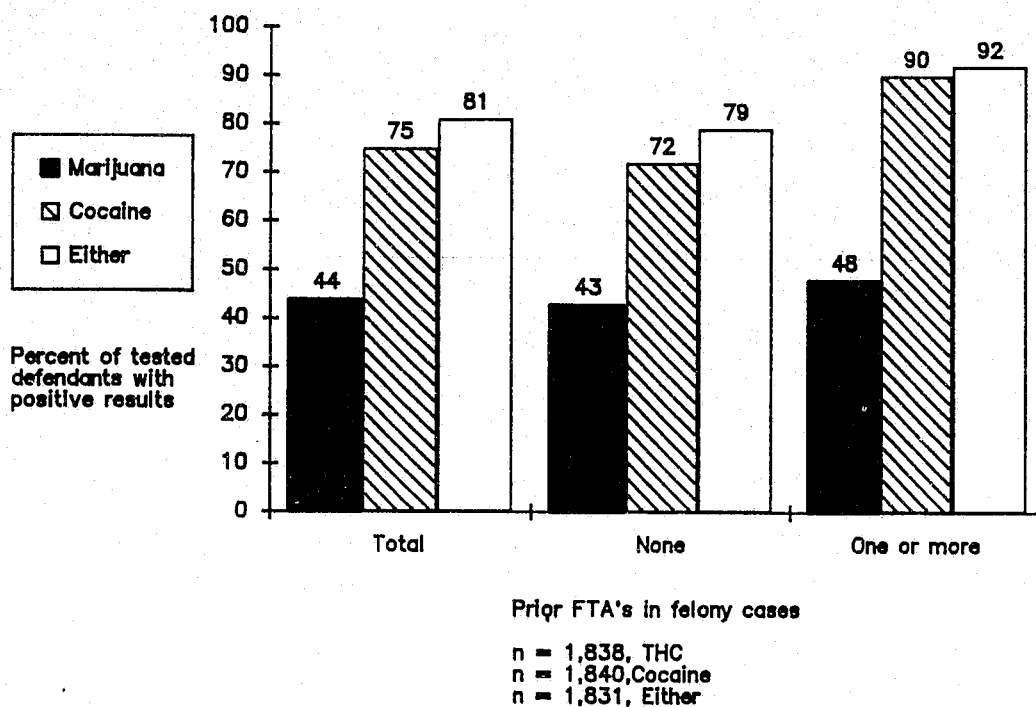


Figure 4.16 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July 1987, by self-reported current drug abuse

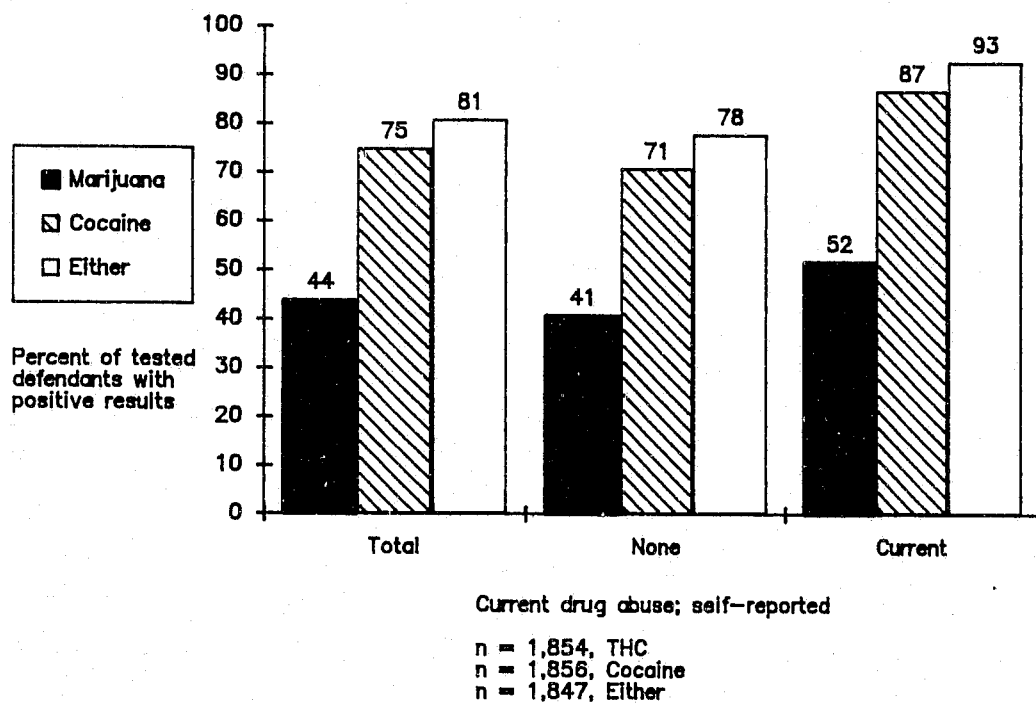


Figure 4.17 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July 1987, by severity of charges (guidelines)

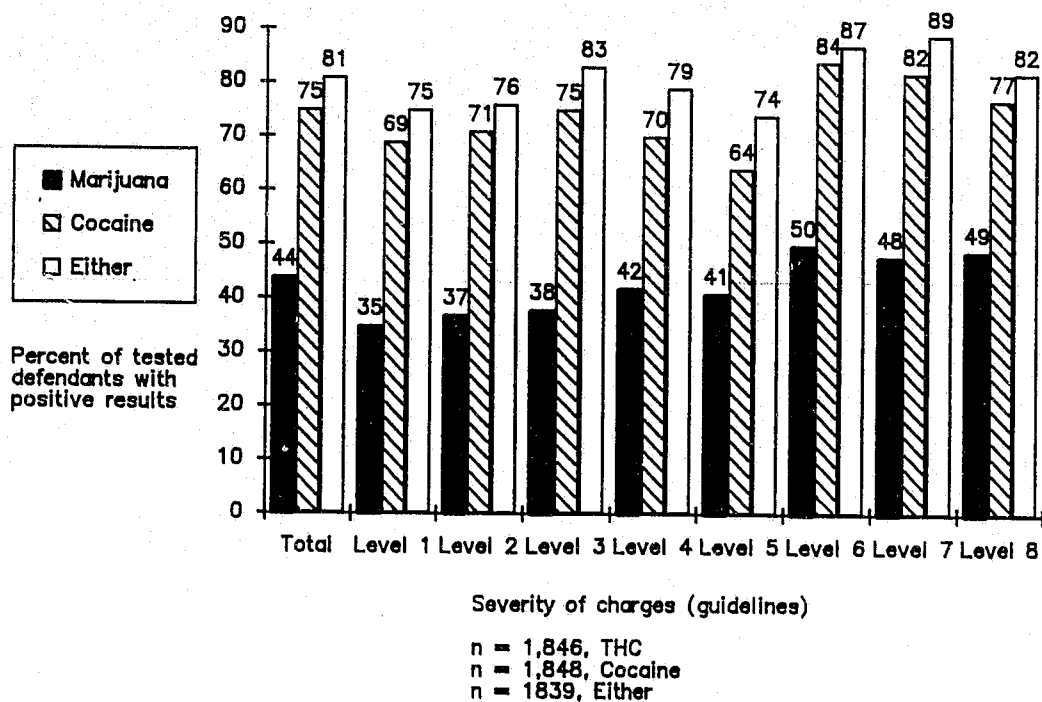


Figure 4.18 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July 1987, by guidelines risk classification

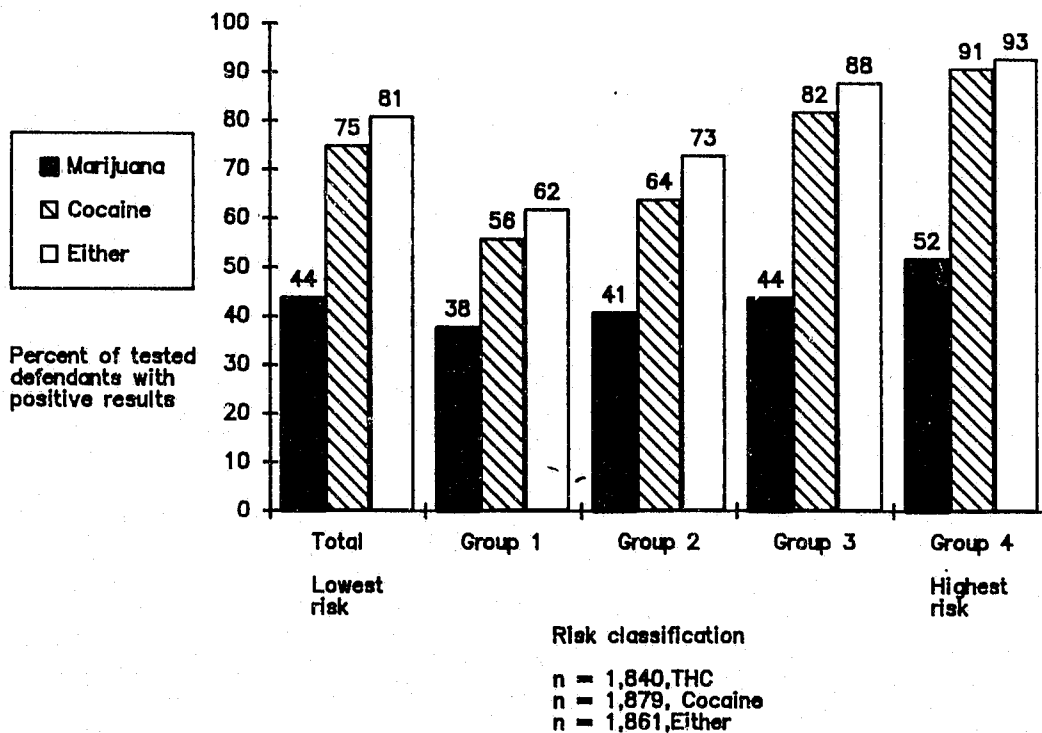
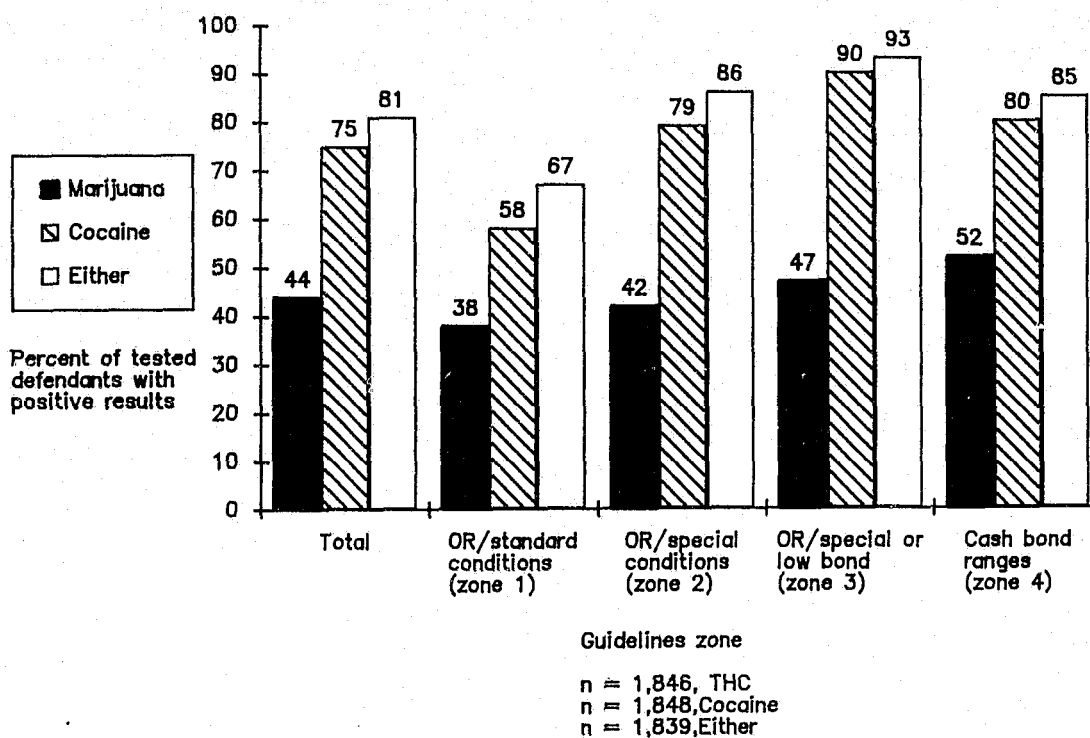


Figure 4.19 Drug test results among felony defendants entering Dade County Circuit Court, June-July 1987, by guidelines zone



Chapter Five

THE CORRELATES OF DEFENDANT MISCONDUCT DURING PRETRIAL RELEASE AND THE RELATIVE POWER OF DRUG TEST RESULTS

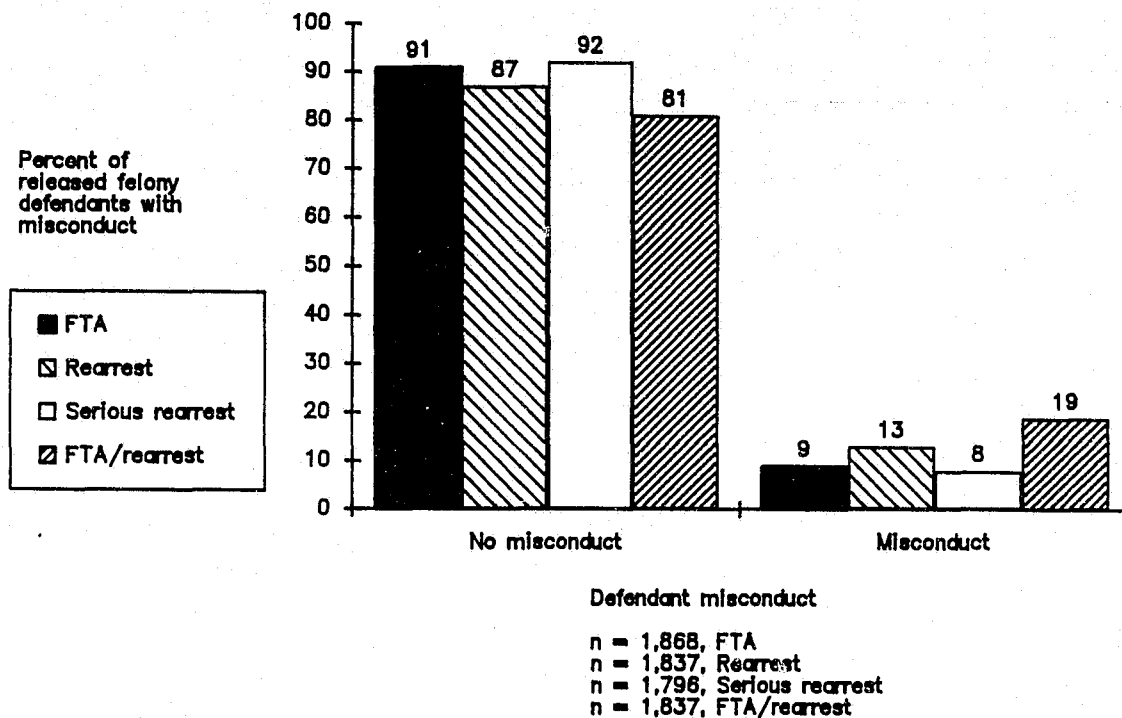
As we have explained earlier, one of the principal aims of this research is to learn whether beyond the power of information currently at the disposal of the judge making the bail/pretrial release decision, knowledge of drug test results contributes valuable predictive data. In this chapter, we first examine the bivariate relationships between demographic, charge and prior history related attributes of defendants and their cases, as well as the relationships between drug test results and misconduct. Then, using attributes related both to pretrial release outcomes and drug test results--including the Circuit Court bond guidelines risk classification information--as controls in multivariate analyses, we seek to determine whether, once the effects of other correlates of misconduct are held constant, drug test data offer additional (or as Yezur et al. (1988b) term it, "incremental") predictive power.

Of course, our analysis of defendants performance can only focus on the 77 percent of the sample who successfully secured release (within 90 days of booking) before adjudication of their cases. We followed these defendants for a period of 90 days on pretrial release or until the adjudication of their cases, whichever came first, to determine their performance during pretrial release. We have measured defendant misconduct in four ways: failure to appear in court (FTA), rearrest for crimes committed during pretrial release, rearrest for serious crimes⁴⁷ committed during the pretrial period, and FTA and/or rearrest ("failure").

Figure 5.1 exhibits the rate and kinds of defendant misconduct recorded by felony defendants securing release in our sample. The relatively low rates of misconduct among Dade felony defendants--only 9 percent failed to appear, 15 percent were rearrested (10 percent for serious crimes) and 21 percent fell in either category (FTA/rearrest)--adds to the difficulty of the predictive analyses from the outset.

⁴⁷ To differentiate rearrest for any criminal offense from rearrest for offenses of the more serious kind generally at the core of public safety concerns, we arbitrarily measure serious rearrests to include the following offenses: assaults, kidnapping, rape, robbery, murder, manslaughter, and arson with personal harm.

Figure 5.1 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June–July, 1987



Demographic Attributes

Table C5.1 summarizes the relationships between demographic characteristics of the Dade defendants and pretrial release outcomes. No notable relationships between defendant demographics and pretrial release outcomes were found in this sample of Dade County felony defendants.

Age: Pretrial release outcomes varied little by the age of defendants, as Figure 5.2 shows, except perhaps that defendants over 40 years old were least likely to be rearrested.

Race/ethnicity: Little variation in pretrial release performance could be detected when the race/ethnicity of defendants was examined. (See Figure 5.3.)

Gender: No significant differences in defendant performance were found when the gender of defendants was compared. (See Figure 5.4.)

Marital status: No significant differences based on marital status were noted in rates of defendant misconduct.

Figure 5.2 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by age

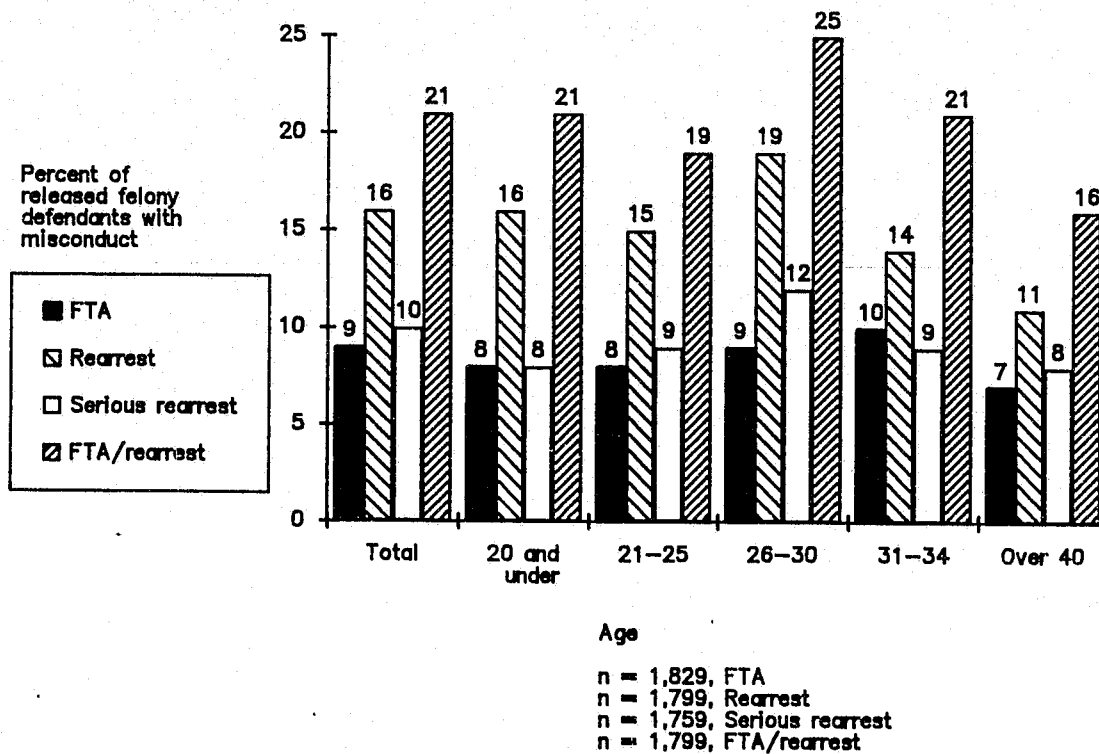
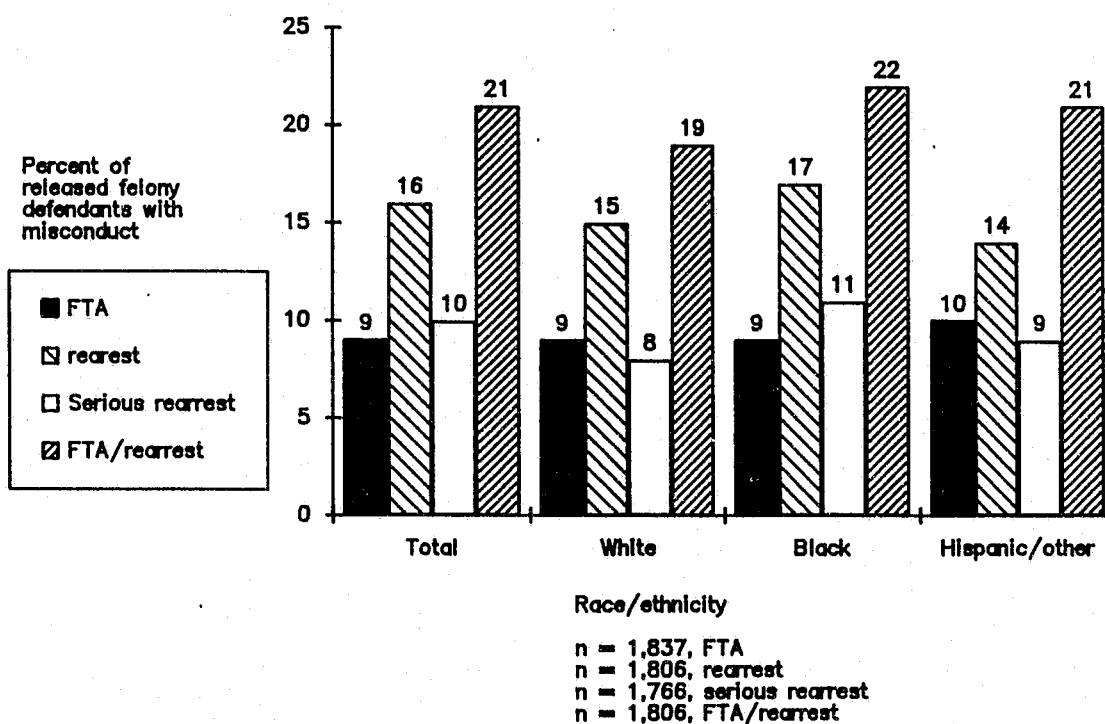


Figure 5.3 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by race/ethnicity



Employment status: The defendant's employment status at arrest did not appear to be related to the likelihood of flight or crime during pretrial release. (See Figure 5.5.)

Having a telephone: Having a telephone was not related to defendant outcomes during pretrial release.

Address in Dade County: Whether or not defendants showed an address in the Dade County area did not appear to be related to defendant outcomes.

Charge-related Attributes

Table C5.2 summarizes the relationships between characteristics of defendants current charges and subsequent pretrial release outcomes.

Felony grading of charges: Figure 5.6 shows little variation in defendant outcomes during release when the felony rankings of defendants' most serious charges are taken into account.

Selected kinds of offenses: Variation in FTA rates can be seen when specific kinds of offenses are contrasted. Figure 5.7 shows FTA rates as low as 2 percent among defendants charged with aggravated battery and 3 percent among defendants charged with robbery and as high as 15 percent of defendants charged with theft and 14 percent of defendants charged with burglary.

Considerable variation based on kinds of offenses was also found when rearrest was examined. Once again, the lowest rates were found among defendants charged with aggravated battery and robbery (6 and 5 percent respectively were rearrested) and the highest rates were found among defendants charged with burglary. "Failure" rates showed similar variations based on offense type.

Weapons charges: Defendants charged with weapons offenses had lower probabilities of being rearrested and of "failure" (either FTA or rearrest) during pretrial release than defendants without weapons charges. No relationship between weapons charges and serious rearrests or FTAs was found. (See Figure 5.8.)

Person offenses and injury to victims: When defendants charged with crimes against the person were compared with defendants charged in non-person kinds of crimes, no notable differences in pretrial release outcomes were found. Figure 5.9 shows that when offenses are classified further to indicated whether injury to victims occurred, we find that generally persons charged with person crimes show lower rates of failure, and persons charged with person crimes with injury show the lowest failure rates.

Figure 5.5 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June–July, 1987, by employment status

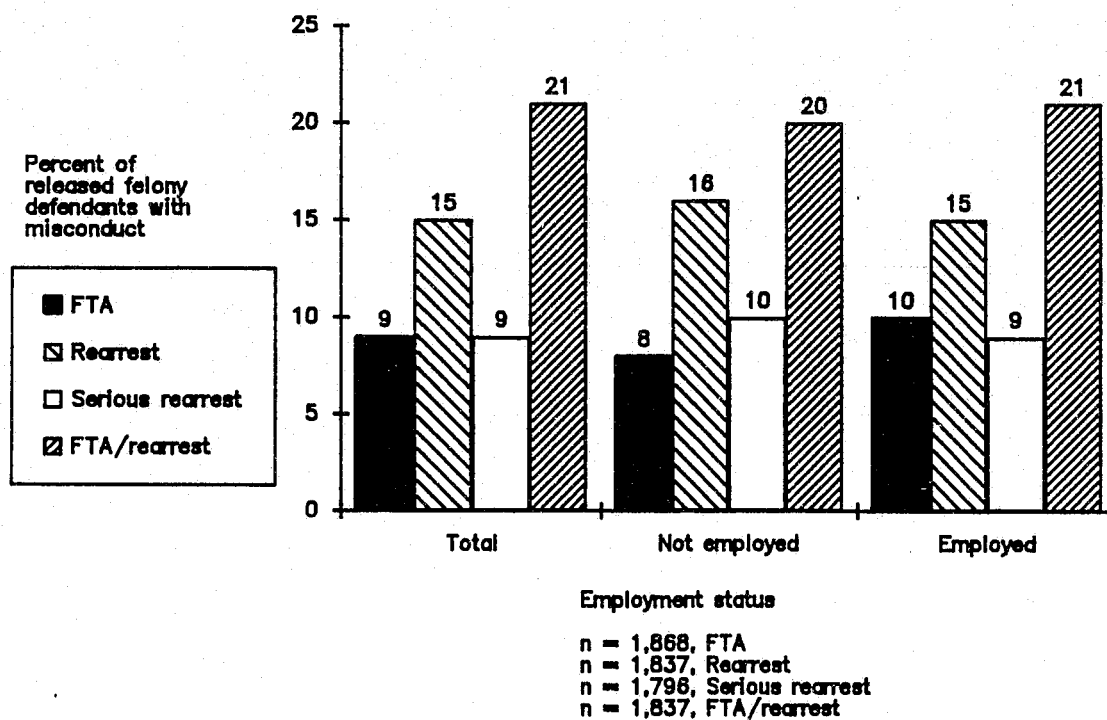


Figure 5.4 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June–July, 1987, by gender

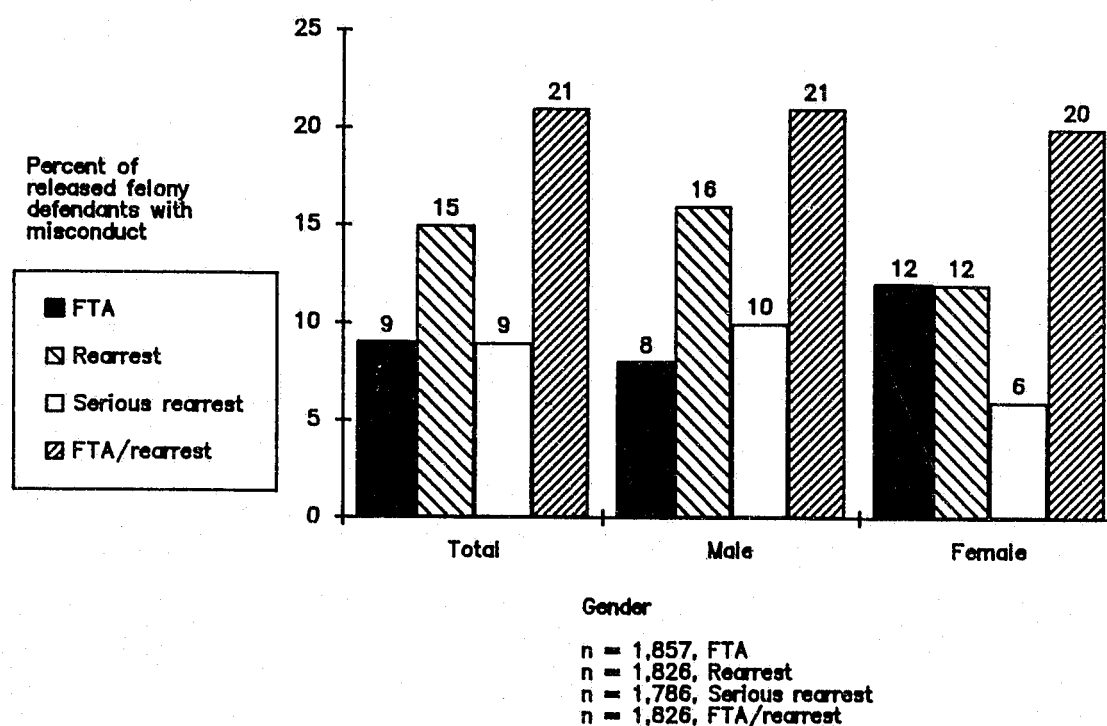


Figure 5.6 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June–July, 1987, by felony grading

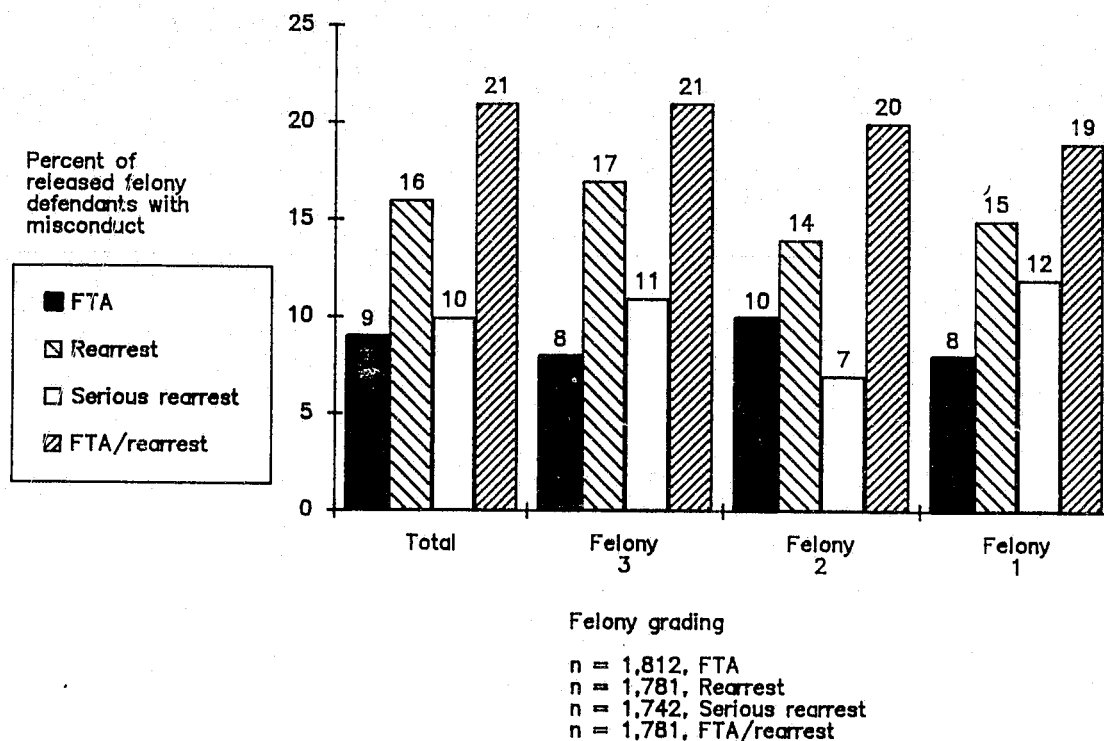


Figure 5.7 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June–July, 1987, by selected offenses (in order of frequency)

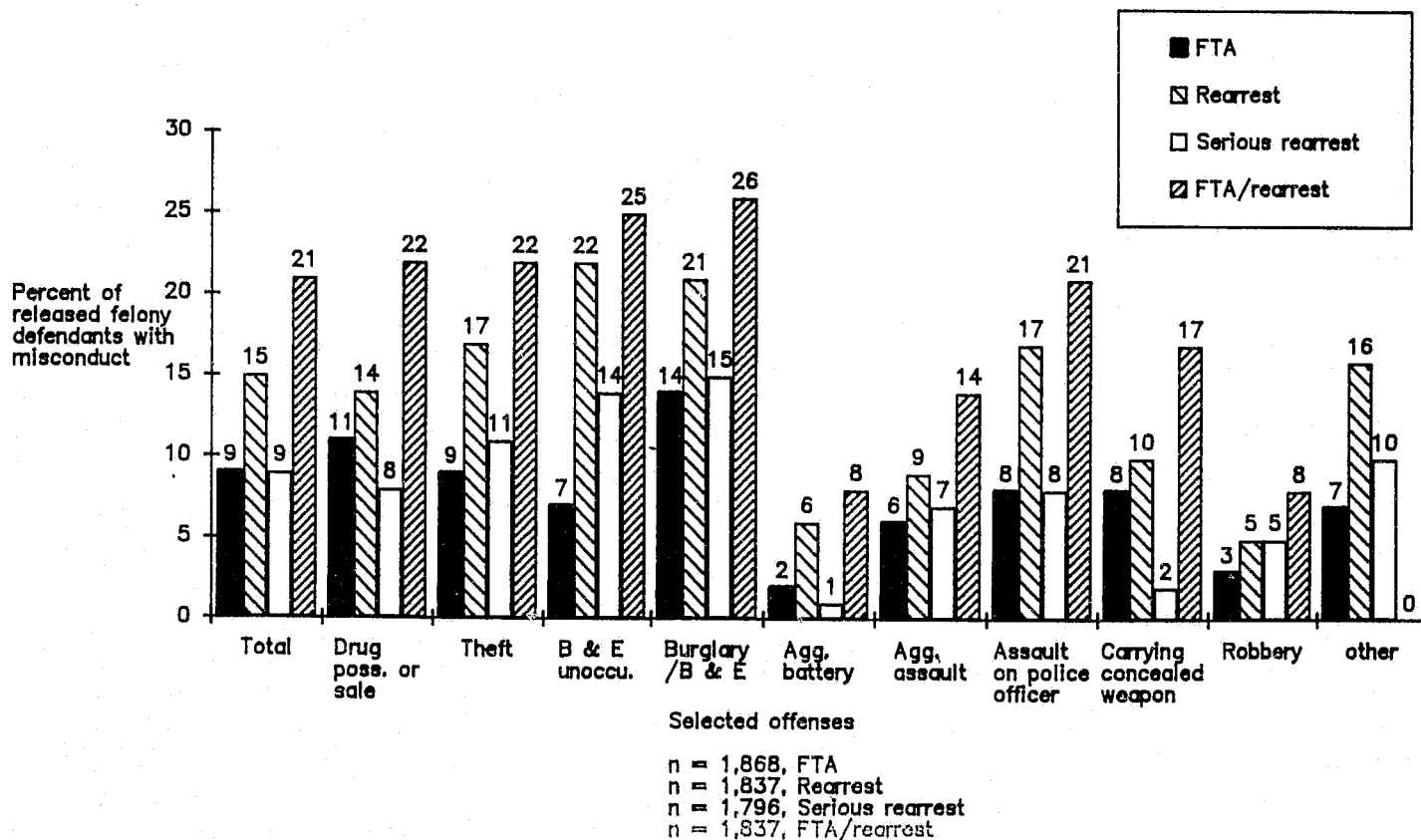


Figure 5.8 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June–July, 1987, by weapons charges

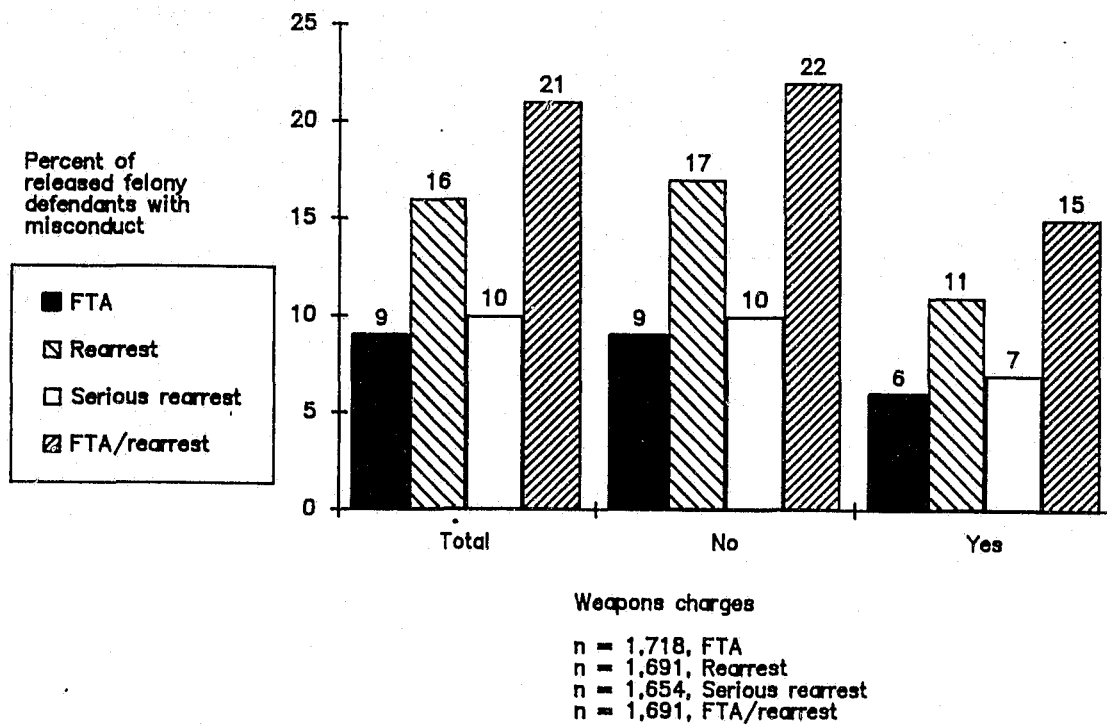
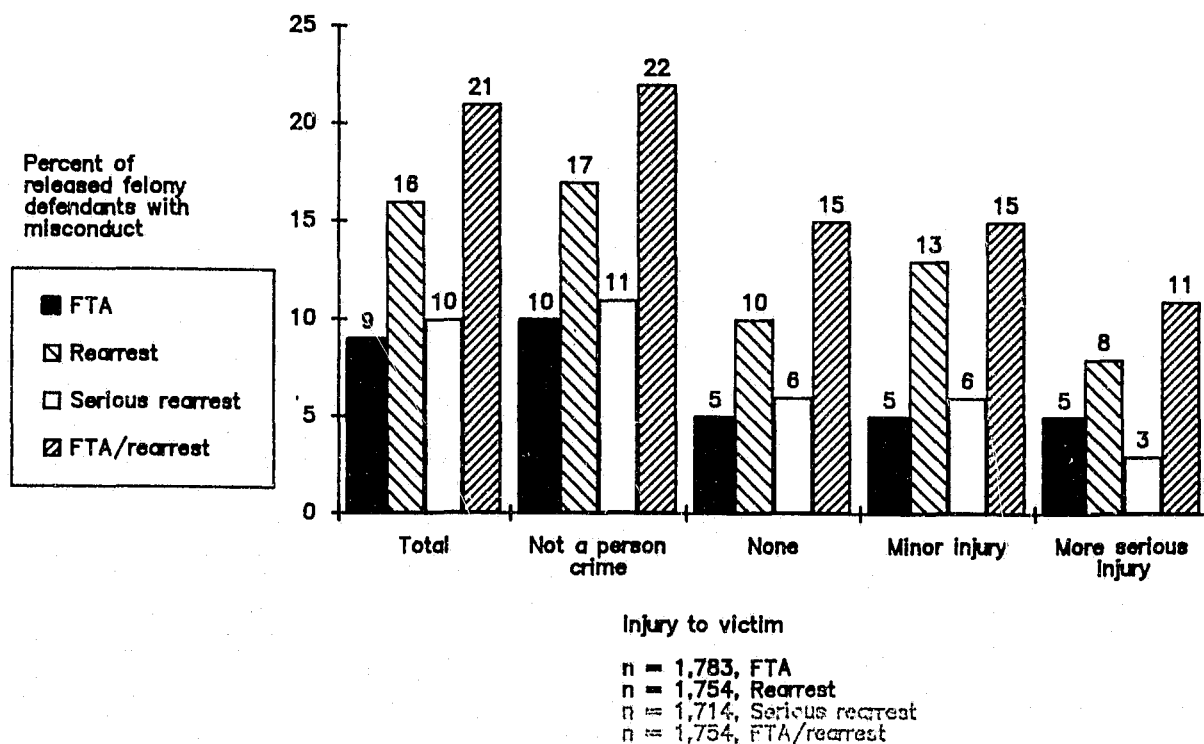


Figure 5.9 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June–July, 1987, by injury to victim



Drug charges: The presence of drug charges was not related to pretrial release outcomes. Further differentiating drug charges based on possession only versus other kinds of charges (such as sale, distribution) did not reveal variation in defendant misconduct rates. (See Figure 5.10.)

Force involved in charged crimes: When we grouped charges into two groups according to the force involved in the alleged offenses, one including no use of force or just verbal threats and one including actual use of force, slight differences were found in pretrial release outcomes; defendants not charged with crimes involving force showed higher rates of FTA, rearrest, serious rearrest and failure than defendants charged with crimes involving force.

Prior Criminal History Attributes

The relationships between measures of prior criminal history and pretrial release outcomes are presented in detail in Table C5.3.

Prior arrests: Figure 5.11 shows little variation in FTA rates based on the prior arrest history of defendants. Prior arrests did, however, appear moderately related to defendant rearrest during pretrial release: defendants with two or more prior arrests were rearrested proportionately three times as often as defendants with no history of prior arrests. Similar relationships are found when serious rearrests and general "failure" during pretrial release are considered. Further, when history of arrests for serious person crimes, for serious property crimes, and for drug crimes are considered, the patterns of relationships are similar (no relationships with failure to appear, noticeable relationships with rearrest and failure). (See Figure 5.12.) When history of weapons arrests is examined we found no statistically significant relationship with FTA, rearrest or serious rearrest and a significant but very slight relationship with defendant failure during pretrial release.

Prior convictions: Figure 5.13 summarizes the findings concerning measures of prior convictions. When prior convictions generally, prior convictions for misdemeanors, prior convictions for felony offenses, prior weapons convictions, prior felony FTAs, prior misdemeanor FTAs and prior drug convictions are considered, the findings parallel those reported above regarding arrest history. (See Figure 5.14.) All but the prior misdemeanor FTA (bench warrant) measure had little apparent relationship to the prospects of failing to appear in court but a noticeable relationship with rearrest, serious rearrest and failure. Prior misdemeanor FTAs were also related to subsequent defendant failures-to-appear during pretrial release.

Figure 5.10 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by drug charges

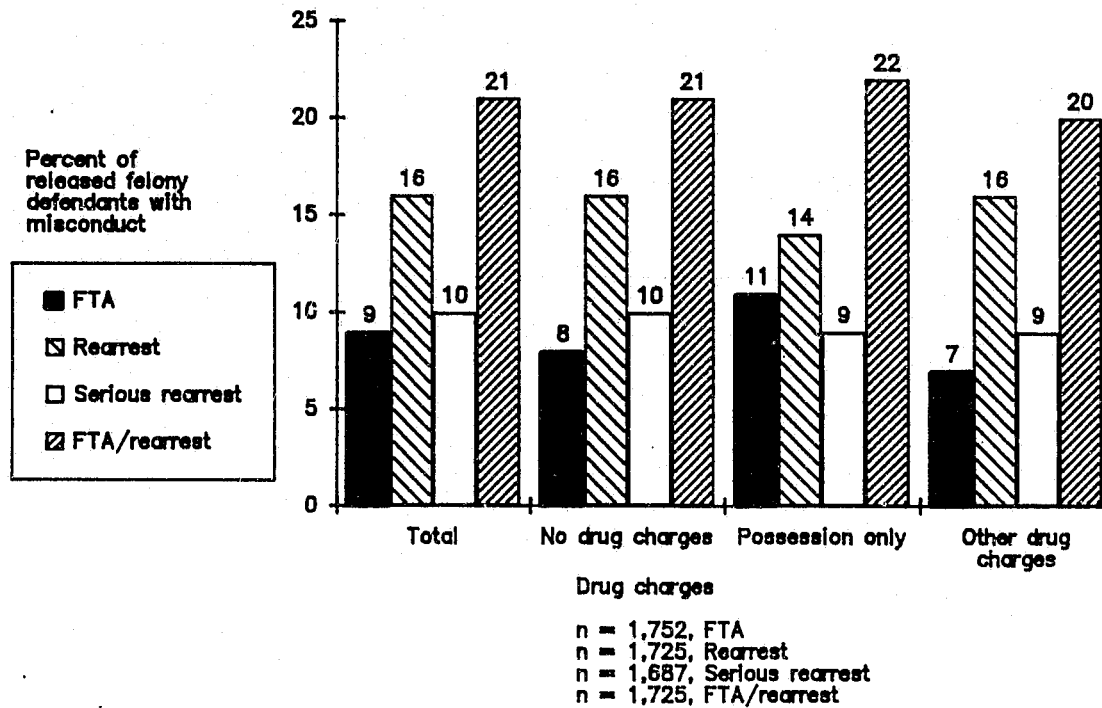


Figure 5.11 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by arrest history

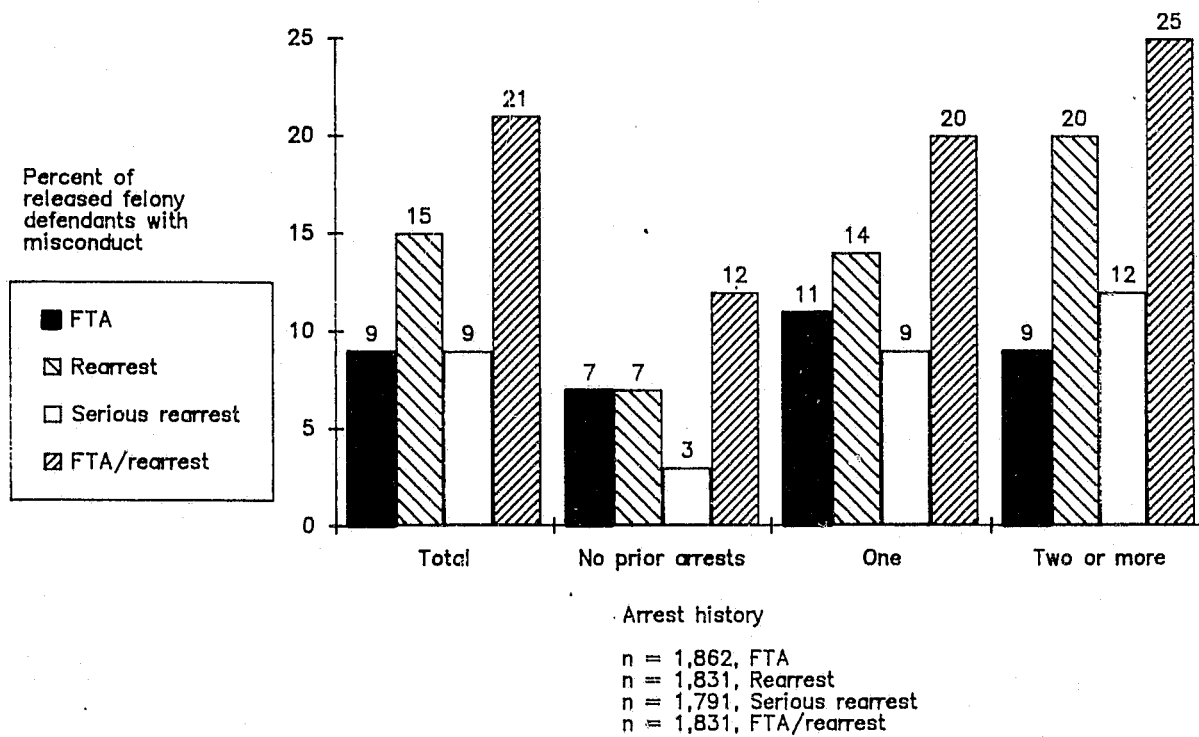


Figure 5.12 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by prior drug arrests

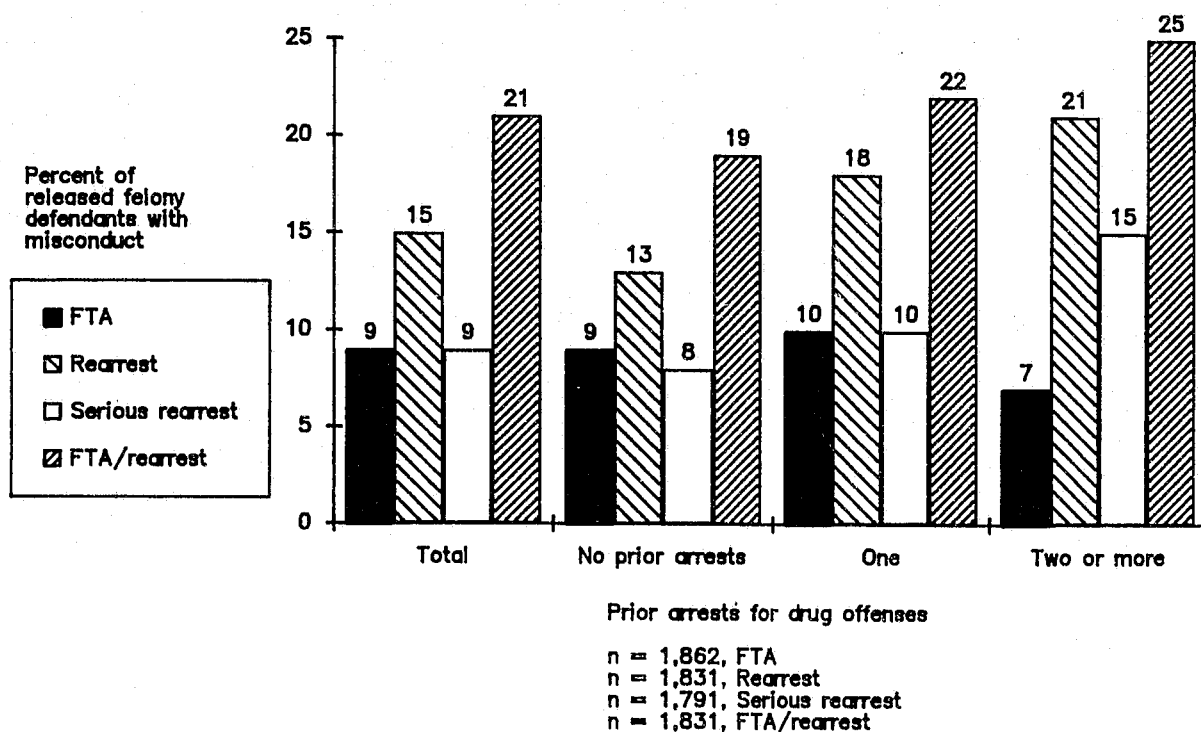


Figure 5.13 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by prior convictions

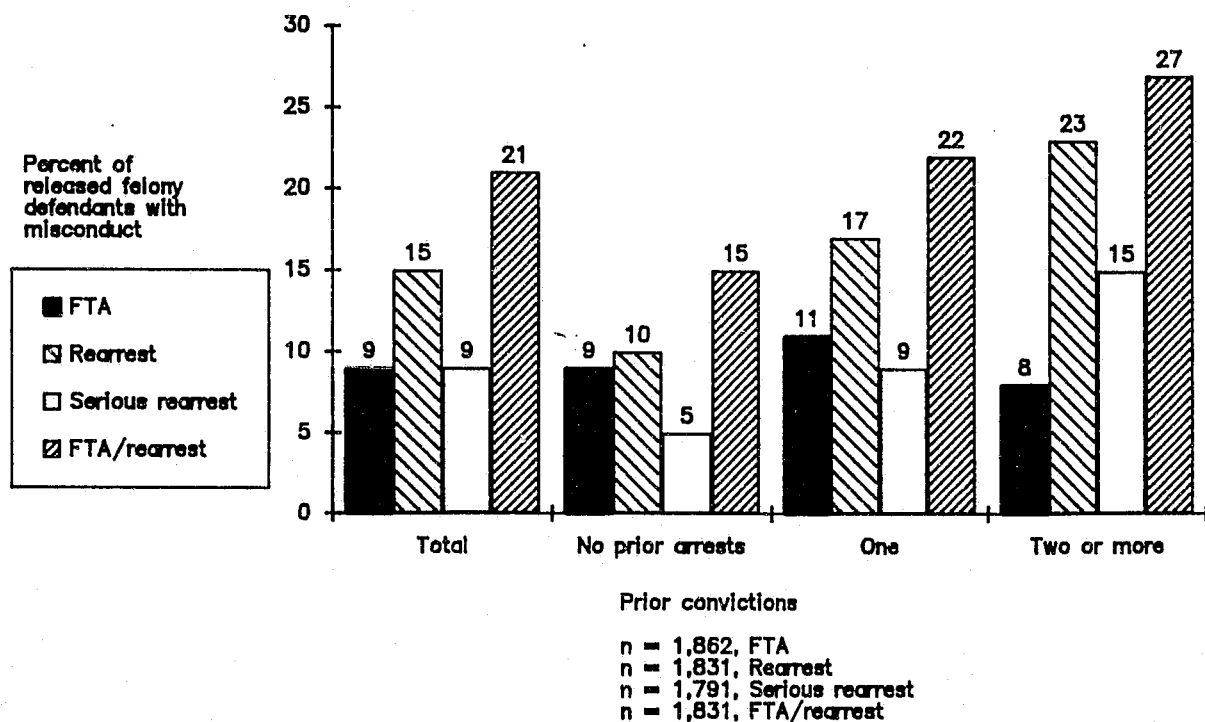
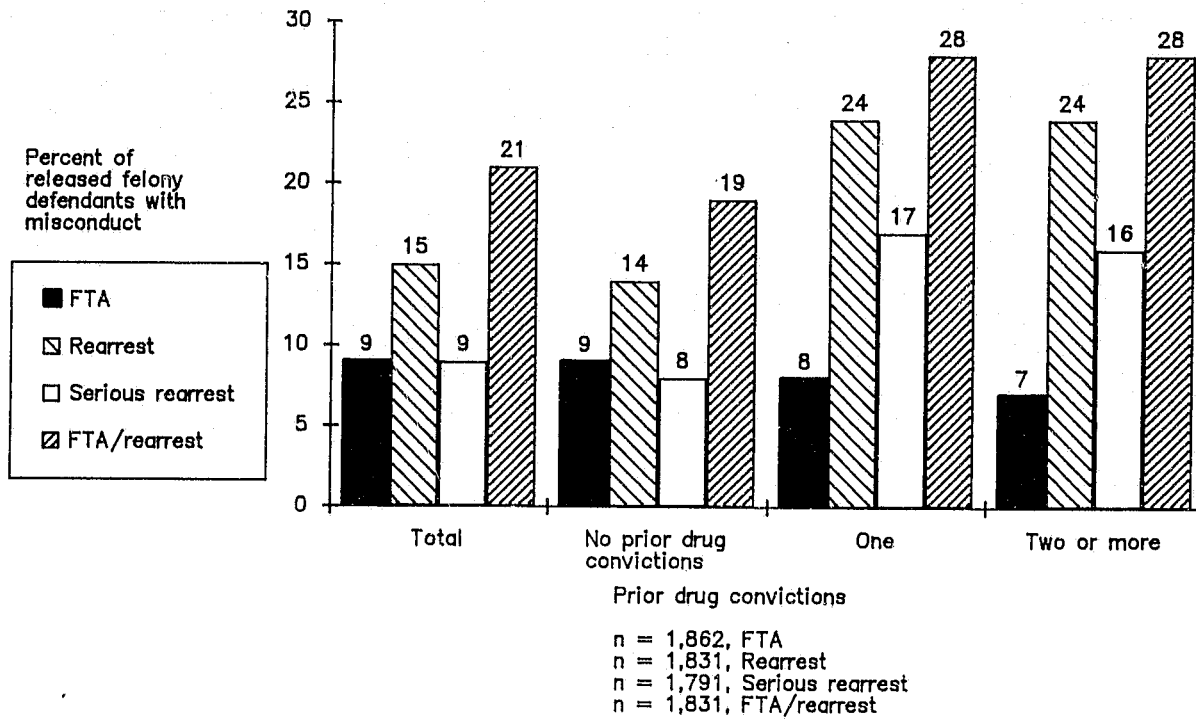


Figure 5.14 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by prior drug convictions



When prior convictions for serious crimes against the person and for serious property crimes are considered, the relationship is modified somewhat: at the dichotomous level persons with these kinds of convictions do show higher rates of rearrest, serious rearrest and failure, but not of FTA. But when we divide persons with these histories into those showing one such prior conviction versus two or more, those with two or more show only average rates of misconduct.

The measure of whether defendants had outstanding warrants at the time of their arrests related to all forms of defendant pretrial release outcomes. Being on probation or parole or being already on pretrial release in any earlier, open case at the time of arrest was not related to defendant misconduct.

Self-reported Health, Jail and Drug Abuse Attributes

From the defendant interviews with pretrial services staff before the bond hearing we were able to note when defendants reported histories of health-related problems, of having served jail time before and of current drug or alcohol use. (See Table C5.4.) We found no relationship between reports of physical or mental health problems or reports of previous confinement and subsequent defendant misconduct. Current self-reported drug use--for any controlled substance--was significantly not related to rearrest or serious rearrest during pretrial release and was only very slightly related to failure to appear and "failure." Current alcohol abuse showed a noticeable relationship with all pretrial release outcome measures. (See Figures 5.16 and 5.17.)

Drug Test Results and Defendant Misconduct

Figure 5.18 displays the relationship between drug test results--including defendant non-participation (whether defendants refused to test, were unable to at the time, or were otherwise missed)--and outcomes during pretrial release.⁴⁸

Failure to Appear

Failure to appear rates varied from 4 percent to 11 percent of defendants depending on their urinalysis results. Defendants testing positive for marijuana only and defendants not having specimens tested showed the lowest rates of FTA of all defendants (in fact, these defendants failed to appear in court half as often as the other

⁴⁸ As we explained in Chapter Four, although we tested entering defendants for the presence of metabolites of a range of common drugs of abuse, only marijuana and cocaine showed positive results in any sizeable number of cases. Thus, we were able mainly to ask the question whether positive tests for either marijuana or cocaine or both were related to defendant pretrial release outcomes.

Figure 5.16 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by self-reported current drug abuse

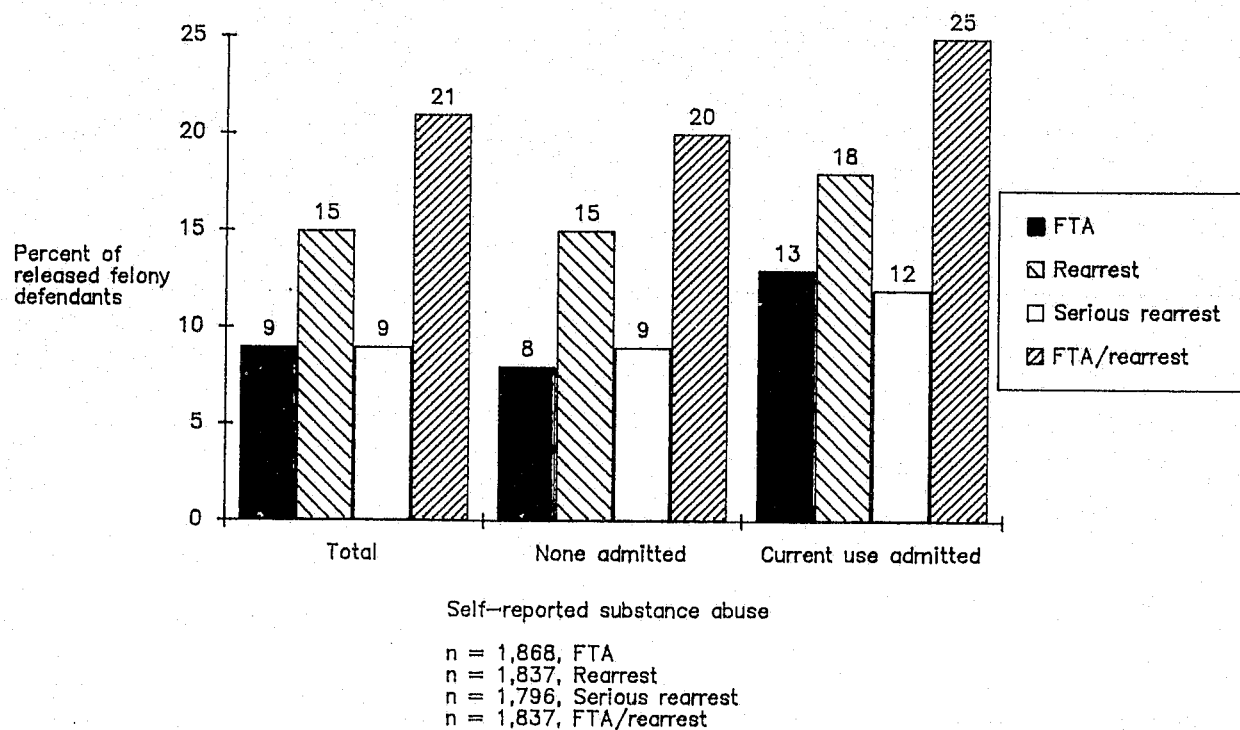
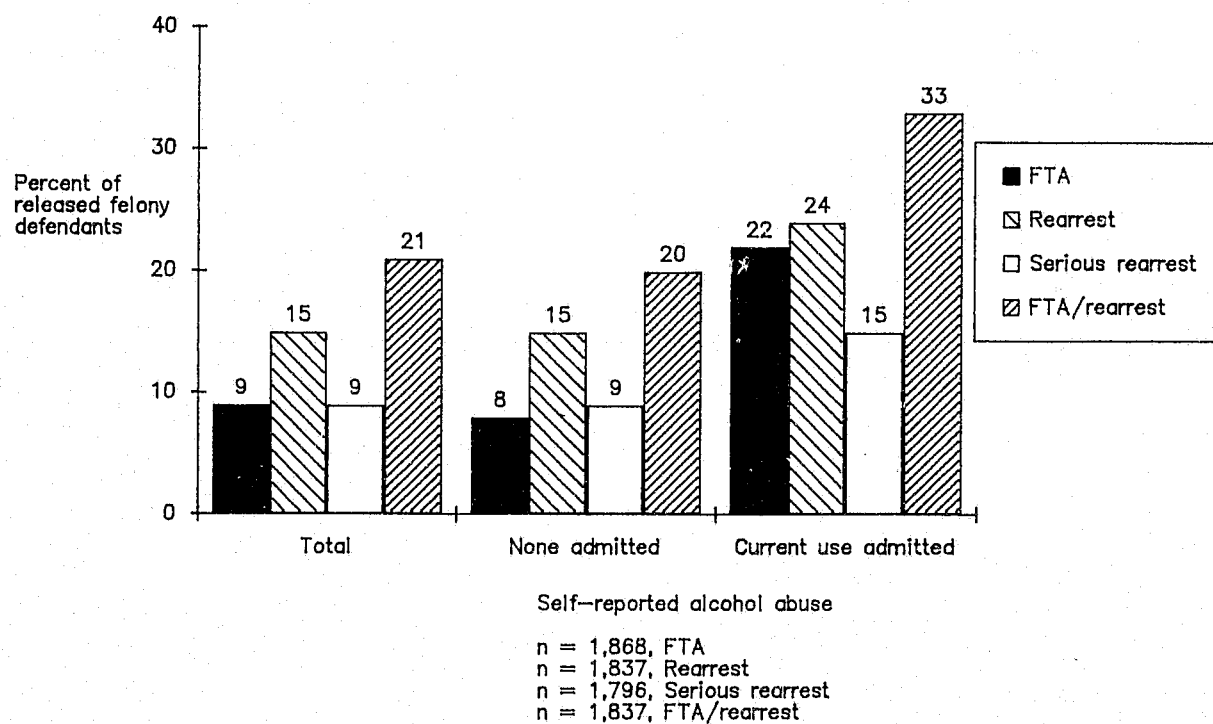


Figure 5.17 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by self-reported alcohol abuse (with last year)



defendants). Defendants testing negatively for either marijuana or cocaine failed to appear in court at the average or middle rate (7 percent). Defendants testing positively for cocaine only or for both cocaine and marijuana showed the highest rates for failure to appear.

Rearrest

Rates of rearrest also varied among defendants depending on test results, ranging from a low of 8 percent rearrested to a high of 18 percent. In this instance, the lowest rate was found among defendants testing negatively (8 percent rearrested) followed by defendants not tested (12 percent). Seventeen to 18 percent of defendants testing positively for either or both drugs were rearrested for crimes committed during pretrial release.

Serious Rearrest

Negative test results and not being tested produced the lowest rates of rearrest for serious crimes during pretrial release among Dade defendants. Highest serious rearrest rates were found among defendants testing positively for cocaine only (10 percent) or for cocaine and marijuana at the same time (13 percent).

"Failure" (Rearrest or FTA)

When the general misconduct of defendants during pretrial release is measured as either rearrests or failure to appear, the findings for serious rearrests are repeated. The lowest "failure" rates were among those who tested negatively (13 percent) with the highest rates found among those testing positively for cocaine only (25 percent) or for cocaine and marijuana (23 percent).

Self-reported Drug Abuse versus Drug Test Results

In Chapter Four we were able to compare the self-reported measures of drug use with drug use as measured through drug testing. Figure 5.19 displays the relationship between this "truth-in-self-reporting" measure with pretrial release outcomes. After defendants who did not participate in testing, defendants who claimed they were not currently abusing drugs and who also tested negatively showed the lowest failure to appear rates. Defendants who admitted current drug use and tested positively produced the highest subsequent failure to appear rates. In the area of rearrests, defendants who reported no drug use and who tested negatively showed the lowest rates of rearrest during pretrial release, followed by those who were not tested. Once again, the highest rates were generated among defendants admitting drug abuse and also testing positively for drug abuse. These findings were repeated when overall failure rates were examined.

Figure 5.18 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by drug test results

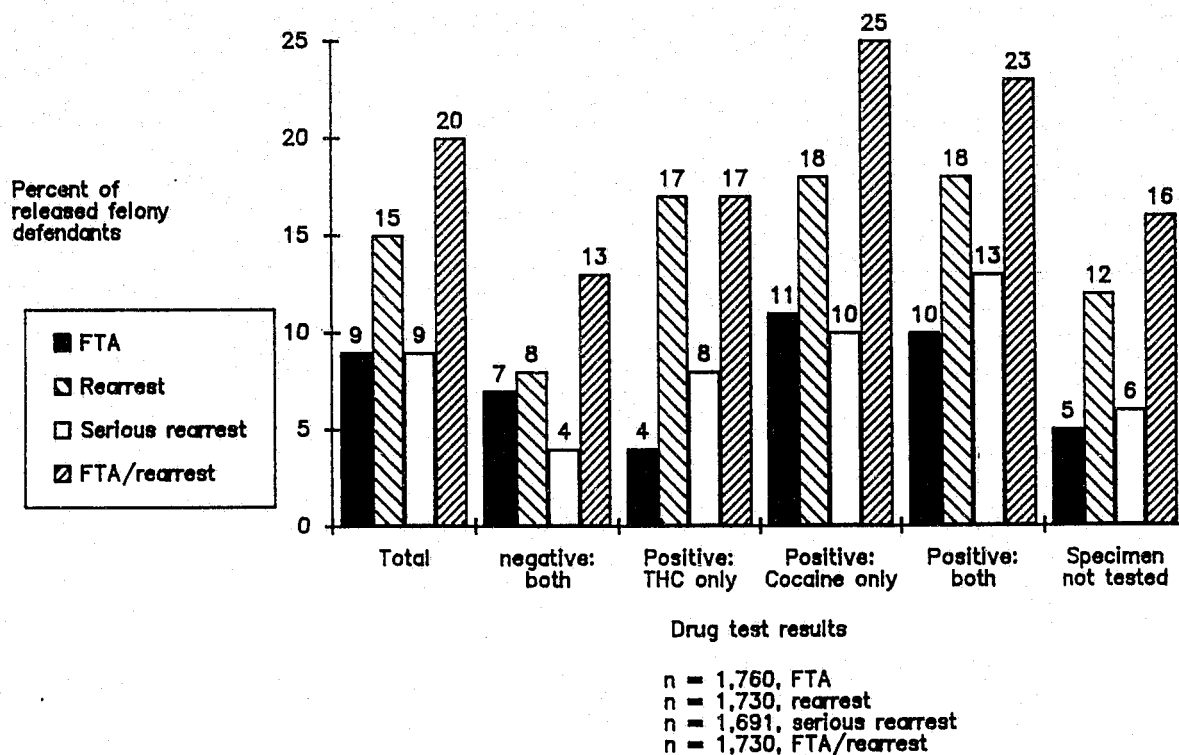
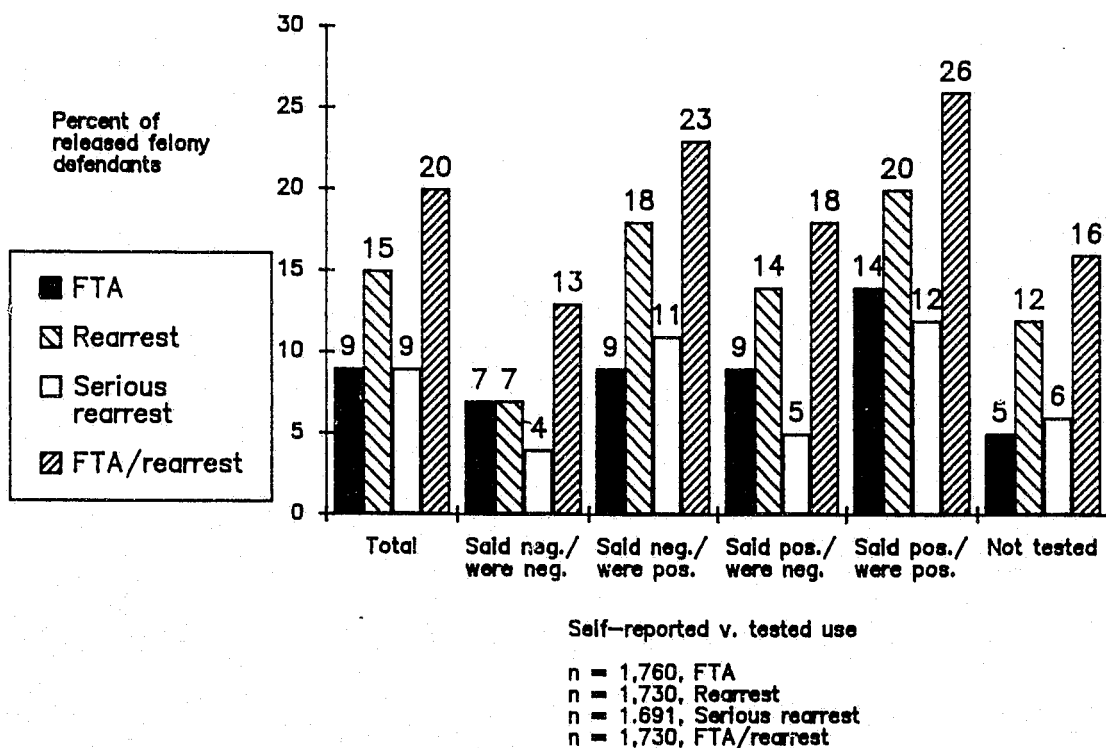


Figure 5.19 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June-July, 1987, by self-reported drug use (cross-checked by drug tests)



Misconduct in the Context of Bond Hearing Guidelines

Because our investigation seeks to assess the contribution drug testing results make within the framework of information generally available at the bail decision stage, we were interested also in considering defendant pretrial release outcomes within the context of the decision guidelines developed for use in the Circuit Court in Dade County (see Goldkamp and Gottfredson 1988; Goldkamp, Gottfredson and Jones, 1988). The construction of the decision matrix at the heart of the bond stage guidelines in Dade County is explained in detail in the earlier reports. However, here we merely employ the severity ranking measure that forms one of its dimensions and the risk classification that forms the second dimension to place defendant release outcomes within the guidelines framework.

Guidelines Severity Ranking and Misconduct

Defendants entering the criminal process at booking in Dade County are interviewed by the pretrial services staff for classification within the bond hearing guidelines in time for their first appearance in Circuit Court. Variation in pretrial release outcomes based on severity rankings is displayed in Figure 5.20. Clearly, failure to appear rates among released defendants do not vary directly and monotonically with the severity of defendants charges. In fact, level 8 defendants (those with charges ranked the most serious) generated the lowest failure to appear rates. Rearrest, serious rearrest and overall failure rates were not predictable on the basis of charge severity.

Guidelines Risk Classification and Misconduct

By scoring defendants on a combination of prior history and charge-related measures (see Goldkamp and Gottfredson, 1988; Goldkamp, Gottfredson and Jones, 1988), Dade defendants are classified into four groups representing different probabilities of misconduct (flight or crime) during pretrial release by pretrial services staff in the process of preparing the guidelines information for the bond hearing judges. Figure 5.21 shows the relationship between the risk classification of defendants and subsequent pretrial release outcomes.

The risk classification was not related to failure to appear among the Dade defendants studied. It was, however, reasonably related to rearrest, serious rearrest and failure. Rearrests ranged from a low rate of 5 percent of defendants in risk group 1 to 23 percent in risk group 4. Serious rearrest rates ranged from a low of 2 percent in

Figure 5.20 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June–July, 1987, by guidelines severity ranking of charges

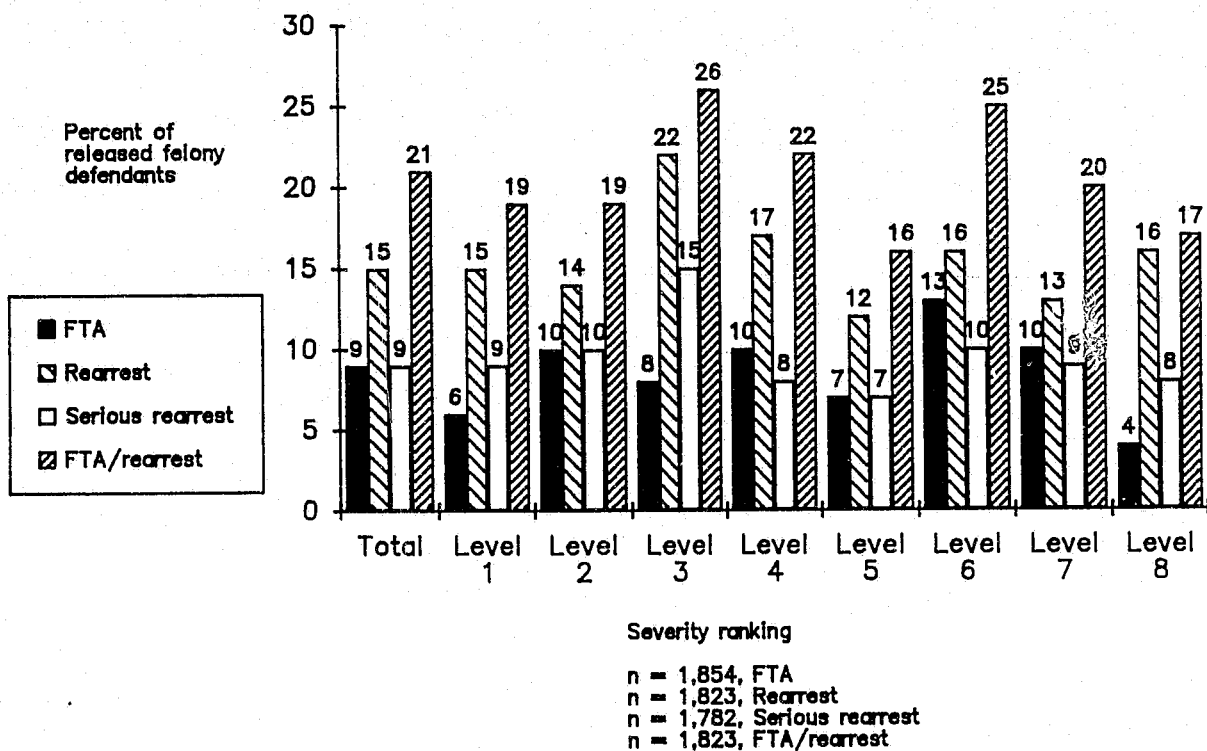
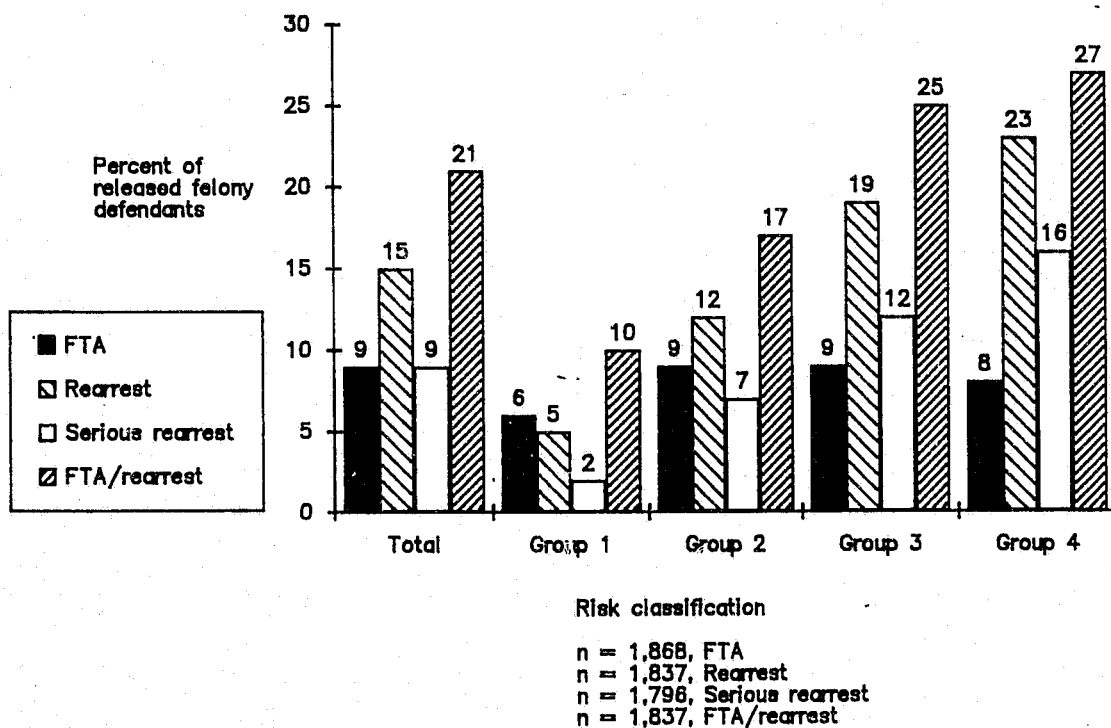


Figure 5.21 Misconduct (flight/crime) among felony defendants released in Dade County, June–July, 1987, by guidelines risk classification



risk group 1 to a high of 16 percent in risk group 4. Failure varied from 10 percent of defendants in risk group 1 to 27 percent in risk group 4.

The Relationship between Drug Test Results and Defendant Performance during Release after Exercising Controls: Multivariate Analysis

Our bivariate analysis found a number of charge- and prior criminal history-related measures to be related to (predictive of) defendant performance during pretrial release. In addition, the risk classification measure employed by the Dade County bond hearing guidelines to help the judges assess the risk posed by defendants reaching the pretrial release decision stage was notably related to public safety outcomes--defendant rearrest, serious rearrest and overall misconduct--but was not significantly related to defendant failure-to-appear. Drug test results also appeared to be related at the bivariate level.

It is at this point that our analysis can begin to address the most important question, that of whether drug testing information can add to the judge's ability to assess the risk posed by entering felony defendants for release beyond the ability of information currently at hand. Thus, the next step is to determine whether the modest bivariate relationships between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes survive after the effects of other factors (based on more routinely collectable information) are taken into account.

To begin this procedure, Table 5.1 summarizes the significance and magnitude of the drug/pretrial release outcomes relationships at the simple bivariate level. In this table we have measured the drug test variables four ways: a) marijuana (negative, positive); b) cocaine (negative, positive); c) either marijuana or cocaine (negative, positive); d) both marijuana and cocaine (negative, positive). Before we consider these measures in the context of multivariate analysis, it might be useful to review the relationships we've found between drug test results and defendant performance during pretrial release.

1. Failure to appear (FTA): Positive testing for marijuana was not related to FTA. A very slight relationship ($\phi = .06$) between testing positively for cocaine and FTA was found. Testing positively for either drug (versus being negative) was not significantly related. Testing positively for both drugs (versus not testing positively for both) was not related to failure to appear.

At this bivariate level of analysis, we can conclude that knowledge of drug test results does not appear to differentiate between defendants likely and unlikely to fail to appear in court.

Table 5.1 Correlations between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

<u>Drug test results</u>	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^a	Number	Phi ^a	Number	Phi ^a	Number	Phi ^a
<u>Marijuana</u>								
No or yes	1,400	NS	1,380	NS	1,348	.08(.01)	1,380	NS
<u>Cocaine</u>								
No or yes	1,399	.06(.02)	1,379	.10(.00)	1,347	.10(.00)	1,379	.11(.00)
<u>Either positive</u>								
No or yes	1,395	NS	1,375	.11(.00)	1,343	.10(.00)	1,375	.10(.00)
<u>Both positive</u>								
No or yes	1,395	NS	1,375	NS	1,343	.08(.00)	1,375	NS

^a NS indicates chi-square not significant at .05.

2. Rearrest: Positive testing for marijuana was not significantly related to the rearrest of felony defendants for crimes committed during pretrial release. Testing positively for cocaine was significantly but only weakly related ($\phi=.10$) to defendant rearrest. Testing positively for either drug was also weakly related ($\phi=.11$) to rearrest. Testing positively for both was not related to rearrest.

Multivariate analysis will proceed to examine a relatively weak relationship between positive drug tests (chiefly for cocaine) and the rearrest of Dade felony defendants during pretrial release.

3. Rearrest for serious crimes: Testing positively for marijuana was significantly but only very weakly related ($\phi=.07$) to the rearrest of defendants for what we define as the more serious kinds of crimes during pretrial release. Testing positively for cocaine was weakly related ($\phi=.10$) to defendant rearrest for serious crimes. Testing positively for either drug was related at the same level ($\phi=.10$) to rearrest for serious crimes. Testing positively for cocaine and marijuana at the same time was weakly related ($\phi=.08$) to serious rearrest as well.

Again, a rather weak relationship exists between drug test results and serious rearrest at the simple level of analysis.

4. Failure (either FTA or rearrest): Positive results for marijuana were not predictive of the more general measure of defendant misconduct (flight or crime). Positive cocaine tests were related, but weakly ($\phi = .11$). Being positive for either drug was related at roughly the same level ($\phi = .10$) and testing positively for both at once was unrelated.

We find, therefore, only a weak relationship between drug test results and defendant misconduct during release based on chiefly on the cocaine testing results.

The next step is to identify other measures of defendants backgrounds, charges or prior criminal histories that are related with pretrial release outcomes (and drug test results) and that might serve as appropriate controls in multivariate analysis. Table 5.2 summarizes the relationships between non-drug test independent variables and defendant performance during pretrial release. At the bivariate level, no demographic attributes, several charge measures and many prior history measures showed relationships with defendant flight and crime. Variables with significant chi-squared coefficients (at $< .05$) and with ϕ or Cramer's V coefficients of .10 or higher were selected as candidates for multivariate analysis.

Controlling for Other Correlates of Defendant Misconduct Singly

Table C5.6 exhibits the significance and magnitude of the relationships between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes when the effects of each of the 13 candidate variables are controlled singly. (Obviously, if controlling for one of these variables removed the relationship between drug test measures and defendant pretrial release outcomes, then we would have no need for further analysis using more than one control variable.)

A brief review of Table C5.6 shows that in many of the subcategories of defendants--depending on the drug test measure and the pretrial release outcomes in question--the relationship between drug test results falls to non-significance. Generally, measures of prior criminal history seem to show no surviving drug/pretrial release outcomes among defendants having prior histories. The slight relationships often do not disappear among defendants having no prior criminal histories. This might be interpreted as showing that, when we know that defendants have prior criminal histories (arrests, convictions, etc.), drug test results tell us little about their likelihoods of failing to appear or being rearrested during pretrial release. However, when it has been determined

Table 5.2 Correlations between non-drug test variables (demographic, charge, and prior history related) and pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

Non-drug test variables	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi/V	Number	Phi/V	Number	Phi/V	Number	Phi/V
<u>Demographic:</u>								
Age	1,829	NS	1,799	NS	1,759	NS	1,799	NS
Race/ethnicity	1,837	NS	1,806	NS	1,766	NS	1,806	NS
Sex	1,857	.05(.05)	1,826	NS	1,786	NS	1,826	NS
Marital status ^a	1,868	NS	1,837	NS	1,796	NS	1,837	NS
Employment	1,868	NS	1,837	NS	1,796	NS	1,837	NS
Telephone	1,868	NS	1,837	NS	1,796	NS	1,837	NS
Dade address	1,868	NS	1,837	NS	1,796	NS	1,837	NS
<u>Charge:</u>								
Felony grade	1,812	NS	1,781	NS	1,742	.07(.02)	1,781	NS
Weapons charges	1,718	NS	1,691	.05(.03)	1,654	NS	1,691	.05(.03)
Drug charges, any	1,779	NS	1,752	NS	1,713	NS	1,752	NS
Drug possession	1,752	NS	1,725	NS	1,687	NS	1,725	NS
Offense type	1,868	V=.11(.01)	1,837	V=.12(.00)	1,796	V=.11(.01)	1,837	V=.11(.01)
Person victim	1,868	NS	1,837	NS	1,796	NS	1,837	.05(.04)
Injury to victim	1,783	NS	1,754	V=.07(.04)	1,714	V=.07(.03)	1,754	V=.08(.01)
Force	1,723	.09(.00)	1,697	.05(.03)	1,658	.06(.02)	1,697	.09(.00)
<u>Prior history:</u>								
Recent arrests	1,862	NS	1,831	V=.19(.00)	1,791	V=.16(.00)	1,831	V=.16(.00)
Prior arrests:								
serious personal	1,862	NS	1,831	V=.07(.01)	1,791	V=.09(.00)	1,831	V=.08(.00)
Prior arrests:								
serious property	1,862	NS	1,831	V=.16(.00)	1,791	V=.17(.00)	1,831	V=.11(.00)
Drug arrests	1,862	NS	1,831	V=.09(.00)	1,791	V=.09(.00)	1,831	V=.07(.02)
Weapons arrests	1,862	NS	1,831	NS	1,791	NS	1,831	V=.06(.02)
Prior convictions	1,862	NS	1,831	V=.17(.00)	1,791	V=.15(.00)	1,831	V=.14(.00)
Prior felony convictions	1,861	NS	1,830	V=.13(.00)	1,790	V=.13(.00)	1,830	V=.10(.00)
Prior misdemeanor convictions	1,861	NS	1,830	V=.15(.00)	1,790	V=.13(.00)	1,830	V=.12(.00)
Convictions:								
serious personal	1,862	NS	1,831	V=.08(.01)	1,791	V=.08(.00)	1,831	V=.06(.03)
Convictions:								
serious property	1,862	NS	1,831	V=.10(.00)	1,791	V=.10(.00)	1,831	V=.06(.03)
Drug convictions	1,862	NS	1,831	V=.11(.00)	1,791	V=.11(.00)	1,831	V=.08(.00)
Weapons convictions	1,862	NS	1,831	V=.06(.05)	1,791	V=.07(.02)	1,831	V=.08(.00)
Prior FTAs	1,868	.07(.00)	1,837	.14(.00)	1,796	.16(.00)	1,837	.13(.00)
Prior felony FTAs	1,861	.07(.01)	1,830	V=.10(.00)	1,790	V=.12(.00)	1,830	V=.09(.00)
Prior misd. FTAs	1,860	.07(.01)	1,829	V=.10(.00)	1,789	V=.11(.00)	1,829	V=.12(.00)
Outstanding warrants	1,860	.09(.00)	1,829	V=.17(.00)	1,789	V=.17(.00)	1,829	V=.17(.00)
On prob./parole	1,793	NS	1,764	NS	1,725	NS	1,764	NS
On pretrial release	1,781	NS	1,753	NS	1,719	.05(.05)	1,753	NS
<u>Health (self-report):</u>								
Ser. phys. problem	1,868	NS	1,837	NS	1,796	NS	1,837	NS
Mental problem	1,868	NS	1,837	NS	1,796	NS	1,837	NS
Current subs. abuse	1,868	.08(.00)	1,837	NS	1,796	NS	1,837	.05(.04)
<u>Guidelines:</u>								
Severity	1,854	V=.09(.03)	1,823	NS	1,782	NS	1,823	NS
Risk	1,868	NS	1,837	V=.16(.00)	1,796	V=.14(.00)	1,837	V=.13(.00)

Note: When independent variables were dichotomous, the phi coefficient was used. Cramer's V is indicated otherwise. NS indicates that chi-square is not significant at .05.

^aMeasured as other v. married.

that defendants have no recorded criminal history, knowledge of drug test results (as a "stand-in" for criminal history) is slightly related to pretrial release outcome.

Controlling for Guidelines Risk Attributes

In previous analyses of defendant flight and/or rearrest, we developed a risk classification for the Circuit Court's bond hearing guidelines that scored and grouped defendants according to the relative risk of misconduct they posed during pretrial release. That classification took into account the following kinds of attributes: a defendant's living arrangements (whether he/she lived with spouse or child); whether the defendant had a phone; whether the defendant specifically had robbery charges; whether the charges involved a crime against the person or not; the defendant's recent history of arrests; of drug arrests; and of felony convictions; and prior history of failures-to-appear in court.⁴⁹ Using this classification, defendants are categorized into one of four risk groups varying in probability of FTA or crime from very lowest (risk group 1) to highest risk (risk group 4).

One simple way of assessing the contribution to be made in the prediction of flight or rearrest among Dade County defendants by drug testing information is to determine the strength of the drug test/pretrial release outcomes relationship by controlling for risk (as defined by the decision guidelines). That is, if contributing a predictive ability beyond other kinds of information, we would expect the original overall bivariate relationship between drug test results and FTA/rearrest to be evident when defendants within each category are examined. Table 5.4 and Figures 5.22a through 5.22d display the results of this approach.

We can summarize the findings in the following fashion:

1. Failure to appear

Not surprisingly in light of the bivariate findings, when defendants in each risk group are examined, virtually no relationship between three of the four drug test measures and failure to appear during pretrial release is found. The minor exception is that risk group 1 (defendants classified as

⁴⁹ The measure employed in this analysis represents a weakened version of the guidelines risk variable. This is because our data rely on the scoring of defendants by pretrial services staff according to the risk items of the guidelines. In the first weeks of implementing the new guidelines program--the period during which the sample for this study was collected--errors in scoring occurred. For a discussion of this classification, see Goldkamp and Gottfredson (1988) and Goldkamp, Gottfredson and Jones (1988). Note also that in this sample two of the risk items forming the risk classification (having a telephone and living arrangements) were not related at the bivariate level with pretrial release outcomes. Although the data available for this study measured this score less than optimally, we employed a "corrected" measure that supplemented missing information using surrogate measures most nearly duplicating the problematic risk measures. See Goldkamp, Gottfredson and Jones, (1988).

Figure 5.22a Relationship between drug test results (positive for either THC or cocaine v. negative) and defendant FTA among released Dade felony defendants, controlling for risk: group 1

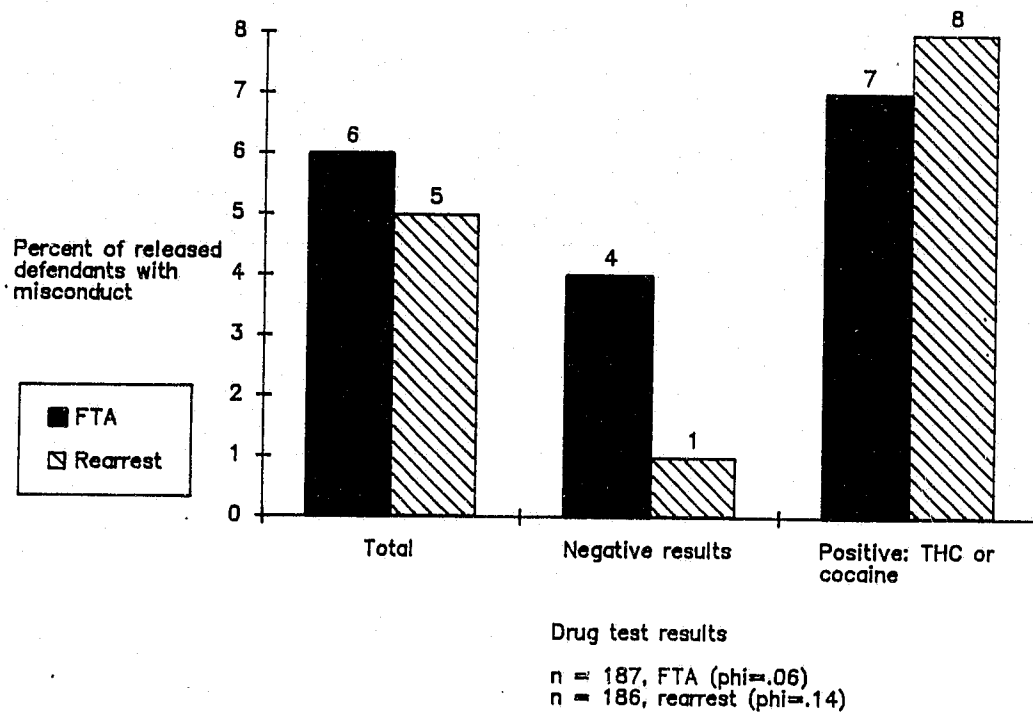


Figure 5.22b Relationship between drug test results (positive for either THC or cocaine v. negative) and defendant FTA among released Dade felony defendants, controlling for risk: group 2

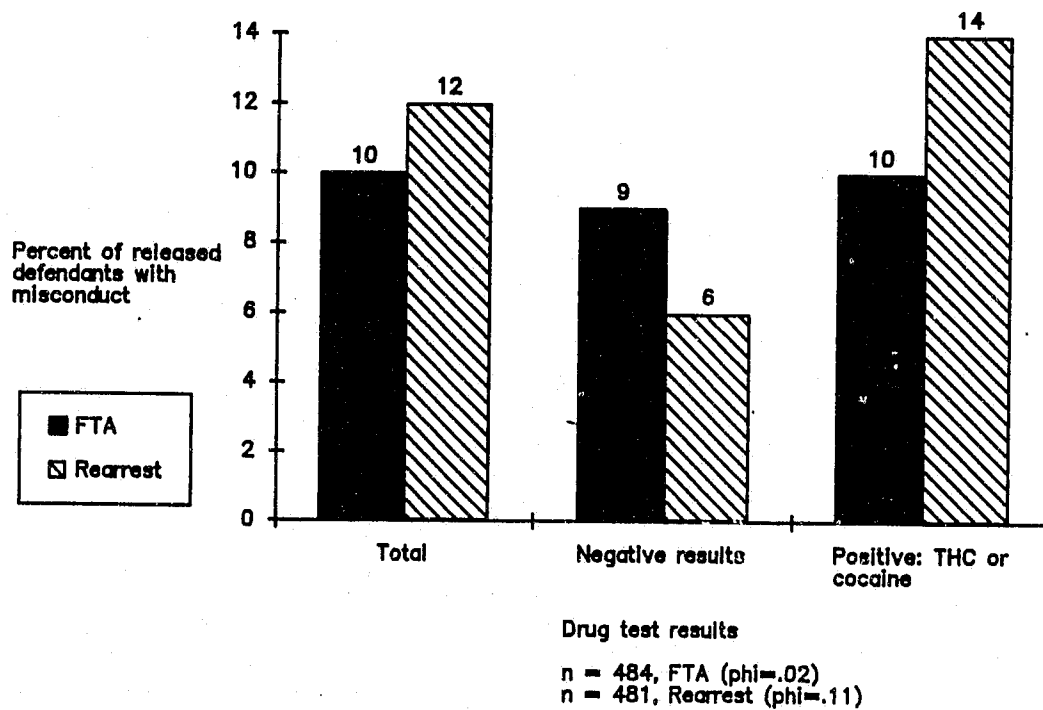


Figure 5.22c Relationship between drug test results (positive for either THC or cocaine v. negative) and defendant FTA among released Dade felony defendants, controlling for risk: group 3

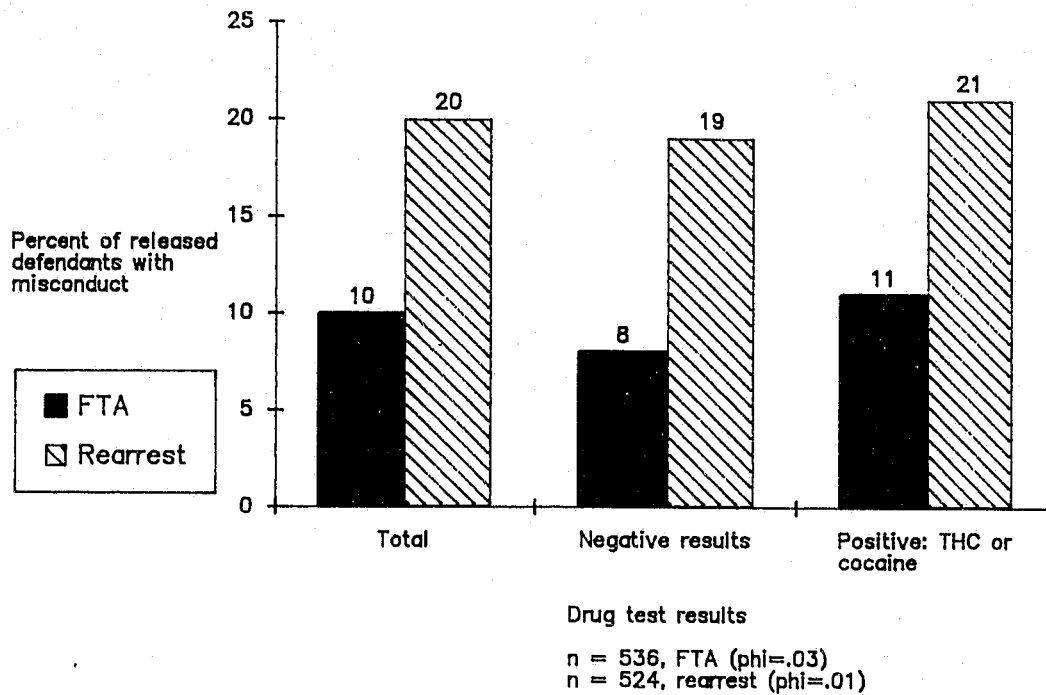
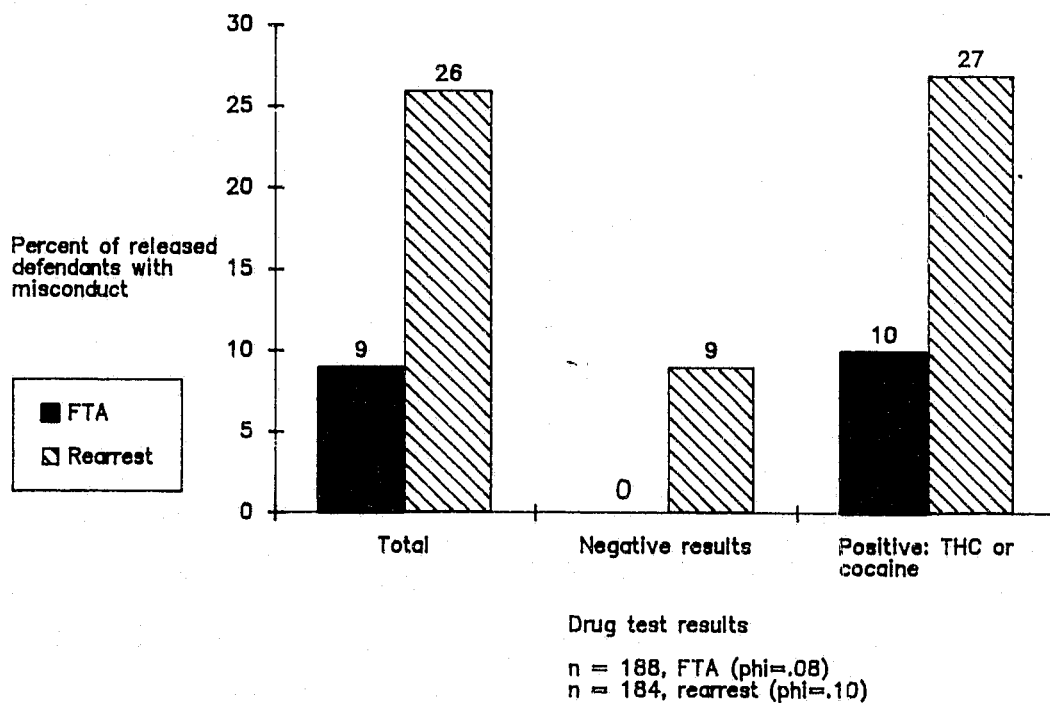


Figure 5.22d Relationship between drug test results (positive for either THC or cocaine v. negative) and defendant FTA among released Dade felony defendants, controlling for risk: group 4



having the lowest probabilities of flight or rearrest) showed a slight relationship ($\phi = .17$) between drug test results measured as positive for both cocaine and marijuana and failure to appear in court.

2. Rearrest

For defendants in the three highest risk categories, drug test results had no relationship with defendant rearrest for crimes committed during pretrial release. When the drug tests were for just marijuana, just cocaine or for both marijuana and cocaine, slight to moderate relationships were found among risk group 1 defendants (again, defendants classified as the least likely to flee or be rearrested). When the drug test measured was for either marijuana or coke, a weak relationship with rearrest survived only for risk group 2 defendants.

3. Serious rearrest

Precisely the same pattern of findings results when the dependent variable is rearrest for serious crimes. The drug test/pretrial release outcome relationship disappears entirely within most risk categories, except the lowest risk group (when the drug tests measured just marijuana, just cocaine or both drugs at once) and the second highest risk group (when the tests measured whether defendants were positive on both cocaine and marijuana).

4. Failure (either FTA or rearrest)

The relationship between drug testing and pretrial crime or flight disappears entirely in three of the four risk groups no matter which drug test measure is employed. Interestingly, however, no matter what the drug measure, the relationship survives in moderate strength among the lowest risk defendants (risk group 1).

These findings do not point to a powerful role for drug test results in predicting the likelihood of flight or crime among defendants during pretrial release when other, more routinely available kinds of information related to defendant performance during pretrial release are taken into account. We can safely conclude that the knowledge of current drug use among Dade County felony defendants provided by drug testing would have added very little to the Court's ability to assess their risk of failing to appear in court during subsequent pretrial release. We cannot state that drug test results are systematically unrelated public safety measures (rearrest, rearrest for serious crimes,

"failure"). However, they were systematically unrelated in the three most serious of the four risk groups defined by the bond hearing guidelines risk classification employed in Dade County Circuit Court. Stated another way, controlling for guidelines risk, the relationship under study was not found among 87 percent of the defendants in the sample we studied.

The finding of a drug test/pretrial release outcomes relationship surviving among the lowest risk defendants (comprising about 13 percent of our sample) suggests that among the defendants we expect to perform the best (i.e., in not being rearrested and in successfully attending court) drug test results could add to our ability to predict likely release outcomes. The problem, of course, is that this defendant group is not the group for whom we need this kind of predictive information.

Multivariate Analysis of Defendant Misconduct and the Contribution of Drug Testing Data

Tables 5.5a and 5.5b summarize the results of multivariate analysis designed to model pretrial release outcomes and to evaluate the relative contribution of drug testing information. In the past, we have reduced the potentially large number of independent variables to be considered in the analysis by excluding those with relationships that are either not statistically significant or significant but only very weakly related to pretrial release outcomes. Because this usually still leaves a large number of variables to contend with, we have employed multiple regression to further screen out variables least related. In this case, we could find only 13 independent variables after the first screening. We provide regression results (Table 5.5a) in addition to the logit models developed as a final step in the analysis (Table 5.5b). The regression results show that for the analysis of FTA and failure (FTA/rearrest), drug test results do not enter among the few predictor variables. In the regression analysis of rearrest, entered last, being positive for either cocaine or marijuana adds a statistically significant but very small amount to the predictive solution. Similarly, in the regression analysis of serious rearrest, being positive for marijuana adds a significant but barely noticeable amount to the predictive solution.

Because the regression analysis is not as well suited to the modeling of pretrial release outcomes (measured in each of the four ways as a dichotomous dependent variable) but is rather employed by us as a rough screening tool, logit analyses were conducted to learn whether from among the possible candidate variables drug test information would emerge among the most strong predictors.

The general thrust of these analyses corresponds to the findings of the simpler analyses we presented above. With the exception of the analysis of FTA, it is true that models can be developed which include drug test measures (based on marijuana or cocaine alone or together) as one of the predictor variables. This fact can be interpreted as saying that, in the context of the other variables in the solution, drug test results--at least in the prediction of rearrests--can play a role, adding information when the effects for the other variables are taken into account. However, note two findings:

- a) Models including drug test measures fit the data either at roughly the same level or more poorly than models derived to predict pretrial release outcomes without drug testing information.
- b) The best of the models developed for each of the pretrial release measures (flight, rearrest, serious rearrest, and failure) does not include drug testing information, but includes a combination of current charge, prior history measures with a variable that measures whether or not defendants participated in the testing (recall that some refused, some could not provide a specimen, and some were missed because jail activities precluded it). Remarkably, more important than knowing whether a defendant tested positively for a drug was knowing whether a defendant tested or not. Defendants not testing showed lowered odds of flight or crime.

If the question is not whether we can generate multivariate models that include drug test results but, rather, whether we can generate such models without drug test information and expect to fare just as well, the answer is the latter. That is, that the contribution of drug testing information for this sample of Dade County defendants appears to be on the borderline between marginal and weak or not helpful at all.

It is important to point out that these findings are limited to our Dade County sample. Although some of its limitations (described in Chapter Two) could have a bearing on the findings, these data do not support the view that drug test results offer a powerful predictive tool for the modeling of rearrest or flight among defendants during pretrial release. Other samples, drawn under different conditions with different distributions of drug use among defendants, may show other relationships.

We should note also that we do not feel that the effect of selection bias--due either to non-participation in testing by some of the sample defendants (particularly since non-testers seem to be lower risk) or to the detention of some arguably high-risk defendants who were never at risk for the study--would alter the general thrust of the

analytic findings. This issue is problematic on theoretical grounds in any event, but we undertook a partial exploration of it here. Before beginning multivariate analysis to determine the effects of selection bias on these results, we estimated the maximum possible effect of each of these factors might have exercised by simply assuming the worst--that non-participating defendants all would have tested positively for drug use and that if all detained defendants had been released they would have engaged in each variety of misconduct during pretrial release. Initial analyses failed to show changes in the magnitude of the drug test-pretrial release outcomes relationships that we have reported. (See Appendix D.) As a result, we defer until subsequent research discussion of sample selection bias and a number of other questions concerning risk classification at the pretrial release stage.

Table 5.4 Correlations between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for guidelines risk measure, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

Kind of drug test by risk group	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^a	Number	Phi ^a	Number	Phi ^a	Number	Phi ^a
<u>Marijuana</u>								
Risk group 1	189	NS	188	.18(.03)	186	.22(.01)	188	.23(.00)
2	484	NS	481	NS	473	NS	481	NS
3	538	NS	526	NS	510	NS	526	NS
4	189	NS	185	NS	179	NS	185	NS
<u>Cocaine</u>								
Risk group 1	187	NS	186	NS	184	NS	186	.20(.01)
2	486	NS	483	NS	475	NS	483	NS
3	538	NS	526	NS	510	NS	526	NS
4	188	NS	184	NS	178	NS	184	NS
<u>Either positive</u>								
Risk group 1	187	NS	186	NS	184	NS	186	.16(.03)
2	484	NS	481	.11(.02)	473	NS	481	NS
3	536	NS	524	NS	508	NS	524	NS
4	188	NS	184	NS	178	NS	184	NS
<u>Both positive</u>								
Risk group 1	187	.17(.04)	186	.25(.00)	184	.25(.00)	186	.30(.00)
2	484	NS	481	NS	473	NS	481	NS
3	536	NS	524	NS	508	.09(.05)	524	NS
4	188	NS	184	NS	178	NS	184	NS

^a NS indicates Chi-square not significant at .05.

Table 5.5a Multivariate modeling of pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: regression results

Dependent variable: Failure to appear

Total released: 1,913 No FTA: 1,705 FTA: 163 Missing: 45

<u>Independent variables</u>	r^2	p	Missing
<u>Including drug test results</u>			
(Free, stepwise entry):			
Outstanding warrants			
Possession or sale of drugs			
Burglary or breaking and entering	.02	.00	518
(No drug test variable entered)*			
<u>With nonparticipation v. participation in drug tests</u>			
<u>and other non-drug test variables:</u>			
Outstanding warrants			
Nonparticipation*			
Possession or sale of drugs			
Burglary or breaking and entering	.02	.00	45

Dependent variable: Rearrest

Total released: 1,913 No rearrest: 1,705 Rearrest: 284 Missing: 76

<u>Independent variables</u>	r^2	p	Missing
<u>Including drug test results</u>			
(Free, stepwise entry):			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior felony convictions			
Positive for marijuana or cocaine*			
Robbery	.06	.00	538
<u>Drugs entering last:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior felony convictions			
Robbery	.06	.00	538
Positive for marijuana or cocaine*	.06	.00	538
<u>With nonparticipation v. participation in drug tests</u>			
<u>and other non-drug test variables:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior arrests: serious property charge			
Nonparticipation*	.05	.00	76

Dependent variable: Serious rearrest

Total released: 1,913 No rearrest: 1,627 Rearrest: 169 Missing: 117

<u>Independent variables</u>	r^2	p	Missing
<u>Including drug test results</u>			
(Free, stepwise entry):			
Outstanding warrants			
Recent prior arrests			
Prior drug convictions			
Prior arrests: serious property			
Positive for marijuana*	.06	.00	570

Table 5.5a Multivariate modeling of pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: regression results (Serious rearrest, cont'd)

<u>Drugs entering last:</u>			
Outstanding warrants			
Recent prior arrests			
Prior drug convictions			
Prior arrests: serious property	.05	.00	570
Positive for marijuana*	.06	.00	570
<u>With nonparticipation v. participation in drug tests and other non-drug test variables:</u>			
Prior FTAs			
Prior arrests: serious property charge			
Recent prior arrests			
Nonparticipation*			
Prior drug convictions	.05	.00	117
<u>Dependent variable: Failure (FTA or rearrest)</u>			
Total released: 1,913 No failure: 1,458 Failure: 379 Missing: 76			
<u>Independent variables</u>	r^2	p	Missing
<u>Including drug test results</u>			
<u>(Free, stepwise entry):</u>			
Outstanding warrants			
Recent prior arrests			
Aggravated battery			
Robbery			
Positive for cocaine*	.05	.00	538
<u>Drugs entering last:</u>			
Outstanding warrants			
Recent prior arrests			
Aggravated battery			
Robbery			
Prior felony convictions	.05	.00	538
<u>(No drug test variable entered)*</u>			
<u>With nonparticipation v. participation in drug tests and other non-drug test variables:</u>			
Outstanding warrants	r^2	p	Missing
Recent prior arrests			
Nonparticipation*			
Aggravated battery			
Prior convictions			
Robbery	.05	.00	76

Table 5.5b Multivariate modeling of pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: logit results

Dependent variable	Goodness-of-fit	DF	P value
Independent variables:	Chi-sq		
<u>FAILURE TO APPEAR</u>			
<u>Model 1</u>			
<u>Without drug results:</u>			
Offense type for most serious charge			
Outstanding warrants	190.15	220	.93
<u>Model 2</u>			
<u>With marijuana test results:</u>			
Offense type for most serious charge			
Outstanding warrants	240.84	287	.98
<u>Model 3</u>			
<u>With cocaine test results:</u>			
Offense type for most serious charge			
Outstanding warrants	198.76	247	.99
<u>Model 4</u>			
<u>With either marijuana or cocaine positive:</u>			
Offense type for most serious charge			
Outstanding warrants	191.64	236	.98
<u>Model 5</u>			
<u>With both marijuana and cocaine positive:</u>			
Offense type for most serious charge			
Outstanding warrants	241.45	288	.98
<u>Model 6</u>			
<u>With nonparticipation:</u>			
Offense type for most serious charge			
Outstanding warrants			
Nonparticipation	232.48	302	1.00
<u>REARRESTS</u>			
<u>Model 1</u>			
<u>Without drug results:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior arrests on property charges	204.68	204	.47
<u>Model 2</u>			
<u>With marijuana results:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior felony convictions			
Offense type for most serious charge	335.71	320	.26
<u>Model 3</u>			
<u>With cocaine results:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior felony convictions	240.91	226	.24

Table 5.5b

Multivariate modeling of pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: logit results (cont.)

<u>Dependent variable</u>	<u>Goodness-of-fit</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>P value</u>
Independent variables:	Chi-sq		
<u>Model 4</u>			
<u>With either marijuana or cocaine positive:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Prior felony convictions			
Outstanding warrants			
Positive for either			
marijuana or cocaine	222.60	218	.40
<u>Model 5</u>			
<u>With both marijuana and cocaine positive:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior felony convictions	293.18	264	.11
<u>Model 6</u>			
<u>With nonparticipation:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior arrests on serious			
property offenses			
Nonparticipation			
Prior convictions	269.37	278	.63
<u>SERIOUS REARRESTS</u>			
<u>Model 1</u>			
<u>Without drug results:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Prior FTAs			
Prior convictions on serious			
property offenses			
Prior drug convictions	203.14	201	.45
<u>Model 2</u>			
<u>With marijuana results:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior drug convictions			
Positive for marijuana			
Prior convictions on serious			
property offenses	270.66	257	.27
<u>Model 3</u>			
<u>With cocaine results:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior drug convictions			
Prior arrests on serious			
property offenses	219.64	222	.53
<u>Model 4</u>			
<u>With either marijuana or cocaine positive:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Positive for either			
marijuana or cocaine			
Prior arrests on serious			
property offenses			
Prior drug convictions	210.32	212	.52

Table 5.5b Multivariate modeling of pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: logit results (cont.)

<u>Dependent variable</u>	Goodness-of-fit	DF	P value
Independent variables:	Chi-sq		
<u>Model 5</u>			
<u>With both marijuana and cocaine positive:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior drug convictions			
Positive for both marijuana and cocaine			
Prior arrests on serious property offenses	265.97	258	.35
<u>Model 6</u>			
<u>With nonparticipation:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Prior FTAs			
Prior arrests on serious property offenses			
Nonparticipation			
Prior drug convictions	261.32	275	.71
<u>FAILURE (FTA OR REARREST)</u>			
<u>Model 1</u>			
<u>Without drug results:</u>			
Outstanding warrants			
Recent prior arrests			
Offense type of most serious charge	183.09	177	.36
Prior convictions			
<u>Model 2</u>			
<u>With marijuana results:</u>	Not Significant		
<u>Model 3</u>			
<u>With cocaine results:</u>			
Outstanding warrants			
Recent prior arrests			
Offense type of most serious charge	207.65	200	.34
Positive for cocaine			
<u>Model 4</u>			
<u>With either marijuana or cocaine positive:</u>			
Outstanding warrants			
Recent prior arrests			
Offense type of most serious charge	258.48	254	.41
Positive for either marijuana or cocaine			
<u>Model 5</u>			
<u>With both marijuana and cocaine:</u>	Not Significant		
<u>Model 6</u>			
<u>With nonparticipation:</u>			
Outstanding warrants			
Recent prior arrests			
Offense type of most serious charge	258.48	254	.41
Nonparticipation			
Prior convictions			

^aImprovement Chi-square is significant at .06

Chapter Six

THE UTILITY OF DRUG TESTING FOR PURPOSES OF BAIL AND PRETRIAL RELEASE

The objective of this study was to provide data bearing on the potential usefulness of drug testing as an aid to judicial decisionmaking at the bail stage.⁵⁰ Our evaluation of the contribution to be made by drug testing information has been purposely empirical. The reason is simple: without the empirical ingredient argued to be at the foundation of the drug testing innovation--i.e., a strong relationship between drug use and defendant behavior during pretrial release--discussion of the other questions asked about the value of drug testing programs (e.g., their legal and constitutional status, their ethical and cost effective implications) becomes much less compelling. Thus, the question to be addressed by this research is the basic one of whether in Miami, a jurisdiction characterized by different patterns of drug abuse among defendants from those studied in New York and Washington, D.C., the empirical relationships would be repeated.

We have conceived of our investigation of the contribution drug testing might make to the bail decisions in the Dade County sample as an empirical question of risk assessment. Compared to the risk classification that can be developed using information about defendants' backgrounds, cases and charges, and prior criminal histories currently available, how much predictive ability would testing information add? Although we do not suggest that decisions about the appropriateness and desirability of such programs should stop with empirical analysis, they should perhaps start there.

The Extent of Drug Use

We have documented a pervasive use of drugs among felony defendants. A large majority tested positively, most for cocaine.

The Accuracy of Drug Tests

We investigated the accuracy of test results in a number of ways, for example, through blind split-specimen testing and confirmation testing using GC/MS. We contrasted the results that would be produced employing either

⁵⁰ We do not address the question of the utility of drug testing to monitor the compliance of defendants with conditions of pretrial release.

of two screening technologies, RIA and EMIT. Our results show overall consistency between technologies, with slight differences in the classification of defendants as positive or negative. We noted inconsistent results when samples were split and tested using RIA in a small proportion of cases. We found small or large--depending on the perspective taken--false positive and false negative rates when RIA screening results were confirmed using GC/MS. If one's perspective is that of the state making the case that, as a rough tool, drug test results are mostly accurate, then that is probably true. If the perspective is instead that of the defendant who is "misclassified" in from 3 to 18 percent of the cases, then the error rate involved in drug testing would appear to be large. We are unable to say whether the error rate produced was largely due to technology or to human processing problems. In our work, we were made aware of both.

The Relationship between Test Results and Pretrial Misconduct

We investigated the relationship between positive testing for drug use among Dade County felony defendants and pretrial misconduct, variously measured. At the bivariate level, we found notably weak but statistically significant relationships, ranging from a low correlation (ϕ) of .06 between cocaine testing and FTA and a not much higher correlation of .11 between cocaine testing and defendant "failure" (rearrest and/or FTA) during pretrial release. When we exercised controls, simply and through more extensive multivariate analysis, we could report only the barest surviving relationship or none of note at all, depending on the analysis.

Our analysis showed that once prior record measures particularly were controlled most of the slight relationship disappeared: for persons having prior records, drug use was not a predictor of misconduct during release; for persons without prior measures, drug test results were related to subsequent performance. (In this sense, these findings echo a theme of the New York study (Belenko and Mara-Drita, 1988).) A related finding was that the relationship survived only among "lowest risk" defendants--defendants about whom the Court would ordinarily have been least concerned, given their low probabilities of crime or FTA during pretrial release. Among higher (and highest) risk defendants (nearly 90 percent of the Dade sample), the drug testing was not a predictor of misconduct.

The Strength of the Relationship as a Rationale for Implementing Testing at the Bail Stage

The hypothesis that information about current drug use among defendants as measured through drug

testing would add notably to the ability to predict flight and/or crime among released defendants is not supported by our empirical investigation of the sample of felony defendants in Dade County. Of course, we have not found that such information is unrelated, only that--in this sample, in this jurisdiction--it was only barely related.

If the assumptions about the empirical relationship between drug use (shown via drug testing) and pretrial crime and flight are that drug testing programs would be tapping a powerful relationship and providing strongly predictive information not otherwise available to the bail judge or pretrial services staff, then the Dade County results do not meet that standard. If the question asked by the research were somewhat different, whether drug testing information *could* play a role in a predictive classification in which it added an "increment" of predictive power, then the answer is perhaps. And, then, we would also have to make sense of the finding that more important to prediction than the results of testing was knowledge of the fact that defendants tested or not (and that defendants who did not test showed lower odds of crime or flight). An affirmative answer in this context would of course have to address the financial costs of such a program. We did not here undertake a cost-benefit study.

If drug testing information was already routinely available at the pre-bail screening stage in a given jurisdiction, certainly, we would recommend its inclusion among the risk assessment criteria weighted according to its empirical contribution because it would make sense to take advantage of any information that could add even slightly to the ability to predict and classify.

However, when asked the question, "Does the slight contribution such information might make warrant adoption of systematic programs of arrestee testing?," this is a question we cannot answer. Rather it must be answered by jurisdictions weighing the other aspects of implementing such programs, not the least of which is cost.⁵¹

The Role of Defendant Drug Use Information in Improving the Bail/Pretrial Release Decision

In a fundamental way, however, the knowledge that drug test results in the Miami study has provided is of great importance to the bail stage determinations. We believe that the finding of a weak statistical relation between drug test results and defendant pretrial release outcomes should not divert attention from the simpler and more powerful finding that nearly all felony defendants (more than 80 percent) entering the criminal process in Dade

⁵¹ For an excellent discussion of the kinds of program costs associated with drug testing programs at the pre-bail stage, see Clark (1988).

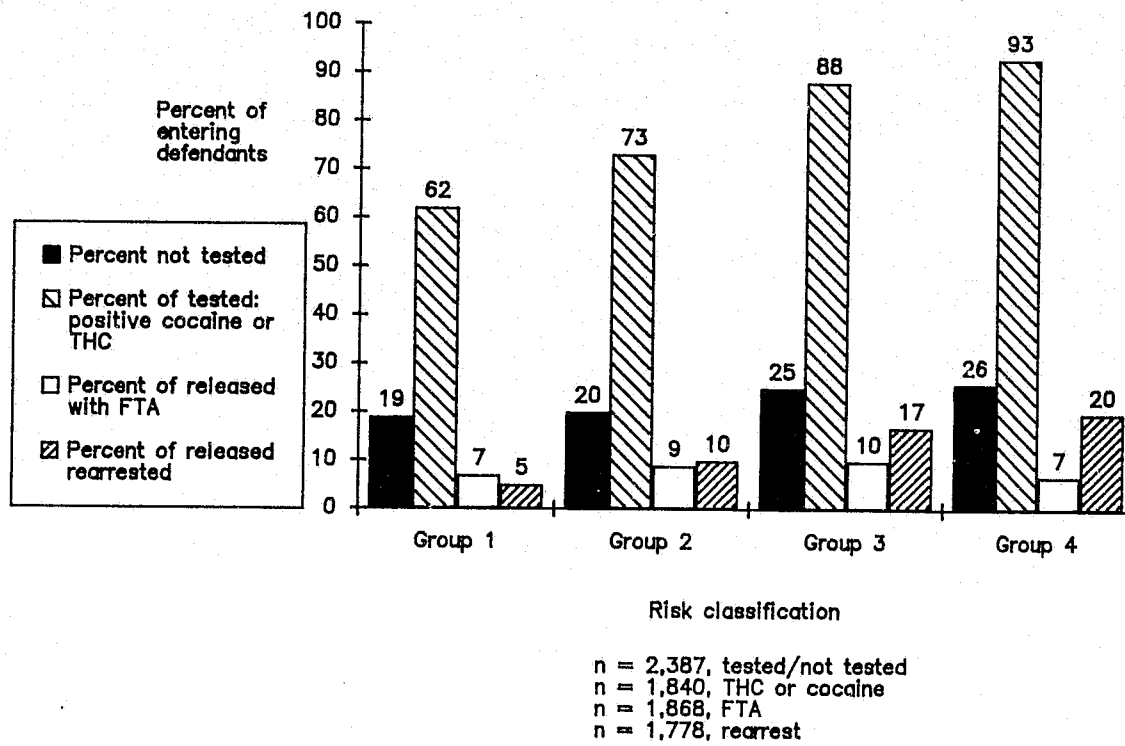
County, Florida, were apparently using controlled substances at the time of their arrest. Whether a predictor of pretrial flight or crime or not, whether a cause or a mere correlate, the prevalence of drug use among defendants is in itself a troublesome finding. Given the widespread use of cocaine among Dade County defendants in particular, it would be hard to argue that this information--whether viewed as health or criminal justice planning data--should not be taken into consideration in supervising or treating defendants on release. Drug abuse among persons falling within the jurisdiction of the criminal justice system is pervasive.

If, for example, our assignment had been somewhat different, say, to locate subcategories of defendants for the purposes of treatment (given a renaissance in the availability of treatment resources), would it be necessary to test all arrestees to be able to classify for the purposes of management as they progressed through the bail stage toward the adjudication of their cases?

Figure 6.1 shows that an empirically derived risk classification--in this example, the one currently incorporated into the Dade County bail decision guidelines--could differentiate categories of defendants based on level of use without drug test information. Employing the same information being used to classify defendants according to risk of flight or crime during pretrial release for the bail decision (not drug testing), we can point to a category of defendants (risk group 4) in which 95 percent of defendants are likely to test positive or another (risk group 1) in which about half that proportion test positively.⁵² In fact, we could develop a classification based more directly on the prediction of likely drug use that builds on the kind of information currently available from pretrial services in advance of the bail decision. Its purpose would be to place defendants in presumptive drug use categories that would inform pretrial services, for example, of the likely problems to be managed in their programs of pretrial supervision.

⁵² It is interesting that predictors of pretrial crime are also predictors of drug use (see our introductory comments). This finding supports a spuriousness interpretation of the drug crime relationship.

Figure 6.1 Guidelines risk classification of Dade felony defendants, by drug use and defendant misconduct



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APPENDIX A

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

CARD ONE: START

Sequence number
(1-5)

				1
--	--	--	--	---

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

01 Jail number
(6-14)

8	7							
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

02 Felony case
(15)

	0 = no	1 = yes
--	--------	---------

03 Court number
(16-23)

8	7						
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

04 Court type
(24)

	0 = F	2 = T	4 = P
	1 = B	3 = M	

05 Social security
(25-33)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHARGE INFORMATION

06 Total charges
(34-35)

--	--

07 Total counts
(36-37)

--	--

08 Number of suspects
(38-39)

--	--

09 First charge
(40-50)

Sev. Att. W. F. Drg.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

10 Second charge
(51-61)

Sev. Att. W. F. Drg.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

11 Third charge
(62-72)

Sev. Att. W. F. Drg.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DADE COUNTY
coder _____

12 If drug charges, type of drug
(73)

--

- 0 = alcohol
- 1 = marijuana
- 2 = cocaine
- 3 = heroin/opiate
- 4 = barbituate/sedative
- 5 = amphetamine
- 6 = other (specify _____)
- 8 = n/a, no drugs involved
- 9 = missing information

13 Number of drug units
(74-77)

--	--	--	--

14 Number of kinds of drugs involved
(78) in charges

--

- 1-5 = number of drugs
- 6 = more than 5 drugs
- 8 = n/a
- 9 = missing information

VICTIMS

15 Number of victims
(79-80)

--	--

- 01 to 96 = number of victims
- 97 = person crime noted, number unknown
- 98 = n/a, no person victim
- 99 = missing information

If item 15 is 98, enter 8 in items 16-19

CARD TWO

Sequence number
(1-5)

				2
--	--	--	--	---

16 Does defendant know victim(s) ?
(6)

--

- 0 = no
- 1 = child
- 2 = spouse
- 3 = parent
- 4 = sibling
- 5 = friend/acquaintance
- 6 = other
- 7 = combination of 1 thru 6
- 8 = n/a
- 9 = missing information

17 Charges involve victim of sexual
(7) assault

--

- 0 = no
- 1 = yes
- 8 = n/a

18 Charges involve elderly victim(s)
(8) (over 60) ?

--

- 0 = no
- 1 = yes
- 8 = n/a

19 Injury to most serious victim
(9)

--

- 0 = no injury
- 1 = minor harm
- 2 = treated and released
- 3 = hospitalized
- 4 = death
- 8 = n/a, no person victim
- 9 = missing information

LOSS/DAMAGE

20 Premises forcibly entered ?
(10)

--

- 0 = no
- 1 = yes
- 8 = n/a, not a property crime

21 Property stolen and/or damaged
(11)

--

- 0 = no
- 1 = property stolen
- 2 = property damaged
- 3 = stolen and damaged
- 4 = property crime noted, whether stolen or damaged unknown
- 8 = n/a, not a property crime
- 9 = missing information

BOOKING/PRE-BOND HEARING

22 Date of booking (admission)
(12-17)

--	--	--	--	--	--

month day year

23 Total bond schedule bond
(18-23)

--	--	--	--	--	--

000000 = PTA/OR

000001 to

999995 = bond amount in dollars

999996 = more than \$999,995

333333 = nonschedule

999998 = nonbondable case

999999 = missing information

24 Schedule bond for most serious charge
(24-29)

--	--	--	--	--	--

000000 = PTA/OR

000001 to

999995 = bond amount in dollars

999996 = more than \$999,995

333333 = nonschedule

999998 = nonbondable case

999999 = missing information

25 Did defendant post bond before bond
(30) hearing ?

--

(if yes, enter values for N/A
thru question 35)

0 = no

1 = yes

9 = missing information

UBS CLASSIFICATION

26 Severity level
(31)

--

1-8 = level 9 = missing

27 Risk Points

(32-33) Spouse/child

--	--

00 = no +1 = yes

(34-35) Phone

--	--

00 = no +2 = yes

(36-37) Property charge

--	--

00 = no +2 = yes

(38-39) Drug charges

--	--

00 = no -1 = yes

(40-41) Robbery charge

--	--

00 = no -2 = yes

(42-43) Arrests in 3 years

--	--

+1 = 0 -1 = 1 -2 = 2 or more

(44-45) Prior arrests: drugs

--	--

00 = 0 or 1 -2 = 2 or more

(46-47) Prior felony convictions

--	--

00 = no -2 = 1 or more

(48-49) Prior FTAs

--	--

+1 = 0 -1 = 1 -2 = 2 or more

28 Risk points total

(50-52)

--	--	--

+ or -

29 Risk group

--

1-4 = group 9 = missing

30 Unusual circumstances

(54-56)

1 2 3

--	--	--

0 = none

1-6 = unusual circumstances

7 = other (specify) _____

9 = missing information

31 More than 3 unusual circumstances

(57)

--

0 = no 1 = yes 9 = missing

32 Suggested decision cell number

(58-59)

--	--

1-32 = cell 99 = missing

33 Suggested special conditions

(60-62)

1 2 3

--	--	--

0 = none

1 = PTS low risk

2 = PTS supervision

3 = CHIC

4 = ADAP

5 = DIP

6 = victim cosign

7 = other (specify) _____

9 = missing

34 More than 3 suggested special conditions

(63)

--

0 = no 1 = yes 9 = missing

35 Did PTS ask judge to rescind previous

(64) pretrial release

--

0 = no 1 = yes 8 = not on PTR

BOND HEARING

36 Date of bond hearing

(65-70)

--	--	--	--	--	--

month day year

888888 = n/a, no bond hearing

37 Judges (see coding instructions)

(71-72)

--	--

38 Bond hearing disposition

(73)

--

0 = bond denied

1 = cash bond

2 = PTR

3 = PTR and supervision

4 = PTR and third party

5 = PTR and ADAP/DIP

6 = PTR and CHIC

7 = other (specify) _____

8 = n/a, OR, RIC

9 = missing information

39 Bond hearing bond amount
(74-79) (If item 38 is 1, code amount
to be paid in dollars)

--	--	--	--	--	--

000001 to
999995 = bond amount in dollars
999996 = more than \$999,995
999997 = no bond decision (def. absent)
888888 = nonbondable case
999998 = n/a, nonfinancial disposition
999999 = missing information

40 Were charges totally dismissed at
(80) bond hearing?

--

 0 = no 1 = yes

CARD THREE

Sequence number
(1-5)

				3
--	--	--	--	---

41 Decision departs from suggested
(6) decision?

--

0 = no
1 = yes, it's higher
2 = yes, it's lower

42 Reasons for departure given
(7-12) by judge

1	2	3

00 = none given
1-16 = reasons
17 = other (specify) _____

43 More than 3 reasons given?
(13)

--

 0 = no 1 = yes

44 Guidelines completed by staff in time
(14) for bond hearing?

--

 0 = no 1 = yes

45 Bond hearing alternate bond amount
(15-20) (If alternate bond is set, code
amount to be paid in dollars)

--	--	--	--	--	--

000001 to
999995 = bond amount in dollars
999996 = more than \$999,995
999997 = no alternate bond decision
888888 = nonbondable case
999998 = n/a, no alternate bond set
999999 = missing information

FELONY ARRAIGNMENT

46 Date of arraignment
(21-26)

--	--	--	--	--	--

month day year
888888 = n/a, no arraignment

47 Arraignment bond disposition
(27)

--

0 = no bond set
1 = cash bond
2 = third party custody
3 = PTR
4 = PTR and third party custody
5 = ADAP/DIP
6 = CHIC
7 = other (specify _____)
8 = n/a
9 = missing information

48 Prior bond disposition changed at
(28) arraignment?

--

0 = no
1 = yes, less restrictive
2 = yes, more restrictive
9 = missing information

49 Arraignment bond amount
(29-34) (If item 47 is (1), code amount
to be paid (in dollars)

--	--	--	--	--	--

000001 to
999995 = bond amount in dollars
999996 = more than \$999,995
999997 = no bond decision (def. absent)
888888 = nonbondable case
999998 = n/a, nonfinancial disposition
999999 = missing information

3.

50 Arraignment alternate bond amount
(35-40) (If alternate bond is set, code
amount to be paid in dollars)

--	--	--	--	--	--

000001 to
999995 = bond amount in dollars
999996 = more than \$999,995
999997 = no alternate bond decision
888888 = nonbondable case
999998 = n/a, no alternate bond set
999999 = missing information

CHARGES AT FELONY ARRAIGNMENT

51-52 First charge Sev.
(41-47)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

53-54 Second charge Sev.
(48-54)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

55-56 Third charge Sev.
(55-61)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

57 Disposition of case at arraignment?
(62)

--

0 = no, not disposed
1 = yes, dismissal (all charges)
2 = yes, plead guilty (all charges)
3 = yes, transferred to county court
4 = some dropped, most serious lowered
5 = none dropped, but some lowered
8 = n/a, no felony arraignment
9 = missing information

RELEASE INFORMATION

58 Date of release
(63-68)

--	--	--	--	--	--

month day year
888888 = not released prior to
disposition or within 90 days

59 Means of release
(69)

- 0 = paid own bond
- 1 = surety release
- 2 = third party custody
- 3 = PTR: administrative (A.O.)
- 4 = PTR: release at low risk
- 5 = PTR: supervised release
- 6 = other (specify _____)
- 8 = n/a, not released
- 9 = missing information

60 Bonding agency
(70-71) (If item 59 is (1), enter code for bonding agency)

DEMOGRAPHICS/TIES

61 Sex
(72)

- 0 = male 1 = female

62 Race
(73)

- 0 = white
- 1 = black
- 2 = Hispanic (nationality unknown)
- 3 = Hispanic: Cuban
- 4 = Hispanic: Puerto Rican
- 5 = Oriental
- 6 = other
- 9 = missing information

63 Refugee status
(74)

- 0 = no
- 1 = yes
- 9 = missing

64 Birth date
(75-80)

month day year

CARD FOUR
Sequence number
(1-5)

65 Present address: Dade County
(6)

- 0 = no
- 1 = yes
- 9 = missing information

66 Length of residence in the area
(7-9)

- 000 to
- 996 = number of months
- 999 = missing information

67 Phone
(10)

- 0 = no
- 1 = yes

68 Marital status
(11)

- 1 = single, never married
- 2 = married
- 3 = widowed
- 4 = divorced
- 5 = common law
- 6 = separated
- 7 = other
- 9 = missing information

FINANCIAL STATUS

69 Length of employment
(12)

- 0 = unemployed
- 1 = 6 months or less
- 2 = more than 6 months and less than one year
- 3 = 1 year or more
- 6 = employed, length unknown
- 8 = not applicable (housewife, student retired, disabled, inmate, other)

70 Means of support
(13)

- 1 = wages
- 2 = unemployment compensation
- 3 = welfare
- 4 = social security, disability, retirement, V.A.
- 5 = savings
- 6 = family/friends
- 7 = other
- 9 = missing

HEALTH

71 Physical problems
(14)

- 0 = no 1 = yes 9 = missing

72 Mental problems
(15)

- 0 = no 2 = hospitalized
1 = diagnosed 9 = missing

73 Admitted substance abuse
(16-17) (most often used drug)

- within last year current

- 0 = no
- 1 = yes, daily
- 2 = yes, weekly
- 3 = yes, monthly
- 4 = yes, once a month or less frequently
- 5 = yes, frequency unclear
- 9 = missing information

If item 73 = 0, code 8 for items 74-76.

74 Type of drug used

- 0 = no
- 1 = yes
- 8 = n/a, no drugs used
- 9 = missing information

(18-19) Alcohol

- within last year current

(20-21) Marijuana

- within last year current

(22-23) Cocaine

- within last year current

(24-25) Heroin/Opiate

☐ within last year ☐ current

(26-27) Barbituate, Sedative, or Tranquilizer

☐ within last year ☐ current

(28-29) Amphetamine

☐ within last year ☐ current

(30-31) PCP

☐ within last year ☐ current

(32-33) Other (specify _____)

☐ within last year ☐ current

75 Treated for alcoholism
(34)
☐

0 = no
1 = yes
8 = n/a
9 = missing information

76 Treated for drug addiction
(35)
☐

0 = no
1 = yes
8 = n/a
9 = missing information

77 Did defendant admit to prior arrest
(36) *(from interview)

☐ 0 = no 1 = yes

78 Did defendant admit to prior conviction
(37) *(from interview)

☐ 0 = no 1 = yes

79 Defendant admitted spending a night
(38) in jail before *(from interview)

☐ 0 = no 1 = yes

PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD

80 Number of prior arrests
(39-40)

00 to
96 = number of prior arrests
97 = noted, number unknown
99 = missing information

*If item 80 = 00, code 98 for items 81-99

81 Number of recent prior arrests
(41-42) (within past three years of this case)

00 to
96 = number of recent prior arrests
97 = noted, number unknown
99 = missing information

82 Number of prior arrests for serious
(43-44) personal offenses

(see coding manual for listing of serious personal offenses)

00 to
96 = number of prior arrests for serious personal offenses
97 = noted, number unknown
99 = missing information

83 Number of prior arrests for serious
(45-46) property offenses

00 to
96 = number of prior arrests for serious property offenses
97 = noted, number unknown
99 = missing information

84 Number of prior arrests for drug
(47-48) offenses

00 to
96 = number of prior arrests for drug offenses
97 = noted, number unknown
99 = missing information

85 Number of prior arrests for drug
(49-50) possession only

00 to
96 = number of prior arrests for drug possession only
97 = noted, number unknown
99 = missing information

86 Number of prior arrests for drug
(51-52) manufacturing/sales/distribution offenses only

00 to
96 = number of prior arrests for drug manufacturing/sales/distribution offenses only
97 = noted, number unknown
99 = missing information

87 Number of prior arrests for weapon
(53-54) offenses (see coding manual for listing of weapon offenses)

00 to
96 = number of prior arrests for weapon offenses
97 = noted, number unknown
99 = missing information

88 Number of prior convictions
(55-56)

00 to
96 = number of prior convictions
97 = noted, number unknown
99 = missing information

89 Number of prior felony convictions
(57-58)

00 to
96 = number of prior felony convictions
97 = noted, number unknown
99 = missing information

90 Number of prior misdemeanor
(59-60) convictions

--	--

00 to

96 = number of prior misdemeanor
convictions

97 = noted, number unknown

99 = missing information

91 Number of prior convictions for
(61-62) serious personal offenses

--	--

(see coding manual for listing
of serious personal offenses)

00 to

96 = number of prior convictions for
serious personal offenses

97 = noted, number unknown

99 = missing information

92 Number of prior convictions for
(63-64) serious property offenses

--	--

(see coding manual for listing
of serious property offenses)

00 to

96 = number of prior convictions for
serious property offenses

97 = noted, number unknown

99 = missing information

93 Number of prior convictions for
(65-66) drug offenses

--	--

00 to

96 = number of prior convictions for
drug offenses

97 = noted, number unknown

99 = missing information

94 Number of prior convictions for
(67-68) drug possession offenses only

--	--

00 to

96 = number of prior convictions for
drug possession offenses only

97 = noted, number unknown

99 = missing information

95 Number of prior convictions for
(69-70) drug manufacturing/sales/
distribution offenses only

--	--

00 to

96 = number of prior convictions for
drug manufacturing/sales/
distribution offenses only

97 = noted, number unknown

99 = missing information

96 Number of prior convictions for
(71-72) weapon offenses

--	--

00 to

96 = number of prior convictions for
weapon offenses

97 = noted, number unknown

99 = missing information

97 On probation or parole at time
(73-74) of arrest

--	--

0 = no 1 = yes

9 = missing information

98 Record of appearance at prior
(75-76) felony court proceedings
(number of FTAs)

--	--

00 to

96 = number of Alias Capiases

97 = noted, number unknown

99 = missing information

99 Record of appearance at prior
(77-78) misdemeanor court proceedings
(number of FTAs)

--	--

00 to

96 = number of bench warrants

97 = noted, number unknown

99 = missing information

100 Number of outstanding warrants or
(79-80) detainers

--	--

00 to

96 = number of outstanding warrants or
detainers

97 = noted, number unknown

99 = missing information

CARD FIVE

Sequence number
(1-5)

				5
--	--	--	--	---

101 Defendant is on pretrial release for
(6) a previous charge

--

0 = no

1 = yes, felony

2 = yes, misdemeanor

3 = yes, charge unknown

9 = missing information

102 Counsel appointed
(7)

--

0 = no

1 = yes, public defender

2 = yes, private counsel

9 = missing information

CASE FOLLOW-UP INFORMATION

103 Review: Current case disposed before
(8) 90 days ?

--

0 = no

1 = yes, dismissed (totally)

2 = yes, pled guilty

3 = yes, acquitted

4 = yes, found guilty

5 = diversion (PTI Guilt Withheld)

9 = missing information

104 Date of case disposition
(9-14)

--	--	--	--	--	--

(If item 103 = 1-5,
code disp. date)

month day year
888888 = case not disposed

DEFENDANT FOLLOW-UP INFORMATION

*If the defendant was released within 2 days
after bond hearing, complete section A. If
the defendant was released within 3 to 90
days after bond hearing, complete section B.

SECTION A

105 Failed to appear within 90 days
(15)

0 = no
1 = yes
8 = not released
9 = missing information

106 Date of first nonappearance in court
(16-21) (of AC or BW)

month day year

888888 = did not fail to appear

107 Bond estreature noted this case
(22)

0 = no 1 = yes 8 = n/a

108 Rearrested within 90 days of release
(23)

0 = no
1 = yes
8 = not released
9 = missing information

109 Most serious offense for which
(24-25) rearrested (see coding manual)

01 = miscellaneous
02 = public order
03 = weapons
04 = public administration
05 = other personal
06 = other property
07 = drugs (manufacture, delivery, sale)
08 = aggravated assault
09 = burglary
10 = robbery
11 = serious personal
97 = not released
98 = not rearrested
99 = missing information

110-111 Statute number of most
(26-32) serious offense Sev.

112 Date of first rearrest
(33-38)

month day year

888888 = n/a, not rearrested

SECTION B

113 Failed to appear within 90 days
(39)

0 = no
1 = yes
8 = not released
9 = missing information

114 Date of first nonappearance in court
(40-45) (of AC or BW)

month day year

888888 = did not fail to appear

115 Bond estreature noted this case
(46)

0 = no 1 = yes 8 = n/a

116 Rearrested within 90 days of release
(47)

0 = no
1 = yes
8 = not released
9 = missing information

117 Most serious offense for which
(48-49) rearrested (see coding manual)

01 = miscellaneous
02 = public order
03 = weapons
04 = public administration
05 = other personal
06 = other property
07 = drugs (manufacture, delivery, sale)
08 = aggravated assault
09 = burglary
10 = robbery
11 = serious personal
97 = not released
98 = not rearrested
99 = missing information

118-119 Statute number of most
(50-56) serious offense Sev.

120 Date of first rearrest
(57-62)

month day year

888888 = n/a, not rearrested

DRUG TEST RESULTS

121 Date of test
(63-68)

month day year

122 Number of drugs tested positively
(69)

1-5 = number of drugs tested positively
6 = more than 5
8 = n/a
9 = missing information

123 Which of the following drugs tested
positively on screening test ?

0 = no 1 = yes 9 = missing
8 = n/a, not tested

(70) marijuana

(71) cocaine

☐

(72) PCP

☐

(73) heroin

☐

(74) other opiates

☐

(75) amphetamines

☐

(76) alcohol

☐

(77) other _____

☐124 Blank

(78-80)

☐☐☐

CARD SIX

Sequence number

(1-5)

☐☐☐☐☐6125 Which of the following drugs tested
positively on confirming test ?

0 = no 1 = yes 9 = missing

(6) marijuana

☐

(7) cocaine

☐

(8) PCP

☐

(9) heroin

☐

(10) other opiates

☐

(11) amphetamines

☐

(12) alcohol

☐

(13) other _____

☐ADDRESS OF DEFENDANT126 Address of defendant known ?

(14)

☐

0 = no 1 = yes

127 Print defendant's address

Number

(15-20)

☐☐☐☐☐☐

Street name

(21-40)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

ST./Ave./etc.

(41-45)

☐☐☐☐☐☐

City

(46-60)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Zip code

(61-65)

☐☐☐☐☐☐128 Blank

(66-80)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

CARD SEVEN

Sequence number

(1-5)

☐☐☐☐☐7

ADDRESS OF CRIME

129 Address of crime known?

(6)

--

0 = no 1 = yes

130 Print address of crime

Number

(7-12)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Street name

(13-32)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

ST./Ave./etc.

(33-37)

--	--	--	--	--

City

(38-52)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zip code

(53-57)

--	--	--	--	--

Drug Testing Results Coding List

SEQNUMBR	Guidelines Case Number
9999	Missing
SPECID1	Specimen I.D.#
9998	Not applicable, not drug tested (guidelines info only)
9999	Missing
ALCOHOL1	Eth. Chr. Alcohol-Tox
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
ALCOHOL2	Eth. GC Alcohol-Tox
000	Less than .01 (N)
997	QNS
998	No numerical result required (was N on ALCOHOL1)
999	Result required, but missing
THCALPHA	THC: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
THCNUM	THC: Numerical results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
COKEALPH	Cocaine: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not
9	Missing
COKENUM	Cocaine: Numerical results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
PCPALPHA	PCP: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing

PCPNUM	PCP: Numerical results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
AMPALPHA	Amphetamines: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
AMPHNUM	Amphetamines: Numerical results
9997	QNS
9999	Missing
OPILPHA	Opiates: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
OPIATNUM	Opiates: Numerical results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
BENZOALP	Benzo-valium: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
BENZONUM	Benzo-valium: Numerical results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
BARBALPH	Barbiturates: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
BARBNUM	Barbiturates: Numerical results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing

AUGALCL	Eth. Chr. Alcohol-Tox
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
AUGTHC	August THC: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
AUGCOKE	August Cocaine: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
AUGPCP	August PCP: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
AUGAMPH	August Amphetamines: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
AUGOPIAT	August Opiates: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
AUGBENZO	August Benzo results (Valium)
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing

AUGBARB	August Barbiturates: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
EMITTHCA	Emit: THC N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
EMITTHCN	Emit THC: numerical results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
EMITCOCA	Emit results for Coke: N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
EMITCOCN	Emit: Cocaine Numerical results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
EMITOPIA	Emit: Opiates N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
EMITOPIN	Emit opiates: Numerical results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
GCMSTHC	GC/MS: THC results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
GCMSCOKE	GC/MS: Cocaine results
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing

XRAMPHAL	Xtra Roche Amph. Screen N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
XRAMPNUM	Xtra Roche Amph. Screen Numerical
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
XRBARBAL	Xtra Roche Barb. Screen N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
XRBARBNM	Xtra Roche Barb. Screen Numerical
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
XRBNZAL	Xtra Roche Benzo Screen N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
XRBNZNM	Xtra Roche Benzo Screen Numerical
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
XRCOKEAL	Xtra Roche Coke Screen N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
XRCOKENM	Xtra Roche Coke Screen Numerical
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
XROPIAL	Xtra Roche Opiate Screen N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing

XROPINUM	Xtra Roche Opiate Screen Numerical
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
XRPCPAL	Xtra Roche PCP Screen N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
XRPCPNUM	Xtra Roche PCP Screen Numerical
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
XRTHCAL	Xtra Roche THC Screen N or P
0	Negative
1	Positive
7	QNS
8	Not applicable
9	Missing
XRTCHNUM	Xtra Roche THC Screen Numerical
9997	QNS
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
SPLITID	The Specimen ID # of Split
9998	Not applicable
9999	Missing
SOURCE	Source of Test Results
0	Forensic Services Tox Lab
1	Roche
2	For some tests, both
8	Not applicable
9	Missing

APPENDIX B
DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES

Table B2.1 Comparison of defendant samples on selected characteristics: entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

Characteristics	<u>Bail guidelines</u>		<u>Target drug testing</u>		<u>Defendant Sample</u> <u>Defendants tested</u>		<u>Defendants not tested</u>		<u>Defendants tested for seven drugs</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2911	100.0	2566	100.0	2019	100.0	547	100.0	385	100.0
<u>Demographics</u>										
Median age	2856	28.0	2566	28.0	1970	28.0	533	29.0	356	28.0
Race										
Total	2877	100.0	2514	100.0	1976	100.0	538	100.0	353	100.0
White	819	29.0	685	27.2	548	28.0	137	25.0	79	22.0
Black	1558	54.0	1400	55.7	1101	56.0	299	56.0	206	58.0
Hispanic	462	16.0	396	15.8	304	15.0	92	17.0	62	18.0
Other	138	13.0	331	13.0	23	1.0	10	2.0	6	2.0
Sex										
Total	2897	100.0	2538	100.0	1994	100.0	544	100.0	357	100.0
Male	2517	87.0	2207	87.0	1731	87.0	476	88.0	311	87.0
Female	380	13.0	331	13.0	263	13.0	68	13.0	46	13.0
<u>Case processing measures</u>										
Nonfinancial vs financial decisions										
Total	2887	100.0	2538	100.0	1996	100.0	542	100.0	357	100.0
Nonfinancial	1326	76.2	653	26.0	989	50.0	203	37.0	199	56.0
Financial	1561	54.1	1346	53.0	1007	50.0	339	63.0	158	44.0
Median bond with \$0	2876	\$ 0	2529	\$1000.0	1989	\$ 0	540	\$1750		
Released within 90 days										
Total	2822	100.0	2521	100.0	1978	100.0	543	100.0	352	100.0
No	2150	76.2	653	26.0	475	24.0	178	33.0	61	17.0
Yes	672	23.8	1868	74.0	1503	76.0	365	67.0	291	83.0

Table B2.1 Comparison of defendant samples on selected characteristics: entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Characteristics	<u>Bail guidelines</u>		<u>Target drug testing</u>		<u>Defendant Sample Defendants tested</u>		<u>Defendants not tested</u>		<u>Defendants tested for seven drugs</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Failure to appear (90 days)										
Total	2822	100.0	1868	100.0	1503	100.0	365	100.0	291	100.0
No	2586	92.0	1705	91.0	1358	90.0	347	95.0	269	85.0
Yes	236	8.0	163	9.0	145	10.0	18	5.0	22	8.0
Rearrest within 90 days										
Total	2822	100.0	1837	100.0	1482	100.0	355	100.0	287	100.0
No	2567	91.0	1553	85.0	1240	84.0	313	88.0	244	85.0
Yes	255	9.0	284	15.0	242	16.0	42	12.0	43	15.0
Serious rearrest										
Total	2767	100.0	1796	100.0	1448	100.0	348	100.0	279	100.0
No	2634	95.0	1627	91.0	1301	90.0	326	94.0	255	91.0
Yes	133	5.0	169	9.0	147	10.0	22	6.0	24	9.0
Failure (FTA or rearrest)										
Total	2822	100.0	1837	100.0	1482	100.0	355	100.0	287	100.0
No	2418	86.0	1458	79.0	1159	78.0	299	84.0	231	80.0
Yes	404	14.0	379	21.0	323	22.0	56	16.0	56	20.0
Risk classification (corrected)										
Total	2911	100.0	2565	100.0	2018	100.0	547	100.0	359	100.0
Risk group 1	342	12.0	274	10.7	225	11.0	49	9.0	42	12.0
Risk group 2	1036	36.0	793	30.9	649	32.0	144	26.0	128	36.0
Risk group 3	1150	39.0	1045	40.7	801	40.0	244	45.0	147	41.0
Risk group 4	383	13.0	453	17.7	343	17.0	110	20.0	42	12.0

Table B2.1 Comparison of defendant samples on selected characteristics: entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Characteristics	<u>Bail guidelines</u>		Target drug		<u>Defendant Sample</u>		Defendants		Defendants tested	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Guidelines severity</u>										
ranking										
Total	2891	100.0	2529	100.0	1994	100.0	535	100.0	356	100.0
1	167	6.0	173	7.0	128	6.0	45	8.0	28	8.0
2	450	16.0	395	16.0	318	16.0	77	14.0	75	21.0
3	307	11.0	283	11.0	230	12.0	53	10.0	39	11.0
4	339	12.0	272	11.0	217	11.0	55	10.0	36	10.0
5	375	13.0	324	13.0	254	13.0	70	13.0	38	15.0
6	446	15.0	370	15.0	299	15.0	71	13.0	54	15.0
7	408	14.0	341	13.0	273	14.0	68	13.0	41	12.0
8	399	14.0	371	15.0	275	14.0	96	18.0	45	13.0
<u>Guidelines decision</u>										
zone										
Total	1238	100.0	2529	100.0	1994	100.0	535	100.0	356	100.0
OR/Standard	348	28.0	723	28.6	603	30.0	120	22.0	117	33.0
OR/Special	464	38.0	890	35.2	687	34.0	203	38.0	134	38.0
OR/Special to										
low bond	197	16.0	380	15.0	306	15.0	74	14.0	46	46.0
Financial	229	19.0	536	21.2	398	20.0	138	26.0	59	59.0
<u>Criminal history</u>										
<u>Prior arrests</u>										
Total	2897	100.0	2536	100.0	1990	100.0	546	100.0	358	100.0
None	810	28.0	597	24.0	490	25.0	107	20.0	102	28.0
One	397	13.7	334	13.0	271	14.0	63	12.0	51	14.0
Two or more	1690	58.3	1605	63.0	1229	62.0	376	69.0	205	57.0
<u>Prior convictions</u>										
Total	2897	100.0	2536	100.0	1990	100.0	546	100.0	358	100.0
None	1444	49.8	1162	46.0	945	47.0	217	40.0	181	51.0
One	307	10.6	282	11.0	226	11.0	56	10.0	43	43.0
Two or more	1146	39.6	1092	43.0	819	41.0	273	50.0	134	37.0

APPENDIX C
SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table C4.1 Drug use among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by demographic attributes

<u>Charge attributes</u>	<u>Drug Use</u>											
	<u>Total</u>		<u>Negative</u>		<u>Positive results</u>						<u>Not</u>	
	<u>THC only</u>	<u>Cocaine only</u>	<u>Both drugs</u>	<u>tested</u>								
	N	%	N	%N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total	2,408	100.0	350	14.5	119	4.9	698	29.0	649	28.8	547	22.7
<u>Age</u>												
Total	2,348	100.0	343	14.6	117	5.0	677	28.8	678	28.9	533	22.7
20 and under	336	100.0	62	18.5	35	10.4	59	17.6	115	34.2	65	19.3
21 to 25	563	100.0	66	11.7	36	6.4	132	23.4	212	37.7	117	20.8
26 to 30	604	100.0	63	10.4	23	3.8	199	32.9	177	29.3	142	23.5
31 to 40	626	100.0	94	15.0	17	5.0	219	35.0	142	22.7	154	24.6
Over 40	219	100.0	58	26.5	6	2.7	68	31.1	32	14.6	55	25.1
<u>Race/ethnicity</u>												
Total	2,360	100.0	344	14.6	118	5.0	675	28.6	685	29.0	538	22.8
White	642	100.0	127	19.8	39	6.1	187	29.1	152	23.7	137	21.3
Black	1,316	100.0	154	11.7	61	4.6	348	26.4	454	34.5	299	22.7
Hispanic	396	100.0	56	15.2	14	3.8	134	36.3	73	19.8	9	24.9
Other	33	100.0	7	21.2	4	12.1	6	18.2	6	18.2	10	30.3
<u>Gender</u>												
Total	2,383	100.0	346	14.5	119	5.0	686	28.8	688	28.9	544	22.8
Male	2,073	100.0	295	13.5	106	5.1	578	27.9	618	29.8	476	23.0
Female	310	100.0	51	23.4	13	4.2	108	34.8	70	22.6	68	21.9
<u>Marital status</u>												
Total	2,408	100.0	350	14.5	119	4.9	698	29.0	694	28.8	547	22.7
Single/ common law	2,156	100.0	291	12.7	106	4.9	627	29.1	638	29.6	494	22.9
Married	252	100.0	59	17.7	13	5.2	71	28.2	56	22.2	53	21.0
<u>Employment</u>												
Total	2,408	100.0	350	14.5	119	4.9	698	29.0	694	28.8	547	22.2
No	1,533	100.0	195	12.9	72	4.7	450	29.4	423	27.6	393	25.6
Yes	875	100.0	155	17.0	47	5.4	248	28.3	271	31.0	154	17.6
<u>Has a telephone</u>												
Total	2,394	100.0	347	14.5	119	5.0	692	28.9	689	28.8	547	22.8
No	1,456	100.0	188	15.2	65	4.5	477	32.8	382	26.2	344	23.6
Yes	938	100.0	159	14.2	54	5.8	215	22.9	307	32.7	203	21.6
<u>Area resident</u>												
Total	2,394	100.0	347	14.5	119	5.0	692	28.9	689	28.8	547	22.8
No	665	100.0	101	15.2	28	4.2	206	31.0	171	25.7	159	23.9
Yes	1,729	100.0	246	14.2	91	5.3	486	28.1	518	30.0	388	22.4

Table C4.2 Drug use among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by charge related attributes

Charge attributes	Drug Use											
	Positive results											Not tested
	Total		Negative		THC only		Cocaine only		Both drugs			
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total	2,408	100.0	350	14.5	119	4.9	698	29.0	694	28.8	547	22.7
<u>Felony grading</u>												
Total	2,320	100.0	334	14.5	117	5.0	668	28.8	669	28.8	532	22.9
Felony 3	1,090	100.0	194	17.8	69	6.3	314	28.8	258	23.7	255	23.4
Felony 2	918	100.0	90	9.8	35	3.8	274	29.8	327	35.6	192	20.9
Felony 1	312	100.0	50	16.0	13	4.2	80	25.6	84	26.9	85	27.2
<u>Weapons involved</u>												
Total	2,226	100.0	329	14.8	107	4.8	645	29.0	640	28.8	505	22.7
No	1,977	100.0	269	13.6	87	4.4	592	29.9	589	29.8	440	22.3
Yes	249	100.0	60	24.1	20	8.0	53	21.3	51	20.5	65	26.1
<u>Any drug charges</u>												
Total	2,294	100.0	334	14.6	112	4.9	664	28.9	667	29.1	517	22.5
No	1,511	100.0	275	18.2	76	5.0	409	27.1	375	24.8	376	24.9
Yes	783	100.0	59	7.5	36	4.6	255	32.6	292	37.3	95	18.0
<u>Kind of drug charges</u>												
Total	2,261	100.0	334	14.8	110	4.9	654	28.9	653	28.9	510	22.6
None	1,511	100.0	275	18.2	76	5.0	409	27.1	375	24.8	376	24.6
Possession	521	100.0	36	6.9	18	3.5	187	32.6	185	35.5	95	18.2
Other	229	100.0	23	10.0	16	7.0	58	28.9	93	40.6	39	17.0
<u>Kind of drugs</u>												
Total	2,384	100.0	346	14.5	118	4.9	689	28.9	686	28.8	545	22.9
None	1,569	100.0	281	17.9	80	5.1	424	27.0	387	24.7	397	25.3
Marijuana	123	100.0	13	10.6	26	21.1	22	17.9	45	36.6	17	13.8
Cocaine	640	100.0	43	6.7	11	1.7	226	35.3	240	37.5	120	18.8
Other	52	100.0	9	17.3	1	1.9	17	32.7	14	26.9	11	21.2
<u>Selected offenses</u>												
Total	2,408	100.0	350	14.5	119	4.9	698	29.0	694	28.8	547	22.7
Aggravated assault	120	100.0	39	32.5	9	7.5	28	23.3	18	24.7	26	21.7
Aggravated battery	142	100.0	39	27.5	14	9.9	24	16.9	28	36.6	37	26.1
Assault on police officer	58	100.0	10	17.2	7	12.1	16	27.6	15	37.5	10	17.2
Carrying concealed firearm	58	100.0	18	31.0	9	15.5	11	19.0	7	12.1	13	22.4
Burglary/breaking entering	181	100.0	26	14.4	7	3.9	61	33.7	53	29.3	34	18.8
Breaking/entering unoccupied premises	305	100.0	24	7.9	12	3.9	109	35.7	87	28.5	73	23.9

Table C4.2 Drug use among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987,
by charge related attributes (cont'd)

<u>Charge attributes</u>	<u>Drug Use</u>											
	<u>Total</u>		<u>Negative</u>		<u>Positive results</u>						<u>Not tested</u>	
	N	%	N	%	<u>THC only</u>		<u>Cocaine only</u>		<u>Both drugs</u>		<u>tested</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,408	100.0	350	14.5	119	4.9	698	29.0	694	28.8	547	22.7
<u>Selected offenses (cont.)</u>												
Theft	317	100.0	56	17.7	13	4.1	94	29.7	92	29.0	62	19.6
Robbery	77	100.0	10	13.0	3	3.9	12	15.6	31	40.3	21	22.3
Possession or sale of drugs	647	100.0	38	5.9	21	3.2	213	32.9	269	41.6	106	16.4
<u>Crime against person involved</u>												
Total	2,394	100.0	347	14.5	119	5.0	692	28.9	689	28.8	547	22.8
No	1,915	100.0	256	13.4	83	4.3	594	31.0	582	30.4	400	20.9
Yes	479	100.0	91	19.0	36	7.5	98	20.5	107	22.3	147	30.7
<u>Injury to victim</u>												
Total	2,292	100.0	322	14.0	111	4.8	668	29.1	670	29.2	521	22.7
Not person crime	1,831	100.0	232	12.7	78	4.3	570	31.1	568	31.0	383	20.9
No injury	217	100.0	47	21.7	10	4.6	48	22.1	49	22.6	63	29.0
Minor injury	137	100.0	17	12.4	12	8.8	34	24.8	28	20.4	46	33.6
Ser. injury	107	100.0	26	24.3	11	10.3	16	15.0	25	23.4	29	27.1
<u>Force employed</u>												
Total	2,235	100.0	333	14.9	109	4.9	642	28.7	643	28.5	508	22.7
None or verbal	1,843	100.0	250	13.6	79	4.3	556	30.2	561	30.4	397	21.5
Yes	392	100.0	83	21.2	30	7.7	86	21.9	82	20.9	111	28.3

Table C4.3 Drug use among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes

<u>Criminal history attributes</u>	<u>Drug Use</u>											
	<u>Total</u>				<u>Positive results</u>						<u>Not tested</u>	
	N	%	N	%	THC only N	%	Cocaine only N	%	Both drugs N	%	N	%
Total	2,408	100.0	350	14.5	119	4.9	698	29.0	94	28.8	547	22.7
<u>Admitted prior arrests</u>												
Total	2394	100.0	347	14.5	119	5.0	692	28.9	689	28.8	547	22.8
No	1274	100.0	227	17.8	66	5.2	354	27.8	321	25.2	306	24.0
Yes	1120	100.0	120	10.7	53	4.7	338	30.2	368	32.9	241	21.5
<u>Admitted prior convictions</u>												
Total	2394	100.0	347	14.5	19	5.0	692	28.9	689	28.8	547	22.8
No	1964	100.0	304	15.5	97	4.9	563	28.7	539	27.4	461	23.5
Yes	430	100.0	43	10.0	22	5.1	129	30.0	150	34.9	86	20.0
<u>Admitted prior time in jail</u>												
Total	2394	100.0	347	14.5	119	5.0	692	28.9	689	28.8	547	22.8
No	1446	100.0	247	17.1	73	5.0	408	28.2	379	26.2	339	23.4
Yes	948	100.0	100	10.5	46	4.9	284	30.0	310	32.7	208	21.9
<u>Recent prior arrests</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	747	100.0	183	24.5	50	6.7	170	22.8	195	26.1	149	19.9
One	380	100.0	64	16.8	28	7.4	108	28.4	109	28.7	71	18.7
Two or more	1255	100.0	97	7.7	39	3.1	409	32.6	384	30.6	326	26.0
<u>Prior arrests, serious property</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	1629	100.0	284	17.4	84	5.2	465	28.5	458	28.1	338	20.7
One	425	100.0	35	8.2	18	4.2	125	29.4	140	32.9	107	25.2
Two or more	328	100.0	25	7.6	15	4.6	97	29.6	90	27.4	101	30.8
<u>Prior arrests, property</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	1413	100.0	271	19.2	90	6.4	369	26.1	391	27.7	292	20.7
One	376	100.0	32	8.5	14	3.7	134	35.6	104	27.7	92	24.5
Two or more	593	100.0	41	6.9	13	2.2	184	31.0	193	32.5	162	27.3
<u>Prior arrests, drug charges</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	1451	100.0	293	20.2	87	6.0	390	26.9	346	23.8	335	23.1
One	440	100.0	35	8.0	20	4.5	152	34.5	135	30.7	98	22.3
Two or more	491	100.0	16	3.3	10	2.0	145	29.5	207	42.2	113	23.0
<u>Prior arrests, drug possession</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	1481	100.0	294	19.9	89	6.0	394	26.6	361	24.4	343	23.2
One	481	100.0	36	7.5	19	4.0	172	35.8	150	31.2	104	21.6
Two or more	420	100.0	14	3.3	9	2.1	121	28.8	177	42.1	99	23.6
<u>Prior arrests, drug manufacture-sale-distribution</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	2121	100.0	334	15.7	115	5.4	610	28.8	573	27.0	489	23.1
One	187	100.0	7	3.7	1	.5	58	31.0	81	43.3	40	21.4
Two or more	74	100.0	3	4.1	1	1.4	19	25.7	34	45.9	17	23.0

Table C4.3 Drug use among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes (cont'd)

<u>Criminal history attributes</u>	<u>Drug Use</u>											
	<u>Total</u>				<u>Positive results</u>							
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>THC only</u>		<u>Cocaine only</u>		<u>Both drugs</u>		<u>Not tested</u>	
			<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	2,408	100.0	350	14.5	119	4.9	698	29.0	94	28.8	547	22.7
<u>Prior arrests, weapons</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	1860	100.0	299	16.1	100	5.4	515	27.7	544	29.2	402	21.6
One	354	100.0	26	7.3	14	4.0	122	34.5	101	28.5	91	25.7
Two or more	168	100.0	19	11.3	3	1.8	50	29.8	43	25.6	53	31.5
<u>Prior convictions</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	1095	100.0	243	22.2	80	7.3	278	25.4	277	25.3	217	19.8
One	264	100.0	28	10.6	12	4.5	97	36.7	71	26.9	56	21.2
Two or more	1023	100.0	73	7.1	25	2.4	312	30.5	340	33.2	273	26.7
<u>Prior convictions, felony</u>												
Total	2381	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.9	687	28.9	546	22.9
None	1588	100.0	300	18.9	96	6.0	449	28.3	410	25.8	333	21.0
One	183	100.0	12	6.6	9	4.9	62	33.9	57	31.1	43	23.5
Two or more	610	100.0	32	5.2	12	2.0	176	28.9	220	36.1	170	27.9
<u>Prior convictions, misdemeanor</u>												
Total	2381	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.9	687	28.9	546	22.9
None	1260	100.0	252	20.0	88	7.0	316	25.1	346	27.5	258	20.5
One	335	100.0	32	9.6	15	4.5	117	34.9	97	29.0	74	22.1
Two or more	786	100.0	60	7.6	14	1.8	254	32.3	244	31.0	214	27.2
<u>Prior convictions, serious personal</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	2148	100.0	328	15.3	108	5.0	623	29.0	611	28.4	478	22.3
One	167	100.0	13	7.8	8	4.8	48	28.7	53	31.7	45	26.9
Two or more	67	100.0	3	4.5	1	1.5	16	23.9	24	35.8	23	34.3
<u>Prior convictions, serious property</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	1925	100.0	323	16.8	106	5.5	543	28.2	536	27.8	417	21.7
One	190	100.0	8	4.2	6	3.2	58	30.5	65	34.2	53	27.9
Two or more	267	100.0	13	4.9	5	1.9	86	32.2	87	32.6	76	28.5
<u>Prior convictions, drug charges</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	1926	100.0	325	16.9	111	5.8	562	29.2	490	25.4	438	22.7
One	225	100.0	12	5.3	4	1.8	65	28.9	91	40.4	53	23.6
Two or more	31	100.0	7	3.0	2	.9	60	26.0	107	46.3	55	23.8
<u>Prior convictions, drug possession</u>												
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9
None	1949	100.0	325	16.7	111	5.7	571	29.3	503	25.8	439	22.5
One	250	100.0	14	5.6	4	1.6	67	26.8	105	42.0	60	24.0
Two or more	183	100.0	5	2.7	2	1.1	49	26.8	80	43.7	47	25.7

Table C4.3 Drug use among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes (cont'd)

<u>Criminal history attributes</u>	<u>Drug Use</u>												
	<u>Positive results</u>											<u>Not tested</u>	
	<u>Total</u>		<u>Negative</u>		<u>THC only</u>		<u>Cocaine only</u>		<u>Both drugs</u>				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total	2,408	100.0	350	14.5	119	4.9	698	29.0	94	28.8	547	22.7	
<u>Prior convictions, drug manufacture-sale-distribution</u>													
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9	
None	2265	100.0	339	15.0	116	5.1	657	29.0	627	27.7	526	23.2	
One	83	100.0	4	4.8	1	1.2	23	27.7	44	53.0	11	13.3	
Two or more	34	100.0	1	2.9			7	20.6	17	50.0	9	26.5	
<u>Prior convictions, weapons</u>													
Total	2382	100.0	344	14.4	117	4.9	687	28.8	688	28.9	546	22.9	
None	2178	100.0	324	14.9	113	5.2	622	28.6	628	28.8	491	22.5	
One	151	100.0	14	9.3	3	2.0	56	37.1	42	27.8	36	23.8	
Two or more	53	100.0	6	11.3	1	1.9	9	17.0	18	34.0	19	35.8	
<u>Prior felony FTAs</u>													
Total	2377	100.0	344	14.5	117	4.9	685	28.8	685	28.8	546	23.0	
None	2067	100.0	325	15.7	112	5.4	577	27.9	574	27.8	479	23.2	
One	204	100.0	13	6.4	4	2.0	71	34.8	73	35.8	43	21.1	
Two or more	106	100.0	6	5.7	1	.9	37	34.9	38	35.8	24	22.6	
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTAs</u>													
Total	2376	100.0	344	14.5	117	4.9	685	28.8	685	28.8	545	22.9	
None	2162	100.0	331	15.3	114	5.3	615	28.4	617	28.5	485	22.4	
One	126	100.0	9	7.1	2	1.6	44	34.9	34	27.0	37	29.4	
Two or more	88	100.0	4	4.5	1	1.1	26	29.5	34	38.6	23	26.1	
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>													
Total	2377	100.0	343	14.4	117	4.9	686	28.9	686	28.9	545	22.9	
None	1859	100.0	310	16.7	106	5.7	509	27.4	523	28.1	411	22.1	
One	171	100.0	11	6.4	4	2.3	59	34.5	45	26.3	52	30.4	
Two or more	347	100.0	22	6.3	7	2.0	118	34.0	118	34.0	82	23.6	
<u>On probation or parole</u>													
Total	2301	100.0	340	14.8	114	5.0	660	28.7	666	28.9	521	22.6	
No	2132	100.0	331	15.5	105	4.9	607	28.5	605	28.4	484	22.7	
Yes	169	100.0	9	5.3	9	5.3	53	31.4	61	36.1	37	21.9	
<u>On previous pretrial release</u>													
Total	2288	100.0	328	14.3	114	5.0	658	28.8	663	29.0	525	22.9	
No	1700	100.0	280	16.5	92	5.4	489	28.8	481	28.3	358	21.1	
Yes	588	100.0	48	8.2	22	3.7	169	28.7	182	31.0	167	28.4	

Mental health and drug abuse			<u>Drug Use</u>									
<u>attributes</u>	Total	Negative	<u>Positive results</u>						<u>Not tested</u>			
	%	%	THC only	Cocaine only	Both drugs							
	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	N %	
Total	2,408 100.0	350 14.5	119 4.9	698 29.0	94 28.8	547 22.7						
<u>Physical problems</u>												
Total	2,394 100.0	347 14.5	119 5.0	692 28.9	689 28.8	547 22.8						
No	2,215 100.0	312 14.1	114 5.1	640 28.9	648 29.3	501 22.6						
Yes	179 100.0	35 19.6	5 2.8	52 29.1	41 22.9	46 25.7						
<u>Mental health problems</u>												
Total	2,394 100.0	347 14.5	119 5.0	692 28.9	689 28.8	547 22.8						
No	2,338 100.0	337 14.4	115 4.9	678 29.0	672 28.7	536 22.9						
Yes	56 100.0	10 17.9	4 7.1	14 25.0	17 30.4	11 19.6						
<u>Admitted current substance abuse</u>												
Total	2,394 100.0	347 14.5	119 5.0	692 28.9	689 28.8	547 22.8						
No	1,911 100.0	318 16.6	96 5.0	528 27.6	501 26.2	468 24.5						
Yes	483 100.0	29 6.0	23 4.8	164 34.0	188 38.9	79 16.4						
<u>Self reported substance abuse v. drug test results</u>												
Total	2,394 100.0	347 14.5	119 5.0	692 28.9	689 28.8	547 22.8						
Denied and negative	317 100.0	317 100.0	— —	— —	— —	— —						
Denied and positive	1125 100.0	— —	96 8.5	528 46.9	501 44.5	— —						
Admitted and negative	30 100.0	30 100.0	— —	— —	— —	— —						
Admitted and positive	375 100.0	— —	23 6.1	164 43.7	188 50.1	— —						
Not tested	547 100.0	— —	— —	— —	— —	547 100.0						

Table C5.1 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by demographic attributes

<u>Demographic attributes</u>	<u>Release outcomes^a</u>									
	<u>Failure to appear</u>					<u>Rearrest</u>				
	<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284
<u>Age</u>										
Total	1829	100.0	1666	91.1	163	1799	100.0	1517	84.3	282
20 and under	265	100.0	243	91.7	22	262	100.0	219	83.6	43
21 to 25	422	100.0	389	92.2	33	419	100.0	356	85.0	63
26 to 30	472	100.0	427	90.5	45	460	100.0	371	80.7	89
31 to 40	493	100.0	442	89.7	51	485	100.0	417	86.0	68
Over 40	177	100.0	165	93.2	12	154	100.0	154	89.0	19
<u>Race/ethnicity</u>										
Total	1837	100.0	1675	91.2	162	1806	100.0	1524	84.4	282
White	38	100.0	491	91.3	47	529	100.0	452	85.4	77
Black	990	100.0	906	91.5	84	972	100.0	809	83.2	163
Hispanic	281	100.0	253	90.0	28	277	100.0	238	85.9	39
Other	28	100.0	25	89.3	3	28	100.0	25	89.3	3
<u>Gender</u>										
Total	1857	100.0	1695	91.3	162	1826	100.0	1543	84.5	283
Male	1597	100.0	1466	91.8	131	1567	100.0	1314	83.9	253
Female	260	100.0	229	88.1	31	259	100.0	229	88.4	30
<u>Marital status</u>										
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284
Single/ common law	1659	100.0	1514	91.3	145	1630	100.0	1374	84.3	256
Married	209	100.0	191	91.4	18	207	100.0	179	86.5	28
<u>Employment</u>										
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284
No	1180	100.0	1087	92.1	93	1161	100.0	977	84.2	184
Yes	688	100.0	618	89.8	70	676	100.0	576	85.2	100
<u>Has a telephone</u>										
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284
No	1125	100.0	1027	91.3	98	1101	100.0	921	83.7	180
Yes	743	100.0	678	91.3	65	736	100.0	632	85.9	104
<u>Area resident</u>										
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284
No	547	100.0	509	93.1	38	539	100.0	452	83.9	87
Yes	1321	100.0	1196	90.5	125	1298	100.0	1101	84.8	197

Table C5.1 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County,
June-July 1987, by demographic attributes (cont'd)

Demographic attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	Rearrest for serious offense					Failure (FTA or rearrest)						
	Total		No		Yes		Total		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
<u>Age</u>												
Total	1759	100.0	1590	90.4	169	9.6	1799	100.0	1422	79.0	377	21.0
20 and under	255	100.0	235	92.2	20	7.8	262	100.0	208	79.4	54	20.6
21 to 25	409	100.0	371	90.7	38	9.3	419	100.0	340	81.1	79	18.9
26 to 30	449	100.0	394	87.8	55	12.2	460	100.0	345	75.0	115	25.0
31 to 40	476	100.0	433	91.0	43	9.0	485	100.0	384	79.2	101	20.8
Over 40	170	100.0	157	92.4	13	7.6	173	100.0	145	83.8	28	16.2
<u>Race/ethnicity</u>												
Total	1766	100.0	1598	90.5	168	9.5	1806	100.0	1430	79.2	376	20.8
White	515	100.0	473	91.8	42	8.2	529	100.0	427	80.7	102	19.3
Black	951	100.0	851	89.5	100	10.5	972	100.0	763	78.5	209	21.5
Hispanic	274	100.0	249	90.9	25	9.1	277	100.0	217	78.3	60	21.7
Other	26	100.0	25	96.2	1	3.8	28	100.0	23	82.1	5	17.9
<u>Gender</u>												
Total	1786	100.0	1617	90.5	169	9.5	1826	100.0	1449	79.4	377	20.6
Male	1532	100.0	1379	90.0	153	10.0	1567	100.0	1241	79.2	326	20.8
Female	254	100.0	238	93.7	16	6.3	259	100.0	208	80.3	51	19.7
<u>Marital status</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
Single/ common law	1593	100.0	1440	90.4	153	10.0	1567	100.0	1290	79.1	340	20.9
Married	203	100.0	187	92.1	16	7.9	207	100.0	168	81.2	39	18.8
<u>Employment</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
No	1135	100.0	1025	90.3	110	9.7	1161	100.0	925	79.7	236	20.3
Yes	661	100.0	602	91.1	59	8.9	676	100.0	533	78.8	143	21.2
<u>Has a telephone</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
No	1077	100.0	970	90.1	107	9.9	1101	100.0	862	78.3	239	21.7
Yes	719	100.0	657	91.4	62	8.6	736	100.0	596	81.0	140	19.0
<u>Area resident</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
No	527	100.0	483	91.7	44	8.3	539	100.0	432	80.1	107	19.9
Yes	1269	100.0	1144	90.1	125	9.9	1298	100.0	1026	79.0	272	21.0

^a Misconduct within 90 days of release for defendants released within 90 days of their bond hearing date and before case disposition

Table C5.2 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by charge related attributes

Charge-related attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	Failure to appear						Rearrest					
	<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
<u>Felony grading</u>												
Total	1812	100.0	1656	91.4	156	8.6	1781	100.0	1502	84.3	279	15.7
Felony 3	894	100.0	823	92.1	71	7.9	878	100.0	729	83.0	149	17.0
Felony 2	707	100.0	638	90.2	69	9.8	696	100.0	598	85.9	98	14.1
Felony 1	211	100.0	195	92.4	16	7.6	207	100.0	175	84.5	32	15.5
<u>Weapons involved</u>												
Total	1718	100.0	1565	91.1	153	8.9	1691	100.0	1422	84.1	269	15.9
No	1524	100.0	1382	90.7	142	9.3	1501	100.0	1252	83.4	249	16.6
Yes	194	100.0	183	94.3	11	5.7	190	100.0	170	89.5	20	10.5
<u>Any drug charges</u>												
Total	1779	100.0	1621	91.1	158	8.9	1752	100.0	1477	84.3	275	15.7
No	1154	100.0	1060	91.9	94	8.1	1133	100.0	947	83.6	186	16.4
Yes	625	100.0	561	89.8	64	10.2	619	100.0	530	85.6	89	14.4
<u>Kind of drug charges</u>												
Total	1752	100.0	1596	91.1	156	8.9	1725	100.0	1452	84.2	273	15.8
No drug charges	1154	100.0	1060	91.9	94	8.1	1133	100.0	947	83.6	186	16.4
Possession	435	100.0	385	88.5	50	11.5	429	100.0	368	85.8	61	14.2
Other drug charges	163	100.0	151	92.6	12	7.4	163	100.0	137	84.0	26	16.0
<u>Kind of drugs</u>												
Total	1859	100.0	1696	91.2	163	8.8	1828	100.0	1545	84.5	283	15.5
None	1208	100.0	1112	92.1	96	7.9	1185	100.0	990	83.5	195	16.5
Marijuana	112	100.0	105	93.8	7	6.3	111	100.0	99	89.2	12	10.8
Cocaine	500	100.0	443	88.6	57	11.4	493	100.0	420	85.2	73	14.8
Other	39	100.0	36	92.3	3	7.7	39	100.0	36	92.3	3	7.7
<u>Selected offenses</u>												
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
Aggravated assault	102	100.0	96	94.1	6	5.9	100	100.0	91	91.0	9	9.0
Aggravated battery	104	100.0	102	98.1	2	1.9	101	100.0	95	94.1	6	5.9
Assault on police	52	100.0	48	92.3	4	7.7	52	100.0	43	82.7	9	10.4

Table C5.2 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by charge related attributes (cont'd)

Charge-related attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	Failure to appear						Rearrest					
	<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Carrying concealed firearm	49	100.0	45	91.8	4	8.2	48	100.0	43	89.6	5	21.0
Burglary/breaking and entering	140	100.0	120	85.7	20	14.3	138	100.0	109	79.0	29	21.0
Breaking/entering, unoccupied premises	210	100.0	195	92.9	15	7.1	205	100.0	160	78.0	45	22.0
Theft	291	100.0	266	91.4	25	8.6	268	100.0	236	82.5	50	17.5
Robbery	39	100.0	38	97.4	1	2.6	37	100.0	35	94.6	2	5.4
Possession or sale of drugs	531	100.0	470	88.5	61	11.5	524	100.0	449	85.7	75	14.3
<u>Crime against person involved</u>												
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
No	1541	100.0	1399	90.8	142	9.2	1514	100.0	1271	83.9	243	16.1
Yes	327	100.0	306	93.6	21	6.4	323	100.0	282	87.3	41	12.7
<u>Injury to victim</u>												
Total	1783	100.0	1625	91.1	158	8.9	1754	100.0	1480	84.4	274	15.6
No person crime	1466	100.0	1325	90.4	141	9.6	1441	100.0	1200	83.3	241	16.7
No injury	147	100.0	139	94.6	8	5.4	146	100.0	131	89.7	15	10.3
Minor injury	94	100.0	89	94.7	5	5.3	93	100.0	81	87.1	12	12.9
Serious injury	76	100.0	72	94.7	4	5.3	74	100.0	68	91.9	6	8.1
<u>Force employed</u>												
Total	1723	100.0	1569	91.1	154	8.9	1697	100.0	1427	84.1	270	15.9
No or verbal threat only	1447	100.0	1302	90.0	145	10.0	1424	100.0	1185	83.2	239	16.8
Yes	276	100.0	267	96.7	9	3.3	273	100.0	242	88.6	31	11.4

^a Misconduct within 90 days of release for defendants released within 90 days of bond hearing and before case disposition

Table C5.2 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by charge related attributes (cont'd)

Charge-related attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	Rearrest for serious offense						Failure (FTA or rearrest)					
	<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
<u>Felony grading</u>												
Total	1742	100.0	1574	90.4	168	9.6	1781	100.0	1413	79.3	368	20.7
Felony 3	858	100.0	764	89.0	94	11.0	878	100.0	690	78.6	188	21.4
Felony 2	679	100.0	630	92.8	49	7.2	696	100.0	555	79.7	141	20.3
Felony 1	205	100.0	180	87.8	25	12.2	207	100.0	168	81.2	39	18.8
<u>Weapons involved</u>												
Total	1654	100.0	1492	90.2	162	9.8	1691	100.0	1332	78.8	359	21.2
No	1469	100.0	1320	89.9	149	10.1	1501	100.0	1171	78.0	330	22.0
Yes	185	100.0	172	93.0	13	7.0	190	100.0	161	84.7	29	15.3
<u>Any drug charges</u>												
Total	1713	100.0	1550	90.5	163	9.5	1752	100.0	1384	79.0	368	21.0
No	1105	100.0	995	90.0	110	10.0	1133	100.0	897	79.2	236	20.8
Yes	608	100.0	555	91.3	53	8.7	619	100.0	487	78.7	132	21.3
<u>Kind of drug charges</u>												
Total	1687	100.0	1524	90.3	163	9.7	1725	100.0	1361	78.9	364	21.1
No drug charges	1105	100.0	995	90.0	110	10.0	1133	100.0	897	79.2	236	20.8
Possession	422	100.0	384	91.0	38	9.0	429	100.0	334	77.9	95	22.1
Other drug charges	160	100.0	145	90.6	15	9.4	163	100.0	130	79.8	33	20.2
<u>Kind of drugs</u>												
Total	1787	100.0	1619	90.6	168	9.4	1828	100.0	1450	79.3	378	20.7
None	1156	100.0	1039	89.9	117	10.1	1185	100.0	941	79.4	244	20.6
Marijuana	109	100.0	101	92.7	8	7.3	111	100.0	93	83.8	18	16.2
Cocaine	485	100.0	442	91.1	43	8.9	493	100.0	383	77.7	110	22.3
Other	37	100.0	37	100.0	--	---	39	100.0	33	84.6	6	15.4
<u>Selected offenses</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
Aggravated assault	99	100.0	92	92.9	7	7.1	100	100.0	86	86.0	14	14.0
Aggravated battery	98	100.0	97	99.0	1	1.0	101	100.0	93	92.1	8	7.9
Assault on police	51	100.0	47	92.2	4	7.8	52	100.0	41	78.8	11	21.2

Table C5.2 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by charge related attributes (cont'd)

Charge-related attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	Rearrest for serious offense						Failure (FTA or rearrest)					
	<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Carrying concealed firearm	47	100.0	43	91.5	4	8.5	48	100.0	40	83.3	8	16.7
Burglary/breaking and entering	135	100.0	115	85.2	20	14.8	138	100.0	102	73.9	36	26.1
Breaking/entering, unoccupied premises	198	100.0	170	85.9	28	14.1	205	100.0	154	75.1	51	24.9
Theft	281	100.0	251	89.3	30	10.7	286	100.0	224	78.3	62	21.7
Robbery	37	100.0	35	94.6	2	5.4	37	100.0	34	91.9	3	8.1
Possession or sale of drugs	513	100.0	473	92.2	40	7.8	524	100.0	408	77.9	113	22.1
<u>Crime against person involved</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
No	1482	100.0	1335	90.1	147	9.9	1514	100.0	1188	78.5	326	21.5
Yes	314	100.0	292	93.0	22	7.0	323	100.0	270	83.6	53	16.4
<u>Injury to victim</u>												
Total	1714	100.0	1549	90.4	165	9.6	1754	100.0	1388	79.1	366	20.9
No person crime	1409	100.0	1260	89.4	149	10.6	1441	100.0	1119	77.7	322	22.3
No injury	145	100.0	136	93.8	9	6.2	146	100.0	124	84.9	22	15.1
Minor injury	89	100.0	84	94.4	5	5.6	93	100.0	79	84.9	14	15.1
Serious injury	71	100.0	69	97.2	2	2.8	74	100.0	66	89.2	8	10.8
<u>Force employed</u>												
Total	1658	100.0	1497	90.3	161	9.7	1697	100.0	1337	78.8	360	21.2
No or verbal threat only	1390	100.0	1245	89.6	145	10.4	1424	100.0	1100	77.2	324	22.8
Yes	268	100.0	252	94.0	16	6.0	273	100.0	237	86.8	36	13.2

^a Misconduct within 90 days of release for defendants released within 90 days of bond hearing and before case disposition

Table C5.3 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes

Demographic attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	Failure to appear						Rearrest					
	Total		No		Yes		Total		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
<u>Admitted prior arrests</u>												
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
No	1040	100.0	951	91.4	89	8.6	1021	100.0	871	85.3	150	14.7
Yes	828	100.0	754	91.1	74	8.9	816	100.0	682	83.6	134	16.4
<u>Admitted prior convictions</u>												
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
No	1566	100.0	1421	90.7	145	9.3	1540	100.0	1303	84.6	237	15.4
Yes	302	100.0	284	94.0	18	6.0	297	100.0	250	84.2	47	15.8
<u>Admitted prior time in jail</u>												
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
No	1177	100.0	1074	91.2	103	8.8	1157	100.0	986	85.2	171	14.8
Yes	691	100.0	631	91.3	60	8.7	680	100.0	567	83.4	113	16.6
<u>Recent prior arrests</u>												
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5	283	15.5
None	659	100.0	607	92.1	52	7.9	652	100.0	607	93.1	45	6.9
One	320	100.0	294	91.9	26	8.1	317	100.0	271	85.5	46	14.5
Two or more	883	100.0	799	90.5	84	9.5	862	100.0	670	77.7	192	22.3
<u>Prior arrests, serious personal</u>												
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5	283	15.5
None	1319	100.0	607	91.4	114	8.6	1301	100.0	1122	86.2	179	13.8
One	310	100.0	294	89.7	32	10.3	303	100.0	245	80.9	58	19.1
Two or more	233	100.0	799	93.1	16	6.9	227	100.0	181	79.7	46	20.3
<u>Prior arrests, serious property</u>												
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5	283	15.5
None	1185	100.0	1076	90.8	109	9.2	1170	100.0	1040	88.9	130	11.1
One	280	100.0	259	92.5	21	7.5	277	100.0	216	78.0	61	22.0
Two or more	397	100.0	365	91.9	32	8.1	384	100.0	292	76.0	92	24.0
<u>Prior arrests, drug charges</u>												
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5	283	15.5
None	1184	100.0	1082	91.4	102	8.6	1168	100.0	1015	86.9	153	13.1
One	32	100.0	295	89.7	34	10.3	325	100.0	267	82.2	58	17.8
Two or more	349	100.0	323	92.6	26	7.4	338	100.0	266	78.7	72	21.3
<u>Prior arrests, drug possession</u>												
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5	283	15.5
None	1202	100.0	1094	91.0	108	9.0	1186	100.0	1027	86.6	159	13.4
One	358	100.0	326	91.1	32	8.9	353	100.0	290	82.2	63	17.8
Two or more	302	100.0	280	92.7	22	7.3	292	100.0	231	79.1	61	20.9
<u>Prior arrests, drug manufacture-sale-distribution</u>												
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5	283	15.5
None	1680	100.0	1528	91.0	152	9.0	1650	100.0	1403	85.0	247	15.0
One	131	100.0	122	93.1	9	6.9	131	100.0	106	80.9	25	19.1
Two or more	51	100.0	50	98.0	1	2.0	50	100.0	39	78.0	11	22.0
<u>Prior arrests, weapons</u>												
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5	283	15.5
None	1478	100.0	1351	91.4	127	8.6	1456	100.0	1242	85.3	214	14.7
One	257	100.0	235	91.4	22	8.6	251	100.0	202	80.5	49	19.5
Two or more	127	100.0	114	89.8	13	10.2	124	100.0	104	83.9	20	16.1

Table C5.3 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes (cont'd)

Demographic attributes	Release outcomes ^a									
	Failure to appear					Rearrest				
	Total	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Prior convictions</u>										
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5
None	946	100.0	1351	91.5	80	8.5	939	100.0	847	90.2
One	208	100.0	235	88.9	23	11.1	206	100.0	172	83.5
Two or more	708	100.0	114	91.7	59	8.3	686	100.0	529	77.1
<u>Prior convictions, felony</u>										
Total	1861	100.0	1699	91.3	162	8.7	1830	100.0	1547	84.5
None	1328	100.0	1206	90.8	122	9.2	1314	100.0	1150	87.5
One	124	100.0	113	91.1	11	8.9	121	100.0	91	75.2
Two or more	409	100.0	380	92.9	29	7.1	395	100.0	306	77.5
<u>Prior convictions, misdemeanor</u>										
Total	1861	100.0	1699	91.3	162	8.7	1830	100.0	1547	84.5
None	1063	100.0	974	91.6	89	8.4	1054	100.0	935	88.7
One	258	100.0	233	90.3	25	9.7	254	100.0	215	84.6
Two or more	540	100.0	492	91.1	48	8.9	522	100.0	397	76.1
<u>Prior convictions, serious personal</u>										
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5
None	1700	100.0	1552	91.3	148	8.7	1674	100.0	1426	85.2
One	115	100.0	105	91.3	10	8.7	111	100.0	82	73.9
Two or more	47	100.0	43	91.5	4	8.5	46	100.0	40	87.0
<u>Prior convictions, serious property</u>										
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5
None	1565	100.0	1422	90.9	143	9.1	1543	100.0	1328	86.1
One	123	100.0	116	94.3	7	5.7	118	100.0	92	78.0
Two or more	174	100.0	162	93.1	12	6.9	170	100.0	128	75.3
<u>Prior convictions, drug charges</u>										
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5
None	1541	100.0	1403	91.0	138	9.0	1520	100.0	1312	86.3
One	163	100.0	150	92.0	13	8.0	158	100.0	120	75.9
Two or more	158	100.0	147	93.0	11	7.0	153	100.0	116	75.8
<u>Prior convictions, drug possession</u>										
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5
None	1555	100.0	1417	91.1	138	8.9	1534	100.0	1320	86.0
One	174	100.0	160	92.0	14	8.0	168	100.0	131	78.0
Two or more	133	100.0	123	92.5	10	7.5	129	100.0	97	75.2
<u>Prior convictions, drug manufacture-sale-distribution</u>										
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5
None	1783	100.0	1625	91.1	158	8.9	1754	100.0	1490	84.9
One	58	100.0	55	94.8	3	5.2	57	100.0	43	75.4
Two or more	21	100.0	20	95.2	1	4.8	20	100.0	15	75.0
<u>Prior convictions, weapons</u>										
Total	1862	100.0	1700	91.3	162	8.7	1831	100.0	1548	84.5
None	1719	100.0	1573	91.5	146	8.5	1690	100.0	1439	85.1
On	105	100.0	92	87.6	13	12.4	103	100.0	80	77.7
Two or more	38	100.0	35	92.1	3	7.9	38	100.0	29	76.3

Table C5.3 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County,
June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes (cont'd)

<u>Demographic attributes</u>	<u>Release outcomes^a</u>									
	<u>Failure to appear</u>				<u>Rearrest</u>					
	<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Prior felony FTAs</u>										
Total	1861	100.0	1699	91.3	162	8.7	1830	100.0	1547	84.5
None	1646	100.0	1513	91.9	133	8.5	1624	100.0	1394	85.8
One	138	100.0	116	84.1	22	12.4	136	100.0	100	73.5
Two or more	77	100.0	70	90.9	7	7.9	70	100.0	53	75.7
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTAs</u>										
Total	1860	100.0	1698	91.3	162	8.7	1829	100.0	1546	84.5
None	1705	100.0	1566	91.8	139	8.2	1682	100.0	1440	85.6
One	95	100.0	83	87.4	12	12.6	90	100.0	65	72.2
Two or more	60	100.0	49	81.7	11	18.3	57	100.0	41	71.9
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>										
Total	1860	100.0	1698	91.3	162	8.7	1829	100.0	1546	84.5
None	1496	100.0	1382	92.4	114	7.6	1477	100.0	1290	87.3
One	123	100.0	112	91.1	11	8.9	119	100.0	93	78.2
Two or more	241	100.0	204	84.6	37	15.4	223	100.0	163	70.0
<u>On probation or parole</u>										
Total	1793	100.0	1634	91.1	159	8.9	1764	100.0	1496	84.8
No	1698	100.0	1543	90.9	155	9.1	1672	100.0	1418	84.8
Yes	95	100.0	91	95.8	4	4.2	92	100.0	78	84.8
<u>On previous pretrial release</u>										
Total	1781	100.0	1627	91.4	154	8.6	1753	100.0	1486	84.8
No	1396	100.0	1271	91.0	125	9.0	1377	100.0	1175	85.3
Yes	385	100.0	356	92.5	29	7.5	376	100.0	311	82.7

^a Misconduct within 90 days of release for defendants released within 90
of bond hearing
or before case disposition

Table C5.3 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County,
June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes (cont'd)

Demographic attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	Rearrest for serious offense					Failure (FTA or rearrest)						
	Total		No		Yes		Total		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
<u>Admitted prior arrests</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
No	1002	100.0	910	90.8	92	9.2	1021	100.0	814	79.7	207	20.3
Yes	794	100.0	717	90.3	77	9.7	816	100.0	644	78.9	172	21.1
<u>Admitted prior convictions</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
No	1506	100.0	1366	90.7	140	9.3	1540	100.0	1220	79.2	320	20.8
Yes	290	100.0	261	90.0	29	10.0	297	100.0	238	80.1	59	19.9
<u>Admitted prior time in jail</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1453	79.4	379	20.6
No	1135	63.2	1029	90.7	106	9.3	1157	100.0	922	79.7	235	20.3
Yes	661	36.8	598	90.5	63	9.5	680	100.0	536	78.8	144	21.2
<u>Recent prior arrests</u>												
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4	378	20.6
None	645	100.0	622	96.4	100	3.6	652	100.0	569	87.3	83	12.7
One	311	100.0	280	90.0	41	10.0	317	100.0	257	81.1	60	18.9
Two or more	835	100.0	720	86.2	28	13.8	862	100.0	627	72.7	235	27.3
<u>Prior arrests, serious personal</u>												
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4	378	20.6
None	1273	100.0	1173	92.1	100	7.9	1301	71.1	1059	81.4	242	18.6
One	297	100.0	256	86.2	41	13.8	303	16.5	224	73.9	79	26.1
Two or more	221	100.0	193	87.3	28	12.7	227	12.4	170	74.9	57	25.1
<u>Prior arrests, property</u>												
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4	378	20.6
None	1148	100.0	1080	94.1	68	5.9	1170	100.0	968	82.7	202	17.3
One	268	100.0	232	86.6	36	13.4	277	100.0	208	75.1	69	24.9
Two or more	375	100.0	310	82.7	65	17.3	384	100.0	277	72.1	107	27.9
<u>Prior arrests, drug charges</u>												
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4	378	20.6
None	1144	100.0	1056	92.3	88	7.7	1168	100.0	949	81.3	219	18.8
One	318	100.0	286	89.9	32	10.1	325	100.0	252	77.5	73	22.5
Two or more	329	100.0	280	85.1	49	14.9	338	100.0	252	74.6	86	25.4
<u>Prior arrests, drug possession</u>												
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4	378	20.6
None	1162	100.0	1069	92.0	93	8.0	1186	100.0	958	80.8	228	19.2
One	346	100.0	308	89.0	38	11.0	353	100.0	275	77.9	78	22.1
Two or more	283	100.0	245	86.6	38	13.4	292	100.0	220	75.3	72	24.7
<u>Prior arrests, drug manufacture-sale-distribution</u>												
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4	378	20.6
None	1612	100.0	1472	91.3	140	8.7	1650	100.0	1315	79.7	335	20.3
One	131	100.0	110	84.0	21	16.0	131	100.0	100	76.3	31	23.7
Two or more	48	100.0	40	83.3	8	16.7	50	100.0	38	76.0	12	24.0
<u>Prior arrests, weapons</u>												
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4	378	20.6
None	1420	100.0	1297	91.3	123	8.7	1456	100.0	1174	80.6	282	19.4
One	249	100.0	216	86.7	33	13.3	251	100.0	184	73.3	67	26.7
Two or more	122	100.0	109	89.3	13	10.7	124	100.0	95	76.6	29	23.4

Table C5.3 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County,
June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes (cont'd)

Demographic attributes	Release outcomes ^a									
	Rearrest for serious offense					Failure (FTA or rearrest)				
	Total	No	Yes			Total	No	Yes		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Prior convictions</u>										
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4
None	918	100.0	868	94.6	50	5.4	939	100.0	795	80.6
One	206	100.0	188	91.3	18	8.7	206	100.0	160	73.3
Two or more	667	100.0	566	84.9	101	15.1	686	100.0	498	76.6
<u>Prior convictions, felony</u>										
Total	1790	100.0	1621	90.6	169	9.4	1830	100.0	1452	79.4
None	1288	100.0	119	92.9	91	7.1	1314	100.0	1075	84.7
One	117	100.0	100	85.5	17	14.5	121	100.0	87	77.7
Two or more	385	100.0	324	84.2	61	15.8	395	100.0	290	72.6
<u>Prior convictions, misdemeanor</u>										
Total	1790	100.0	1621	90.6	169	9.4	1830	100.0	1452	79.3
None	1031	100.0	959	93.0	72	7.0	1054	100.0	877	83.2
One	251	100.0	233	92.8	18	7.2	254	100.0	201	79.1
Two or more	508	100.0	429	84.4	79	15.6	522	100.0	374	71.6
<u>Prior convictions, serious personal</u>										
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4
None	1637	100.0	1492	91.1	145	8.9	1674	100.0	1340	80.0
One	109	100.0	89	81.7	20	18.3	111	100.0	77	69.4
Two or more	45	100.0	41	91.1	4	8.9	46	100.0	36	78.3
<u>Prior convictions, property</u>										
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4
None	1510	100.0	1386	91.8	124	8.2	1543	100.0	1241	80.4
One	117	100.0	97	82.9	20	17.1	118	100.0	89	75.4
Two or more	164	100.0	139	84.8	25	15.2	170	100.0	123	72.4
<u>Prior convictions, drug charges</u>										
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4
None	1488	100.0	1370	92.1	118	7.9	1520	100.0	1229	80.9
One	155	100.0	128	82.6	27	17.4	158	100.0	114	72.2
Two or more	148	100.0	124	83.8	24	16.2	153	100.0	110	71.9
<u>Prior convictions, drug possession</u>										
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4
None	1502	100.0	1377	91.7	125	8.3	1534	100.0	1237	80.6
One	164	100.0	140	85.4	24	14.6	168	100.0	124	73.8
Two or more	125	100.0	105	84.0	20	16.0	129	100.0	92	71.3
<u>Prior convictions, drug manufacture-sale-distribution</u>										
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.4
None	1715	100.0	1562	91.1	153	8.9	1754	100.0	1399	79.8
One	56	100.0	44	78.6	12	21.4	57	100.0	40	70.2
Two or more	20	100.0	16	80.0	4	20.0	20	100.0	14	70.0
<u>Prior convictions, weapons</u>										
Total	1791	100.0	1622	90.6	169	9.4	1831	100.0	1453	79.3
None	1654	100.0	1507	91.1	147	8.9	1690	100.0	1356	80.6
On	100	100.0	84	84.0	16	16.0	103	100.0	69	67.0
Two or more	37	100.0	31	83.8	6	16.2	38	100.0	28	73.7

Table C5.3 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by prior criminal history attributes (cont'd)

Demographic attributes	Release outcomes ^a									
	Rearrest for serious offense						Failure (FTA or rearrest)			
	Total	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Prior felony FTAs</u>										
Total	1790	100.0	1621	90.6	169	9.4	1830	100.0	1452	79.3
None	1591	100.0	1461	91.8	130	8.2	1624	100.0	1309	80.6
One	131	100.0	106	80.9	25	19.1	136	100.0	91	66.9
Two or more	68	100.0	54	79.4	14	20.6	70	100.0	52	74.3
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTAs</u>										
Total	1789	100.0	1620	90.6	169	9.4	1829	100.0	1451	79.3
None	1647	100.0	1507	91.5	140	8.5	1682	100.0	1358	80.7
One	86	100.0	69	80.2	17	19.8	90	100.0	56	62.2
Two or more	56	100.0	44	78.6	12	21.4	57	100.0	37	64.9
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>										
Total	1789	100.0	1620	90.6	169	9.4	1829	100.0	1451	79.3
None	1444	100.0	1340	92.8	104	7.2	1477	100.0	219	82.5
One	116	100.0	101	87.1	15	12.9	119	100.0	84	70.6
Two or more	229	100.0	179	78.2	50	21.8	223	100.0	148	63.5
<u>On probation or parole</u>										
Total	1725	100.0	1567	90.8	158	9.2	1764	100.0	1402	79.3
No	1634	100.0	1488	91.1	146	8.9	1672	100.0	1324	79.2
Yes	91	100.0	79	86.8	12	13.2	92	100.0	78	84.8
<u>On previous pretrial release</u>										
Total	1719	100.0	1556	90.5	163	9.5	1753	100.0	1396	79.6
No	1349	100.0	1231	91.3	118	8.7	1377	100.0	1102	80.0
Yes	370	100.0	325	87.8	45	12.2	376	100.0	294	78.2

^a Misconduct within 90 days of release for defendants released within 90 of bond hearing or before case disposition

Table C5.4 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987: health and drug abuse attributes

Health and drug abuse attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	<u>Failure to appear</u>				<u>Yes</u>				<u>Rearrest</u>			
	<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
<u>Physical problems</u>												
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
No	1728	100.0	1571	90.9	157	9.1	1698	100.0	1432	84.3	266	15.7
Yes	140	100.0	134	95.7	6	4.3	139	100.0	121	87.1	18	12.9
<u>Mental health problems</u>												
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
No	1826	100.0	1665	91.2	161	8.8	1795	100.0	1517	84.7	278	15.5
Yes	42	100.0	40	95.2	2	4.8	42	100.0	36	85.7	6	14.3
<u>Admitted current substance abuse</u>												
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
No	1487	100.0	1374	92.4	113	7.6	1462	100.0	1247	85.3	215	14.7
Yes	381	100.0	331	86.9	50	13.1	375	100.0	306	81.6	69	18.4
<u>Self reported substance abuse v drug test results</u>												
Total	1760	100.0	1610	91.5	150	8.5	1730	100.0	1446	84.7	264	15.3
Denied and test negative	256	100.0	238	93.0	18	7.0	254	100.0	235	92.5	19	7.5
Denied and test positive	835	100.0	763	91.4	72	8.6	823	100.0	678	82.4	145	17.6
Admitted and test negative	22	100.0	20	90.9	2	9.1	22	100.0	19	86.4	3	13.6
Admitted and test positive	282	100.0	242	85.8	40	14.2	276	100.0	221	80.1	55	19.9
Noncompliant	365	100.0	347	95.1	18	4.9	355	100.0	313	88.2	42	11.8
<u>Comprehensive drug test results, including alcohol and noncompliant defendants</u>												
Total	1747	100.0	1599	91.5	148	8.5	1718	100.0	1457	84.8	261	15.2
Negative, all	273	100.0	254	93.0	19	7.0	272	100.0	251	92.3	21	7.7
Alcohol only	4	100.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	3	100.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
Marijuana only	92	100.0	88	95.7	4	4.3	90	100.0	75	83.3	15	16.7
Cocaine only	487	100.0	434	89.1	53	10.9	481	100.0	395	82.1	86	17.9
Alcohol and cocaine	15	100.0	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0	12	80.0	3	20.0
Marijuana and cocaine	502	100.0	452	90.0	50	10.0	493	100.0	402	81.5	91	18.5

Table C5.4 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987: health and drug abuse attributes (cont'd)

Health and drug abuse attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	Failure to appear						Rearrest					
	Total		No		Yes		Total		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Positive, all	9	100.0	8	88.9	1	11.1	9	100.0	7	77.8	2	22.2
Noncompliant	365	100.0	347	95.1	18	4.9	355	100.0	313	88.2	42	11.8
<u>Comprehensive drug test results, including alcohol</u>												
Total	1747	100.0	1599	91.5	148	8.5	1718	100.0	1457	84.8	261	15.2
Negative, all	273	100.0	254	93.0	19	7.0	272	100.0	251	92.3	21	7.7
Alcohol only	4	100.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	3	100.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
Marijuana only	92	100.0	88	95.7	4	4.3	90	100.0	75	83.3	15	16.7
Cocaine only	47	100.0	434	89.1	53	10.9	481	100.0	395	82.1	86	17.9
Alcohol and cocaine	15	100.0	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0	12	80.0	3	20.0
Marijuana and cocaine	502	100.0	452	90.0	50	10.0	493	28.7	402	81.5	91	18.5
Positive, all	9	100.0	8	88.9	1	11.1	9	100.0	7	77.8	2	22.2
<u>Comprehensive drug test results, excluding alcohol</u>												
Total	365	100.0	347	95.1	18	4.9	355	100.0	313	88.2	42	11.8
Negative for both	278	100.0	258	92.8	20	7.2	276	100.0	254	92.0	22	8.0
Marijuana only	92	100.0	88	95.7	4	4.3	90	100.0	75	83.3	15	16.7
Cocaine only	506	100.0	450	88.9	56	11.1	500	100.0	408	81.6	92	18.4
Positive for both	519	100.0	467	90.0	52	10.0	509	100.0	416	81.7	93	18.3
<u>Marijuana</u>												
Total	1400	100.0	1268	90.6	132	9.4	1380	100.0	1156	83.8	224	16.2
No	787	100.0	711	90.3	76	9.7	779	100.0	664	85.2	115	14.8
Yes	613	100.0	557	90.9	56	9.1	601	100.0	492	81.9	109	18.1
<u>Cocaine</u>												
Total	1399	100.0	1267	90.6	132	9.4	1379	100.0	1157	83.9	222	16.1
No	371	100.0	347	93.5	24	6.5	367	100.0	330	89.9	37	10.1
Yes	1028	100.0	920	89.5	108	10.5	1012	100.0	827	81.7	185	18.3
<u>Both marijuana and cocaine</u>												
Total	1395	100.0	1263	90.5	132	9.5	1375	100.0	1153	83.9	222	16.1
No	876	100.0	796	90.9	80	9.1	866	100.0	737	85.1	129	14.9
Yes	519	100.0	467	90.0	52	10.0	509	100.0	416	81.7	93	18.3

Table C5.4 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987: health and drug abuse attributes (cont'd)

Health and drug abuse attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	Failure to appear								Rearrest			
	Total		No		Yes		Total		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Either marijuana or cocaine</u>												
Total	1395	100.0	1263	90.5	132	9.5	1375	100.0	1153	83.9	222	16.1
No	278	100.0	258	92.8	20	7.2	276	100.0	254	92.0	22	8.0
Yes	1117	100.0	1005	90.0	112	10.0	1099	100.0	899	81.8	200	18.2
<u>Tested v not tested</u>												
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
Tested	1503	100.0	1358	90.4	145	9.6	1482	100.0	1240	83.7	242	16.3
Not tested	365	100.0	347	95.1	18	4.9	355	100.0	313	88.2	42	11.8
<u>Alcohol screening</u>												
Total	1399	100.0	1269	90.7	130	9.3	1380	100.0	1157	83.3	223	16.2
No	1325	100.0	1201	90.6	124	9.4	1307	100.0	1097	83.9	210	16.1
Yes	74	100.0	68	91.9	6	8.1	73	100.0	60	82.2	13	17.8
<u>Opiates</u>												
Total	280	100.0	258	92.1	22	7.9	276	100.0	239	86.6	37	13.4
No	273	100.0	251	91.9	22	8.1	269	100.0	232	86.2	37	13.8
Yes	7	100.0	7	100.0	0	0	7	100.0	7	100.0	0	0.0
<u>PCP</u>												
Total	280	100.0	258	92.1	22	7.9	276	100.0	239	86.6	37	13.4
No	279	100.0	257	92.1	22	7.9	275	100.0	238	86.5	37	13.5
Yes	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
<u>Barbiturates</u>												
Total	280	100.0	258	92.1	22	7.9	276	100.0	239	86.6	37	13.4
No	276	100.0	254	92.0	22	8.0	272	100.0	236	86.6	36	13.4
Yes	4	100.0	4	100.0	1	0	4	100.0	3	75.0	1	25.0
<u>Benzodiazepines</u>												
Total	280	100.0	258	92.1	22	7.9	276	100.0	239	86.6	37	13.4
No	272	100.0	250	91.9	22	8.1	268	100.0	232	86.6	36	13.4
Yes	8	100.0	8	100.0	1	0.0	8	100.0	7	87.5	1	12.5

^a Misconduct within 90 days of release for defendants released within 90 days of bond hearing or before case disposition

Table C5.4 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987: health and drug abuse attributes (cont'd)

Health and drug abuse attributes	Release outcomes ^a											
	Rearrest for serious offense						Failure (FTA or rearrest)					
	Total		No		Yes		Total		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
<u>Physical problems</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
No	1660	100.0	1501	90.4	159	9.6	1698	100.0	1339	78.9	359	21.1
Yes	136	100.0	126	92.6	10	7.4	139	100.0	119	85.6	20	14.4
<u>Mental health problems</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
No	1754	100.0	1528	90.6	165	9.4	1795	100.0	1422	79.2	373	20.8
Yes	42	100.0	38	90.5	4	9.5	42	100.0	36	85.7	6	14.3
<u>Admitted current substance abuse</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
No	1432	100.0	1306	91.2	126	8.8	1462	100.0	1175	80.4	287	19.6
Yes	364	100.0	321	88.2	43	11.8	375	100.0	283	75.5	92	24.5
<u>Self reported substance abuse v drug test results</u>												
Total	1691	100.0	1535	90.8	156	9.2	1730	100.0	1379	79.7	351	20.3
Denied and test negative	249	100.0	240	96.4	9	3.6	254	100.0	222	87.4	32	12.6
Denied and test positive	806	100.0	714	88.6	92	11.4	823	100.0	637	77.4	186	22.6
Admitted and test negative	20	100.0	19	95.0	1	5.0	22	100.0	18	81.8	4	18.2
Admitted and test positive	268	100.0	236	88.1	32	11.9	276	100.0	203	73.6	73	26.4
Noncompliant	348	100.0	326	93.7	22	6.3	355	100.0	299	84.2	56	15.8
<u>Comprehensive drug test results, including alcohol and noncompliant defendants</u>												
Total	1679	100.0	1526	90.9	153	9.1	1718	100.0	1372	79.9	346	20.1
Negative, all	265	100.0	256	96.6	9	3.4	272	100.0	237	87.1	35	12.9
Alcohol only	3	100.0	2	6.7	1	33.3	3	100.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
Marijuana only	87	100.0	80	92.0	7	8.0	90	100.0	75	83.3	15	16.7
Cocaine only	471	100.0	425	90.2	46	9.8	481	100.0	362	75.3	119	24.7
Alcohol and cocaine	15	100.0	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0	11	73.3	4	26.7
Marijuana and cocaine	481	100.0	417	86.7	64	13.3	493	100.0	380	77.1	113	22.9

Table C5.4 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987: health and drug abuse attributes (cont'd)

							Release outcomes ^a					
							Failure (FTA or rearrest)					
Health and drug abuse attributes	Rearrest for serious offense											
	Total		No		Yes		Total		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Positive, all	9	100.0	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	100.0	6	66.7	3	33.3
Noncompliant	348	100.0	326	93.7	22	6.3	355	100.0	299	84.2	56	15.8
<u>Comprehensive drug test results, including alcohol</u>												
Total	1331	100.0	1200	90.2	131	9.8	1363	100.0	1073	78.7	290	21.3
Negative, all	265	100.0	256	96.6	9	3.4	272	100.0	237	87.1	35	12.9
Alcohol only	3	100.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
Marijuana only	87	100.0	80	92.0	7	8.0	90	100.0	75	83.3	15	16.7
Cocaine only	471	100.0	425	90.2	46	9.8	481	100.0	362	75.3	119	24.7
Alcohol and cocaine	15	100.0	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0	11	73.3	4	26.7
Marijuana and cocaine	481	100.0	417	86.7	64	13.3	493	100.0	380	77.1	113	22.9
Positive, all	9	100.0	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	100.0	6	66.7	3	33.3
Noncompliant	348	100.0	326	93.7	22	6.3	355	100.0	299	84.2	56	15.8
<u>Comprehensive drug test results, excluding alcohol</u>												
Total	1343	100.0	1209	90.0	134	10.0	1375	100.0	1080	78.5	295	21.5
Negative, both	269	100.0	259	96.3	10	3.7	276	100.0	240	87.0	36	13.0
Marijuana only	87	100.0	80	92.0	7	8.0	90	100.0	75	83.3	15	16.7
Cocaine only	490	100.0	439	89.6	51	10.5	500	100.0	373	74.6	127	25.4
Positive, both	497	100.0	431	86.7	66	13.3	509	100.0	392	77.0	117	23.0
<u>Marijuana</u>												
Total	1348	100.0	1213	90.0	135	10.0	1380	100.0	1083	78.5	297	21.5
No	762	100.0	701	92.0	61	8.0	779	100.0	615	78.9	164	21.1
Yes	586	100.0	512	87.4	74	12.6	601	100.0	468	77.9	133	22.1
<u>Cocaine</u>												
Total	1347	100.0	1213	90.1	134	9.9	1397	100.0	1084	78.6	295	21.4
No	357	100.0	340	95.2	17	4.8	367	100.0	316	86.1	51	13.9
Yes	990	100.0	873	88.2	117	11.8	1012	100.0	768	75.9	244	24.1

Table C5.4 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987: health and drug abuse attributes (cont'd)

Drug abuse attributes (cont'd)						Release outcomes ^a						
Health and drug abuse attributes	Rearrest for serious offense						Failure (FTA or rearrest)					
	Total		No		Yes		Total		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Both marijuana and cocaine</u>												
Total	1343	100.0	1209	90.0	134	10.0	1375	100.0	1080	78.5	295	21.5
No	846	100.0	778	92.0	68	8.0	866	100.0	688	79.4	178	20.6
Yes	497	100.0	431	86.7	66	13.3	509	100.0	392	77.0	117	23.0
<u>Either marijuana or cocaine</u>												
Total	1343	100.0	1209	90.0	134	10.0	1375	100.0	1080	78.5	295	21.5
No	269	100.0	259	96.3	10	3.7	276	100.0	240	87.0	36	14.0
Yes	1074	100.0	950	88.5	124	11.5	1099	100.0	840	79.4	259	23.6
<u>Tested v not tested</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
Tested	1448	100.0	1301	89.8	147	10.2	1482	100.0	1159	78.2	323	21.8
Not tested	348	100.0	326	93.7	22	6.3	355	100.0	299	84.2	56	15.8
<u>Alcohol screening</u>												
Total	1348	100.0	1214	90.1	134	9.9	1380	100.0	1086	78.7	294	21.3
No	1276	100.0	1152	90.3	124	9.7	1307	100.0	1030	78.8	277	21.2
Yes	72	100.0	62	86.1	10	13.9	73	100.0	56	76.7	17	23.3
<u>Opiates</u>												
Total	269	100.0	249	92.6	20	7.4	276	100.0	225	81.5	51	18.5
No	262	100.0	242	92.4	20	7.6	269	100.0	218	81.0	51	19.0
Yes	7	100.0	7	100.0	0	0	7	100.0	7	100.0	0	0
<u>PCP</u>												
Total	269	100.0	249	92.6	20	7.4	276	100.0	225	81.5	51	18.5
No	268	100.0	248	92.5	20	7.5	275	100.0	224	81.5	51	18.5
Yes	1	100.0	1	0.4	1	100.0	0	100.0	1	0.4	0	0
<u>Barbiturates</u>												
Total	269	100.0	249	92.6	20	7.4	276	100.0	225	81.5	51	18.5
No	265	100.0	245	92.5	20	7.5	272	100.0	222	81.6	50	18.4
Yes	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0	4	100.0	3	75.0	1	25.0
<u>Benzodiazepines</u>												
Total	269	100.0	249	92.6	20	7.4	276	100.0	225	81.5	51	18.5
No	261	100.0	241	92.3	20	7.7	268	100.0	218	81.3	50	18.7
Yes	8	100.0	8	100.0	0	0	8	100.0	7	87.5	1	12.5

^a Misconduct within 90 days of release for defendants released within 90 days of bond hearing or before case disposition

Table C5.5 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by bail guidelines dimensions

Bail guidelines dimensions	Release outcomes ^a											
	Failure to appear						Rearrest					
	Total		No		Yes		Total		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
<u>Severity ranking</u>												
Total	1854	100.0	1691	91.2	163	8.8	1823	100.0	1541	84.5	282	15.5
1	127	100.0	120	94.5	7	5.5	127	100.0	108	85.0	19	15.0
2	329	100.0	297	90.3	32	9.7	324	100.0	280	86.4	44	13.6
3	211	100.0	195	92.4	16	7.6	208	100.0	162	77.9	46	22.1
4	197	100.0	177	89.8	20	10.2	191	100.0	158	82.7	33	17.3
5	226	100.0	210	92.9	16	7.1	219	100.0	192	87.7	27	12.3
6	304	100.0	265	87.2	39	12.8	300	100.0	251	83.7	49	16.3
7	253	100.0	229	90.5	24	9.5	250	100.0	218	87.2	32	2.8
8	207	100.0	198	95.7	9	4.3	204	100.0	172	84.3	32	15.7
<u>Risk classification</u>												
Total	1868	100.0	1705	91.3	163	8.7	1837	100.0	1553	84.5	284	15.5
1	239	100.0	224	93.7	15	6.3	238	100.0	226	95.0	12	5.0
2	634	100.0	575	90.7	59	9.3	629	100.0	555	88.2	74	11.8
3	735	100.0	666	90.6	69	9.4	719	100.0	579	80.5	140	19.5
4	260	100.0	240	92.3	20	7.7	251	100.0	193	76.9	58	23.1
<u>Guidelines decision zone</u>												
Total	1854	100.0	1691	91.2	163	8.8	1823	100.0	1541	84.5	282	15.5
Nonfinancial, standard	612	100.0	563	92.0	49	8.0	606	100.0	543	89.6	63	10.4
Nonfinancial, special	649	100.0	584	90.0	65	10.0	638	100.0	528	82.8	110	17.2
Nonfinancial, special to low bond	282	100.0	254	90.1	28	9.9	276	100.0	219	79.3	57	20.7
Financial	311	100.0	290	93.2	21	6.8	303	100.0	251	82.8	52	17.2

Table C5.5 Release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July 1987, by bail guidelines dimensions (cont'd)

Bail guidelines dimensions	Release outcomes ^a											
	Rearrest for serious offense						Failure (FTA or rearrest)					
	Total		No		Yes		Total		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
<u>Severity ranking</u>												
Total	1782	100.0	1615	90.6	167	9.4	1823	100.0	1446	79.3	377	20.7
1	125	100.0	114	91.2	11	8.8	127	100.0	103	81.1	24	18.9
2	320	100.0	287	89.7	33	10.3	324	100.0	261	80.6	63	19.4
3	204	100.0	174	85.3	30	14.7	208	100.0	154	74.0	54	26.0
4	184	100.0	170	92.4	14	7.6	191	100.0	149	78.0	42	22.0
5	212	100.0	198	93.4	14	6.6	219	100.0	184	84.0	35	16.0
6	291	100.0	263	90.4	28	9.6	300	100.0	225	75.0	75	25.0
7	247	100.0	226	91.5	21	8.5	250	100.0	201	80.4	49	19.6
8	199	100.0	183	92.0	16	8.0	204	100.0	169	82.8	35	17.2
<u>Risk classification</u>												
Total	1796	100.0	1627	90.6	169	9.4	1837	100.0	1458	79.4	379	20.6
1	235	100.0	230	97.9	5	2.1	238	100.0	214	89.9	24	10.1
2	619	100.0	576	93.1	43	6.9	629	100.0	519	82.5	110	17.5
3	699	100.0	618	88.4	81	11.6	719	100.0	542	75.4	177	24.6
4	243	100.0	203	83.5	40	16.5	251	100.0	183	72.9	68	27.1
<u>Guidelines decision zone</u>												
Total	1782	100.0	1615	90.6	167	9.4	1823	100.0	1446	79.3	377	20.7
Nonfinancial, standard	595	100.0	560	94.1	35	5.9	606	100.0	513	84.7	93	15.3
Nonfinancial, special	627	100.0	559	89.2	68	10.8	638	100.0	490	76.8	148	23.2
Nonfinancial, special to low bond	264	100.0	230	87.1	34	12.9	276	100.0	203	73.6	73	26.4
Financial	296	100.0	266	89.9	30	10.1	303	100.0	240	79.2	63	20.8

^a Misconduct within 90 days of release for defendants released within 90 days of bond hearing and before case disposition

Table C5.6 Correlations between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

Drug test results controlling for other correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>FTA</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA/rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi	Number	Phi	Number	Phi	Number	Phi
<u>MARIJUANA</u>								
<u>Offense type:</u>								
Aggravated assault	75	NS	74	NS	73	NS	74	NS
Aggravated battery	69	NS	66	NS	64	NS	66	NS
Assault on police officer	40	NS	40	NS	40	NS	40	NS
Concealed firearm	35	NS	35	NS	34	NS	35	NS
Burglary, B&E	113	NS	112	.21	110	.22	112	NS
B&E, unoccupied premises	160	NS	158	NS	154	NS	158	NS
Theft	219	NS	216	NS	211	NS	216	NS
Robbery	29	NS	27	NS	27	NS	27	NS
Drug possession or sale	424	NS	419	NS	410	NS	419	NS
Other	236	NS	233	NS	225	NS	233	NS
<u>Recent arrests:</u>								
None	504	NS	498	NS	492	NS	498	NS
One	245	NS	242	NS	237	NS	242	NS
Two or more	646	NS	635	NS	615	.08	635	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property:</u>								
None	906	NS	894	NS	877	NS	894	NS
One	202	NS	200	NS	194	NS	200	NS
Two or more	287	NS	281	NS	273	NS	281	NS
<u>Prior convictions:</u>								
None	733	NS	727	.08	711	.09	727	NS
One	160	NS	158	NS	158	NS	158	NS
Two or more	502	NS	490	NS	475	NS	490	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions:</u>								
None	1,018	NS	1,006	.07	988	.08	1,006	NS
One	91	NS	88	NS	85	NS	88	NS
Two or more	285	NS	280	NS	270	NS	280	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions:</u>								
None	817	NS	810	.09	792	.07	810	NS
One	192	NS	190	NS	187	NS	190	NS
Two or more	385	NS	374	NS	364	.10	374	NS
<u>Convictions: serious property:</u>								
None	1,187	NS	1,170	NS	1,146	.07	1,170	NS
One	87	NS	85	NS	84	NS	85	NS
Two or more	121	NS	120	NS	114	NS	120	NS
<u>Drug convictions:</u>								
None	1,157	NS	1,142	NS	1,119	.07	1,142	NS
One	123	NS	120	NS	117	NS	120	NS
Two or more	115	NS	113	NS	108	NS	113	NS
<u>Prior felony FTA:</u>								
None	1,225	NS	1,210	NS	1,185	.09	1,210	NS
One	109	NS	108	NS	104	NS	108	NS
Two or more	59	NS	55	NS	53	NS	55	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA:</u>								
None	1,279	NS	1,263	.06	1,236	.09	1,263	NS
One	66	NS	63	.28	60	NS	63	.26
Two or more	48	NS	47	NS	46	NS	47	NS

Table C5.6 Correlations between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Drug test results controlling for other correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>FTA</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA/rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi	Number	Phi	Number	Phi	Number	Phi
<u>Outstanding warrants:</u>								
None	1,125	NS	1,112	.08	1,087	.13	1,112	NS
One	83	NS	80	NS	77	NS	80	.23
Two or more	186	NS	182	NS	179	NS	182	NS
<u>COCAINE</u>								
<u>Offense type:</u>								
Aggravated assault	74	NS	73	NS	72	NS	73	NS
Aggravated battery	69	NS	66	NS	64	NS	66	NS
Assault on police officer	41	NS	41	NS	41	NS	41	NS
Concealed firearm	35	NS	35	NS	34	NS	35	NS
Burglary, B&E	112	NS	111	.30	109	.26	111	.26
B&E, unoccupied premises	160	NS	158	NS	154	NS	158	NS
Theft	219	NS	216	NS	211	NS	216	NS
Robbery	29	NS	27	NS	27	NS	27	NS
Drug possession or sale	424	.12	419	NS	410	NS	419	.12
Other	236	NS	233	.13	225	.14	233	NS
<u>Recent arrests:</u>								
None	504	NS	498	NS	492	NS	498	NS
One	245	NS	242	.17	237	.17	242	.16
Two or more	645	NS	634	NS	614	NS	634	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property:</u>								
None	905	NS	893	.19	876	.10	893	.13
One	203	NS	201	NS	195	NS	201	NS
Two or more	286	NS	280	NS	272	NS	280	NS
<u>Prior convictions:</u>								
None	734	NS	728	.08	712	NS	728	.10
One	158	NS	156	NS	156	NS	156	NS
Two or more	502	NS	490	NS	475	NS	490	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions:</u>								
None	1,019	.07	1,007	.10	989	.10	1,007	.12
One	90	NS	87	NS	84	NS	87	NS
Two or more	284	NS	279	NS	269	NS	279	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions:</u>								
None	817	NS	810	.10	792	.10	810	.11
One	191	NS	189	NS	186	NS	189	NS
Two or more	385	NS	374	NS	364	NS	374	NS
<u>Convictions: serious property:</u>								
None	1,187	.07	1,170	.11	1,146	.11	1,170	.12
One	87	NS	85	NS	84	NS	85	NS
Two or more	120	NS	119	NS	113	NS	119	NS
<u>Drug convictions:</u>								
None	1,156	.07	1,141	.09	1,118	.09	1,141	.10
One	124	NS	121	NS	118	NS	121	NS
Two or more	114	NS	112	NS	107	NS	112	NS
<u>Prior felony FTA:</u>								
None	1,224	NS	1,209	.09	1,184	.10	1,209	.11
One	109	NS	108	NS	104	NS	108	NS
Two or more	59	NS	55	NS	53	NS	55	NS

Table C5.6 Correlations between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Drug test results controlling for other correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>FTA</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA/rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi	Number	Phi	Number	Phi	Number	Phi
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA:</u>								
None	1,278	NS	1,262	.08	1,235	.09	1,262	.09
One	66	NS	63	NS	60	NS	63	NS
Two or more	48	NS	47	NS	46	NS	47	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants:</u>								
None	1,124	NS	1,111	.07	1,086	.10	1,111	.08
One	83	NS	80	NS	77	NS	80	NS
Two or more	186	NS	182	NS	179	NS	182	NS
<u>EITHER POSITIVE</u>								
<u>Offense type:</u>								
Aggravated assault	74	NS	73	NS	72	NS	73	NS
Aggravated battery	69	NS	66	NS	64	NS	66	NS
Assault on police	40	NS	40	NS	40	NS	40	NS
Concealed firearm	35	NS	35	NS	34	NS	35	NS
Burglary, B&E	112	NS	111	.25	109	.22	111	.20
B&E, unoccupied premises	160	NS	158	NS	154	NS	158	NS
Theft	218	NS	215	.15	210	NS	215	.15
Robbery	29	NS	27	NS	27	NS	27	NS
Drug possession or sale	422	NS	417	.12	408	NS	417	.14
Other	236	NS	233	.15	225	.16	233	NS
<u>Recent arrests:</u>								
None	502	NS	496	.09	490	NS	496	.10
One	244	NS	241	.16	236	NS	241	NS
Two or more	644	NS	633	NS	613	NS	633	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property:</u>								
None	903	NS	891	.14	874	.11	891	.12
One	202	NS	200	NS	194	NS	200	NS
Two or more	285	NS	279	NS	271	NS	279	NS
<u>Prior convictions:</u>								
None	731	NS	725	.12	709	.08	725	.11
One	158	NS	156	NS	156	NS	156	NS
Two or more	501	NS	489	NS	474	NS	489	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions :</u>								
None	1,015	NS	1,003	.12	985	.10	1,003	.11
One	90	NS	87	NS	84	NS	87	NS
Two or more	284	NS	279	NS	269	NS	279	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions:</u>								
None	814	NS	807	.13	789	.10	807	.11
One	191	NS	189	NS	186	NS	189	NS
Two or more	384	NS	373	NS	363	NS	373	NS
<u>Convictions: serious property:</u>								
None	1,183	NS	1,166	.13	1,142	.11	1,166	.12
One	87	NS	85	NS	84	NS	85	NS
Two or more	120	NS	119	NS	113	NS	119	NS
<u>Drug convictions:</u>								
None	1,153	NS	1,138	.10	1,115	.09	1,138	.09
One	123	NS	120	NS	117	NS	120	NS
Two or more	114	NS	112	NS	107	NS	112	NS

Table C5.6 Correlations between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Drug test results controlling for other correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>FTA</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA/rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi	Number	Phi	Number	Phi	Number	Phi
<u>Prior felony FTA:</u>								
None	1,220	NS	1,205	.11	1,180	.11	1,205	.10
One	109	NS	108	NS	104	NS	108	NS
Two or more	59	NS	55	NS	53	NS	55	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA:</u>								
None	1,274	NS	1,258	.10	1,231	.09	1,258	.09
One	66	NS	63	NS	60	NS	63	NS
Two or more	48	NS	47	NS	46	NS	47	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants:</u>								
None	1,120	NS	1,107	.10	1,082	.11	1,107	.09
One	83	NS	80	NS	77	NS	80	NS
Two or more	186	NS	182	NS	179	NS	182	NS
<u>BOTH POSITIVE</u>								
<u>Offense type:</u>								
Aggravated assault	74	NS	73	NS	72	NS	73	NS
Aggravated battery	69	NS	66	NS	64	NS	66	NS
Assault on police officer	40	NS	40	NS	40	NS	40	NS
Concealed firearm	35	NS	35	NS	34	NS	35	NS
Burglary, B&E	112	NS	111	.30	109	.30	111	.25
B&E, unoccupied premises	160	NS	158	NS	154	NS	158	NS
Theft	218	NS	215	NS	210	NS	215	NS
Robbery	29	NS	27	NS	27	NS	27	NS
Drug possession or sale	422	NS	417	NS	408	NS	417	NS
Other	236	NS	233	NS	225	NS	233	NS
<u>Recent arrests:</u>								
None	502	NS	496	NS	490	NS	496	NS
One	244	NS	241	NS	236	.10	241	NS
Two or more	644	NS	633	NS	613	.10	633	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property:</u>								
None	903	NS	891	NS	874	NS	891	NS
One	202	NS	200	NS	194	NS	200	NS
Two or more	285	NS	279	NS	271	NS	279	NS
<u>Prior convictions</u>								
None	731	NS	725	NS	709	.08	725	.08
One	156	NS	156	NS	156	NS	156	NS
Two or more	501	NS	489	NS	474	NS	489	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions:</u>								
None	1,015	NS	1,003	NS	985	.09	1,003	NS
One	90	NS	87	NS	84	NS	87	NS
Two or more	284	NS	279	NS	269	NS	279	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions:</u>								
None	814	NS	807	.07	789	.08	807	.08
One	191	NS	189	NS	186	NS	189	NS
Two or more	384	NS	373	NS	363	NS	373	NS
<u>Convictions: serious property:</u>								
None	1,183	NS	1,166	NS	1,142	.08	1,166	NS
One	87	NS	85	NS	84	NS	85	NS
Two or more	120	NS	119	NS	113	NS	119	NS

Table C5.6 Correlations between drug test results and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Drug test results controlling for other correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>FTA</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA/rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi	Number	Phi	Number	Phi	Number	Phi
<u>Drug convictions:</u>								
None	1,153	NS	1,138	NS	1,115	.07	1,138	NS
One	123	NS	120	NS	117	NS	120	NS
Two or more	114	NS	112	NS	107	NS	112	.19
<u>Prior felony FTA:</u>								
None	1,220	NS	1,205	NS	1,180	.10	1,205	NS
One	109	NS	108	NS	104	NS	108	NS
Two or more	59	NS	55	NS	53	NS	55	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA:</u>								
None	1,274	NS	1,258	NS	1,231	.10	1,258	NS
One	66	NS	63	.26	60	NS	63	NS
Two or more	48	NS	47	NS	46	NS	47	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants:</u>								
None	1,120	NS	1,107	.06	1,082	.13)	1,107	NS
One	83	NS	80	NS	77	NS	80	NS
Two or more	188	NS	182	NS	179	NS	182	NS

Note: NS indicates Chi-square not significant at .05.

APPENDIX D

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF THE EFFECTS OF SAMPLE SELECTION BIAS: DETENTION AND NON-PARTICIPATION IN URINE TESTING

Table D5.1a Correlations between adjusted drug test results^a and pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

Drug test results	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Marijuana</u>								
No or yes	1,765	NS	1,735	NS	1,696	NS	1,735	NS
<u>Cocaine</u>								
No or yes	1,764	NS	1,734	.07(.00)	1,695	.08(.00)	1,734	.08(.00)
<u>Either positive</u>								
No or yes	1,760	NS	1,730	.09(.00)	1,691	.08(.00)	1,730	.08(.00)
<u>Both positive</u>								
No or yes	1,760	NS	1,730	NS	1,691	NS	1,730	NS

^a Defendants refusing to participate in drug testing have been treated as testing positive on all drug tests

^b NS indicates Chi-square not significant at .05.

Table D5.1b Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a
among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

<u>Drug test results</u>	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Marijuana</u>								
No or yes	1,834	NS	1,814	NS	1,782	NS	1,814	NS
<u>Cocaine</u>								
No or yes	1,836	.08(.00)	1,816	.10(.00)	1,784	.10(.00)	1,816	.11(.00)
<u>Either positive</u>								
No or yes	1,827	.07(.01)	1,807	.11(.00)	1,775	.10(.00)	1,807	.11(.00)
<u>Both positive</u>								
No or yes	1,827	NS	1,807	NS	1,775	NS	1,807	NS

^a Defendants not released within 90 days or prior to case disposition have been treated as failing on all four pretrial release outcome variables

^b NS indicates Chi-square not significant at .05.

Table D5.2 Correlations between non-drug test variables (demographic, charge, and prior history related) and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

Non-drug test variables	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi/V	Number	Phi/V	Number	Phi/v	Number	Phi/V
<u>Demographic:</u>								
Age	2,476	NS	2,446	NS	2,406	NS	2,446	NS
Race/ethnicity	2,486	V=-.07(.00)	2,455	V=-.08(.00)	2,415	V=-.09(.00)	2,455	V=-.08(.00)
Sex	2,510	NS	2,479	.07(.00)	2,439	.07(.00)	2,479	.05(.02)
Marital status (other v. married)	2,521	NS	2,490	NS	2,449	NS	2,490	NS
Employment	2,521	NS	2,490	NS	2,449	NS	2,490	NS
Telephone	2,521	NS	2,490	NS	2,449	NS	2,490	.04(.05)
Dade address	2,521	.06(.00)	2,490	NS	2,449	.05(.01)	2,490	.04(.03)
<u>Charge:</u>								
Felony grade	2,446	V=-.08(.00)	2,415	V=-.06(.01)	2,376	V=-.08(.00)	2,415	V=-.05(.03)
Weapons	2,345	NS	2,318	NS	2,281	NS	2,318	NS
Drug charges, any	2,415	NS	2,388	.04(.03)	2,349	.04(.04)	2,388	NS
Drug possession v. other drug charges	2,381	V=-.06(.02)	2,354	V=-.08(.00)	2,316	V=-.08(.00)	2,354	V=-.06(.03)
Offense type	2,521	V=-.13(.00)	2,490	V=-.14(.00)	2,449	V=-.16(.00)	2,490	V=-.12(.00)
Person victim	2,531	.08(.00)	2,490	.07(.00)	2,449	.08(.00)	2,490	.05(.01)
Injury to victim	2,413	V=-.07(.01)	2,384	NS	2,344	V=-.06(.03)	2,384	NS
Force	2,353	NS	2,327	NS	2,288	NS	2,327	NS
<u>Prior history:</u>								
Recent arrests	2,513	V=-.16(.00)	2,482	V=-.24(.00)	2,442	V=-.22(.00)	2,482	V=-.22(.00)
Prior arrests:								
serious personal	2,513	V=-.09(.00)	2,482	V=-.12(.00)	2,442	V=-.13(.00)	2,482	V=-.12(.00)
Prior arrests:								
serious property	2,513	V=-.13(.00)	2,482	V=-.21(.00)	2,442	V=-.22(.00)	2,482	V=-.18(.00)
Drug arrests	2,513	V=-.08(.00)	2,482	V=-.12(.00)	2,442	V=-.13(.00)	2,482	V=-.11(.00)
Weapons arrests	2,513	V=-.06(.01)	2,482	V=-.08(.00)	2,442	V=-.08(.00)	2,482	V=-.09(.00)
Prior convictions	2,513	V=-.16(.00)	2,482	V=-.24(.00)	2,442	V=-.23(.00)	2,482	V=-.22(.00)
Prior felony convictions	2,512	V=-.13(.00)	2,481	V=-.20(.00)	2,441	V=-.21(.00)	2,481	V=-.18(.00)
Prior misdemeanor convictions	2,512	V=-.14(.00)	2,481	V=-.21(.00)	2,441	V=-.20(.00)	2,481	V=-.19(.00)

Table D5.2 Correlations between non-drug test variables (demographic, charge, and prior history related) and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Non-drug test variables	Pretrial release outcomes							
	Failure to appear		Rearrest		Serious rearrest		FTA or rearrest	
	Number	Phi/V	Number	Phi/V	Number	Phi/v	Number	Phi/V
Convictions:								
serious personal	2,513	V=-.07(.00)	2,482	V=-.10(.00)	2,442	V=-.10(.00)	2,482	V=-.09(.00)
Convictions:								
serious property	2,513	V=-.10(.00)	2,482	V=-.16(.00)	2,442	V=-.16(.00)	2,482	V=-.13(.00)
Drug convictions	2,513	V=-.07(.00)	2,482	V=-.13(.00)	2,442	V=-.13(.00)	2,482	V=-.11(.00)
Weapons convictions	2,513	V=-.07(.00)	2,482	V=-.08(.00)	2,442	V=-.08(.00)	2,482	V=-.09(.00)
Prior FTAs	2,521	.10(.00)	2,490	.14(.00)	2,449	.15(.00)	2,490	V=-.14(.00)
Prior felony FTAs	2,508	V=-.10(.00)	2,477	V=-.12(.00)	2,437	V=-.12(.00)	2,477	V=-.11(.00)
Prior misdemeanor								
FTAs	2,507	V=-.06(.01)	2,476	V=-.08(.00)	2,436	V=-.08(.00)	2,476	V=-.10(.00)
Outstanding warrants	2,507	V=-.11(.00)	2,476	V=-.16(.00)	2,436	V=-.15(.00)	2,476	V=-.16(.00)
On probation or								
parole	2,425	.10(.00)	2,396	.11(.00)	2,357	.13(.00)	2,396	.08(.00)
On pretrial release	2,416	.11(.00)	2,388	.12(.00)	2,354	.14(.00)	2,388	.11(.00)
<u>Health (self-report):</u>								
Serious physical								
problem	2,521	NS	2,490	NS	2,449	NS	2,490	NS
Mental problem	2,521	NS	2,490	NS	2,449	NS	2,490	NS
Current substance								
abuse	2,521	NS	2,490	NS	2,449	NS	2,490	NS
<u>Guidelines:</u>								
Severity	2,501	V=-.14(.00)	2,470	V=-.16(.00)	2,429	V=-.16(.00)	2,470	V=-.12(.00)
Risk	2,520	V=-.17(.00)	2,489	V=-.24(.00)	2,448	V=-.23(.00)	2,489	V=-.22(.00)

Note: When independent variables were dichotomous, the phi coefficient was used. Cramer's V is indicated otherwise. NS indicates that Chi-square is not significant at .05.

^a Defendants not released within 90 days or prior to case disposition have been treated as failing on all four pretrial release outcome variables

Table D5.3a Correlations between adjusted drug test results^a and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>MARIJUANA</u>								
<u>Offense type</u>								
Aggravated assault	94	NS	92	NS	91	NS	92	NS
Aggravated battery	97	NS	94	NS	91	NS	94	NS
Assault on police officer	46	NS	46	NS	46	NS	46	NS
Concealed firearm	44	NS	43	NS	42	NS	43	NS
Burglary, B&E	135	NS	134	NS	131	NS	134	NS
B&E, unoccupied premises	203	NS	198	NS	192	NS	198	NS
Theft	273	NS	268	NS	263	NS	268	NS
Robbery	39	NS	37	NS	37	NS	37	NS
Drug possession or sale	502	.09(.04)	495	NS	484	NS	495	NS
Other	332	NS	328	NS	319	NS	328	NS
<u>Recent arrests</u>								
None	622	NS	615	NS	608	NS	615	NS
One	297	NS	294	NS	289	NS	294	NS
Two or more	840	NS	820	NS	794	.08(.02)	820	NS
<u>Prior arrests:serious property</u>								
None	1,123	NS	1,108	NS	1,088	NS	1,108	NS
One	262	NS	259	NS	250	NS	259	NS
Two or more	374	NS	362	NS	353	NS	362	NS
<u>Prior convictions</u>								
None	895	NS	888	NS	868	NS	888	NS
One	198	NS	196	NS	196	NS	196	NS
Two or more	666	.08(.03)	645	NS	627	NS	645	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions</u>								
None	1,255	NS	1,241	NS	1,216	NS	1,241	NS
One	115	NS	112	NS	109	NS	112	NS
Two or more	388	NS	375	NS	365	NS	375	NS

Table D5.3a Correlations between adjusted drug test results^a and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions</u>								
None	1,007	NS	998	NS	976	NS	998	NS
One	245	NS	241	NS	238	NS	241	NS
Two or more	506	NS	489	NS	476	NS	489	NS
<u>Convictions: serious property</u>								
None	1,477	NS	1,455	NS	1,424	NS	1,455	NS
One	116	NS	112	NS	111	NS	112	NS
Two or more	166	NS	162	NS	156	NS	162	NS
<u>Drug convictions</u>								
None	1,456	NS	1,435	NS	1,405	NS	1,435	NS
One	154	NS	150	NS	147	NS	150	NS
Two or more	149	NS	144	NS	139	NS	144	.17(.04)
<u>Prior felony FTA</u>								
None	1,556	NS	1,534	NS	1,503	.06(.03)	1,534	NS
One	129	NS	128	NS	123	NS	128	NS
Two or more	73	NS	66	NS	64	NS	66	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA</u>								
None	1,607	NS	1,584	NS	1,551	.05(.04)	1,584	NS
One	91	NS	87	.22(.04)	83	NS	87	.25(.02)
Two or more	59	NS	56	NS	55	NS	56	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>								
None	1,411	NS	1,392	NS	1,361	.09(.00)	1,392	NS
One	115	NS	111	NS	108	NS	111	.20(.03)
Two or more	232	NS	225	NS	221	NS	225	NS
<u>COCAINE</u>								
<u>Offense type</u>								
Aggravated assault	93	NS	91	NS	90	NS	91	NS
Aggravated battery	97	NS	94	NS	91	NS	94	NS

Table D5.3a Correlations between adjusted drug test results^a and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
Assault on police officer	47	NS	47	NS	47	NS	47	NS
Concealed firearm	44	NS	43	NS	42	NS	43	NS
Burglary, B&E	134	NS	133	.26(.00)	130	.22(.03)	133	.22(.01)
B&E, unoccupied premises	203	NS	198	NS	192	NS	198	NS
Theft	273	NS	268	NS	263	NS	268	NS
Robbery	39	NS	37	NS	37	NS	37	NS
Drug possession or sale	502	.10(.03)	495	NS	484	NS	495	.10(.03)
Other	332	NS	328	NS	319	NS	328	NS
<u>Recent arrests</u>								
None	622	NS	615	NS	608	NS	615	NS
One	297	NS	294	.13(.02)	289	.13(.03)	294	.12(.04)
Two or more	839	NS	819	NS	793	NS	819	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property</u>								
None	1,122	NS	1,107	.07(.02)	1,087	.07(.03)	1,107	.09(.00)
One	263	NS	260	NS	251	NS	260	NS
Two or more	373	NS	361	NS	353	NS	361	NS
<u>Prior convictions</u>								
None	896	NS	889	NS	869	NS	889	.07(.04)
One	196	NS	194	NS	194	NS	194	NS
Two or more	666	NS	645	NS	627	NS	645	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions</u>								
None	1,256	NS	1,242	.08(.01)	1,217	.07(.02)	1,242	.09(.00)
One	114	NS	111	NS	108	NS	111	NS
Two or more	387	NS	374	NS	364	NS	374	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions</u>								
None	1,007	NS	998	.07(.03)	976	.07(.04)	998	.08(.01)
One	244	NS	240	NS	237	NS	240	NS
Two or more	506	NS	489	NS	476	NS	489	NS

Table D5.3a Correlations between adjusted drug test results^a and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Convictions: serious property</u>								
None	1,477	NS	1,455	.08(.00)	1,424	.08(.00)	1,455	.09(.00)
One	116	NS	112	NS	111	NS	112	NS
Two or more	165	NS	161	NS	155	NS	161	NS
<u>Drug convictions</u>								
None	1,455	NS	1,434	.07(.01)	1,404	.07(.01)	1,434	.08(.00)
One	155	NS	151	NS	148	NS	151	NS
Two or more	148	NS	143	NS	138	NS	143	NS
<u>Prior felony FTA</u>								
None	1,555	NS	1,533	.07(.01)	1,502	.08(.00)	1,533	.08(.00)
One	129	NS	128	NS	123	NS	128	NS
Two or more	73	NS	66	NS	64	NS	66	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA</u>								
None	1,606	NS	1,583	.06(.03)	1,550	.06(.01)	1,583	.06(.01)
One	91	NS	87	NS	83	NS	87	NS
Two or more	59	NS	56	NS	55	NS	56	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>								
None	1,410	NS	1,391	NS	1,360	.07(.01)	1,391	.05(.04)
One	115	NS	111	NS	108	NS	111	NS
Two or more	232	NS	225	NS	221	NS	225	NS
<u>EITHER POSITIVE</u>								
<u>Offense type</u>								
Aggravated assault	93	NS	91	NS	90	NS	91	NS
Aggravated battery	97	NS	94	NS	91	NS	94	NS
Assault on police officer	46	NS	46	NS	46	NS	46	NS
Concealed firearm	44	NS	43	NS	42	NS	43	NS
Burglary, B&E	134	NS	133	.23(.02)	130	NS	133	.17(.05)
B&E, unoccupied premises	203	NS	198	NS	192	NS	198	NS

Table D5.3a Correlations between adjusted drug test results^a and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
Theft	272	NS	267	.12(.05)	262	NS	267	.12(.05)
Robbery	39	NS	37	NS	37	NS	37	NS
Possession or sale, drugs	500	NS	493	.11(.03)	482	NS	493	.12(.01)
Other	332	NS	328	NS	319	NS	328	NS
<u>Recent arrests</u>								
None	620	NS	613	NS	606	NS	613	NS
One	296	NS	293	.13(.03)	288	NS	293	NS
Two or more	838	NS	818	NS	792	NS	818	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property</u>								
None	1,120	NS	1,105	.10(.00)	1,085	.08(.01)	1,105	.09(.00)
One	262	NS	259	NS	250	NS	259	NS
Two or more	372	NS	360		351	NS	360	NS
<u>Prior convictions</u>								
None	893	NS	886	.08(.01)	866	NS	886	.08(.02)
One	196	NS	194	NS	194	NS	194	NS
Two or more	665	NS	644	NS	626	NS	644	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions</u>								
None	1,252	NS	1,238	.10(.00)	1,213	.08(.01)	1,238	.09(.00)
One	114	NS	111	NS	108	NS	111	NS
Two or more	387	NS	374	NS	364	NS	374	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions</u>								
None	1,004	NS	995	.10(.00)	973	.08(.02)	995	.09(.01)
One	244	NS	240	NS	237	NS	240	NS
Two or more	505	NS	488	NS	475	NS	488	NS

Table D5.3a Correlations between adjusted drug test results^a and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Convictions: serious property</u>								
None	1,473	NS	1,451	.10(.00)	1,420	.09(.00)	1,451	.09(.00)
One	116	NS	112	NS	111	NS	112	NS
Two or more	165	NS	161	NS	155	NS	161	NS
<u>Drug convictions</u>								
None	1,452	NS	1,431	.08(.00)	1,401	.07(.01)	1,431	.07(.01)
One	154	NS	150	NS	147	NS	150	NS
Two or more	148	NS	143	NS	138	NS	143	NS
<u>Prior felony FTA</u>								
None	1,551	NS	1,529	.09(.00)	1,498	.09(.00)	1,529	.08(.00)
One	129	NS	128	NS	123	NS	128	NS
Two or more	73	NS	66	NS	64	NS	66	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA</u>								
None	1,602	NS	1,579	.08(.00)	1,546	.07(.00)	1,579	.07(.01)
One	91	NS	87	NS	83	NS	87	NS
Two or more	59	NS	56	NS	55	NS	56	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>								
None	1,406	NS	1,387	.08(.00)	1,356	.09(.00)	1,387	.06(.02)
One	115	NS	111	NS	108	NS	111	NS
Two or more	232	NS	225	NS	221	NS	225	NS
<u>BOTH POSITIVE</u>								
<u>Offense type</u>								
Aggravated assault	93	NS	91	NS	90	NS	91	NS
Aggravated battery	97	NS	94	NS	91	NS	94	NS
Assault on police officer	46	NS	46	NS	46	NS	46	NS
Concealed firearm	44	NS	43	NS	42	NS	43	NS

Table D5.3a Correlations between adjusted drug test results^a and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
Burglary, B&E	134	NS	133	.23(.01)	130	.19(.03)	133	.17(.05)
B&E, unoccupied premises	203	NS	198	NS	192	NS	198	NS
Theft	272	NS	267	NS	262	NS	267	NS
Robbery	39	NS	37	NS	37	NS	37	NS
Drug possession or sale	500	NS	493	NS	482	NS	493	NS
Other	332	NS	328	NS	319	NS	328	NS
<u>Recent arrests</u>								
None	620	NS	613	NS	606	NS	613	NS
One	296	NS	293	NS	288	NS	293	NS
Two or more	838	NS	818	NS	792	NS	818	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property</u>								
None	1,120	NS	1,105	NS	1,085	NS	1,105	NS
One	262	NS	259	NS	250	NS	259	NS
Two or more	372	.11(.04)	360	NS	351	NS	360	NS
<u>Prior convictions</u>								
None	893	NS	886	NS	866	NS	886	NS
One	196	NS	194	NS	194	NS	194	NS
Two or more	665	.08(.04)	644	NS	626	NS	644	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions</u>								
None	1,252	NS	1,238	NS	1,213	NS	1,238	NS
One	114	NS	111	NS	108	NS	111	NS
Two or more	387	NS	374	NS	364	NS	374	.11(.03)
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions</u>								
None	1,004	NS	995	NS	973	NS	995	NS
One	244	NS	240	NS	237	NS	240	NS
Two or more	505	NS	488	NS	475	NS	488	NS

Table D5.3a Correlations between adjusted drug test results^a and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Convictions:</u>								
<u>serious property</u>								
None	1,473	NS	1,451	NS	1,420	NS	1,451	NS
One	116	.24(.03)	112	NS	111	NS	112	NS
Two or more	165	NS	161	NS	155	NS	161	NS
<u>Drug convictions</u>								
None	1,452	NS	1,431	NS	1,401	NS	1,431	NS
One	154	NS	150	NS	147	NS	150	NS
Two or more	148	NS	143	NS	138	NS	143	.19(.02)
<u>Prior felony FTA</u>								
None	1,551	NS	1,529	NS	1,498	.05(.04)	1,529	NS
One	129	NS	128	NS	123	NS	128	NS
Two or more	73	NS	66	NS	64	NS	66	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA</u>								
None	1,602	NS	1,579	NS	1,546	.05(.05)	1,579	NS
One	91	NS	87	NS	83	NS	87	.23(.03)
Two or more	59	NS	56	NS	55	NS	56	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>								
None	1,406	NS	1,387	NS	1,356	.08(.01)	1,387	NS
One	115	NS	111	NS	108	NS	111	NS
Two or more	232	NS	225	NS	221	NS	225	NS

^a Defendants refusing to participate in drug testing have been treated as testing positive on all drug tests

^b NS indicates Chi-square not significant at .05.

Table D5.3b Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>MARIJUANA</u>								
<u>Offense type</u>								
Aggravated assault	95	NS	94	NS	93	NS	94	NS
Aggravated battery	106	NS	103	NS	101	NS	103	NS
Assault on police officer	48	NS	48	NS	48	NS	48	NS
Concealed firearm	44	NS	44	NS	43	NS	44	NS
Burglary, B&E	148	NS	147	NS	145	NS	147	NS
B&E, unoccupied premises	230	NS	228	NS	224	NS	228	NS
Theft	254	NS	251	NS	246	NS	251	NS
Robbery	55	NS	53	NS	53	NS	53	NS
Drug possession or sale	538	NS	533	NS	524	NS	533	NS
Other	316	NS	313	NS	305	NS	313	NS
<u>Recent arrests</u>								
None	593	NS	587	NS	581	NS	587	NS
One	310	NS	307	NS	302	NS	307	NS
Two or more	924	NS	913	NS	893	NS	913	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property</u>								
None	1,111	NS	1,099	NS	1,082	NS	1,099	NS
One	285	NS	283	NS	277	NS	283	NS
Two or more	431	NS	425	NS	417	NS	425	NS
<u>Prior convictions</u>								
None	871	NS	865	NS	849	NS	865	NS
One	207	NS	205	NS	205	NS	205	NS
Two or more	749	NS	737	NS	722	NS	737	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions</u>								
None	1,245	NS	1,233	NS	1,215	NS	1,233	NS
One	140	NS	137	NS	134	NS	137	NS
Two or more	441	NS	436	NS	426	NS	436	NS

Table D5.3b Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions</u>								
None	995	NS	988	NS	970	NS	988	NS
One	260	NS	258	NS	255	NS	258	NS
Two or more	571	NS	560	NS	550	NS	560	NS
<u>Convictions: serious property</u>								
None	1,500	NS	1,483	NS	1,459	NS	1,483	NS
One	135	NS	133	NS	132	NS	133	NS
Two or more	192	NS	191	NS	185	NS	191	NS
<u>Drug convictions</u>								
None	1,479	NS	1,464	NS	1,441	NS	1,464	NS
One	171	NS	168	NS	165	NS	168	NS
Two or more	177	NS	175	NS	170	NS	175	NS
<u>Prior felony FTA</u>								
None	1,581	NS	1,566	NS	1,541	NS	1,566	NS
One	160	NS	159	NS	155	NS	159	NS
Two or more	81	NS	77	NS	75	NS	77	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA</u>								
None	1,669	NS	1,653	NS	1,626	NS	1,653	NS
One	88	NS	85	NS	82	NS	85	NS
Two or more	65	NS	64	NS	63	NS	64	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>								
None	1,440	NS	1,427	NS	1,402	NS	1,427	NS
One	118	NS	115	NS	112	NS	115	NS
Two or more	265	NS	261	NS	258	NS	261	NS

Table D5.3b Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>COCAINE</u>								
<u>Offense type</u>								
Aggravated assault	94	NS	93	NS	92	NS	93	NS
Aggravated battery	106	NS	109	NS	101	NS	103	NS
Assault on police officer	49	NS	49	NS	49	NS	49	NS
Concealed firearm	44	NS	44	NS	43	NS	44	NS
Burglary, B&E	148	.20(.01)	147	.30(.00)	145	.28(.00)	147	.28(.00)
B&E, unoccupied premises	230	NS	228	NS	224	NS	228	NS
Theft	254	NS	251	NS	246	NS	251	NS
Robbery	55	NS	53	NS	53	NS	53	NS
Drug possession or sale	539	.11(.01)	534	NS	525	.09(.05)	534	.12(.01)
Other	317	NS	314	NS	306	NS	314	NS
<u>Recent arrests</u>								
None	593	NS	587	NS	581	NS	587	.09(.04)
One	309	NS	306	NS	301	NS	306	NS
Two or more	927	NS	916	NS	896	NS	916	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property</u>								
None	1,111	.07(.02)	1,099	.08(.01)	1,082	.08(.01)	1,099	.11(.00)
One	286	NS	284	NS	278	NS	284	NS
Two or more	432	NS	426	NS	418	NS	426	NS
<u>Prior convictions</u>								
None	871	NS	865	NS	849	NS	865	.07(.04)
One	206	NS	204	NS	204	NS	204	NS
Two or more	752	NS	740	NS	725	NS	740	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions</u>								
None	1,245	.06(.05)	1,233	.07(.01)	1,215	.06(.03)	1,233	.09(.00)
One	140	NS	137	NS	134	NS	137	NS
Two or more	443	NS	438	NS	428	NS	438	NS

Table D5.3b Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a,
controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony
defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions</u>								
None	996	NS	989	.07(.03)	971	NS	989	.08(.01)
One	259	NS	257	NS	254	NS	257	NS
Two or more	573	NS	562	NS	552	NS	562	NS
<u>Convictions: serious property</u>								
None	1,500	.07(.01)	1,483	.10(.00)	1,459	.09(.00)	1,483	.11(.00)
One	137	NS	135	NS	134	NS	135	NS
Two or more	192	NS	191	NS	185	NS	191	NS
<u>Drug convictions</u>								
None	1,478	.07(.01)	1,463	.09(.00)	1,440	.08(.00)	1,463	.10(.00)
One	173	NS	170	NS	167	NS	170	NS
Two or more	178	NS	176	NS	171	NS	176	NS
<u>Prior felony FTA</u>								
None	1,581	.07(.00)	1,566	.10(.00)	1,541	.10(.00)	1,566	.11(.00)
One	161	NS	160	NS	156	NS	160	NS
Two or more	82	NS	78	NS	76	NS	78	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA</u>								
None	1,670	.08(.00)	1,654	.10(.00)	1,627	.09(.00)	1,654	.10(.00)
One	88	NS	85	NS	82	NS	85	NS
Two or more	66	NS	65	NS	64	NS	65	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>								
None	1,441	.07(.00)	1,428	.09(.00)	1,403	.10(.00)	1,428	.10(.00)
One	118	NS	115	NS	112	NS	115	NS
Two or more	266	NS	262	NS	259	NS	262	NS

Table D5.3b Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a,
controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony
defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>EITHER POSITIVE</u>								
<u>Offense type</u>								
Aggravated assault	94	NS	93	NS	92	NS	93	NS
Aggravated battery	105	NS	102	NS	100	NS	102	NS
Assault on police officer	48	NS	48	NS	48	NS	48	NS
Concealed firearm	44	NS	44	NS	43	NS	44	NS
Burglary, B&E	147	.16(.05)	146	.26(.00)	144	.24(.00)	146	.23(.01)
B&E, unoccupied premises	229	NS	227	NS	223	NS	227	NS
Theft	253	NS	250	.18(.01)	245	.15(.02)	250	.17(.01)
Robbery	55	NS	53	NS	53	NS	53	NS
Drug possession or sale	536	NS	531	.10(.02)	522	NS	531	.12(.01)
Other	316	NS	313	NS	305	NS	313	NS
<u>Recent arrests</u>								
None	591	NS	585	.08(.04)	579	NS	585	.10(.02)
One	308	NS	305	NS	300	NS	305	NS
Two or more	921	NS	910	NS	890	NS	910	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property</u>								
None	1,108	NS	1,096	.09(.00)	1,079	.07(.02)	1,096	.10(.00)
One	283	NS	281	NS	275	NS	281	NS
Two or more	429	NS	423	NS	415	NS	423	NS
<u>Prior convictions</u>								
None	868	NS	862	.07(.04)	846	NS	862	.07(.03)
One	205	NS	203	NS	203	NS	203	NS
Two or more	747	NS	735	NS	720	NS	735	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions</u>								
None	1,241	NS	1,229	.09(.00)	1,211	.07(.02)	1,229	.09(.00)
One	139	NS	136	NS	133	NS	136	NS
Two or more	439	NS	434	NS	424	NS	434	NS

Table D5.3b Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions</u>								
None	991	NS	984	.09(.00)	966	.07(.04)	984	.09(.01)
One	259	NS	257	NS	254	NS	257	NS
Two or more	569	NS	558	NS	548	NS	558	NS
<u>Convictions: serious property</u>								
None	1,494	.05(.05)	1,477	.10(.00)	1,453	.09(.00)	1,477	.10(.00)
One	135	NS	133	NS	132	NS	133	NS
Two or more	191	NS	190	NS	184	NS	190	NS
<u>Drug convictions</u>								
None	1,473	.06(.02)	1,458	.10(.00)	1,435	.09(.00)	1,458	.09(.00)
One	171	NS	168	NS	165	NS	168	NS
Two or more	176	NS	174	NS	169	NS	174	NS
<u>Prior felony FTA</u>								
None	1,574	.06(.02)	1,559	.11(.00)	1,534	.10(.00)	1,559	.11(.00)
One	160	NS	159	NS	155	NS	159	NS
Two or more	81	NS	77	NS	75	NS	77	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA</u>								
None	1,662	.06(.01)	1,646	.10(.00)	1,619	.09(.00)	1,646	.10(.00)
One	88	NS	85	NS	82	NS	85	NS
Two or more	65	NS	64	NS	63	NS	64	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>								
None	1,434	.06(.02)	1,421	.11(.00)	1,396	.10(.00)	1,421	.10(.00)
One	118	NS	115	NS	112	NS	115	NS
Two or more	264	NS	260	NS	257	NS	260	NS

Table D5.3b Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a,
controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony
defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>BOTH POSITIVE</u>								
<u>Offense type</u>								
Aggravated assault	94	NS	93	NS	92	NS	93	NS
Aggravated battery	105	NS	102	NS	100	NS	102	NS
Assault on police officer	48	NS	48	NS	48	NS	48	NS
Concealed firearm	44	NS	44	NS	43	NS	44	NS
Burglary, B&E	147	NS	146	.20(.02)	144	.17(.04)	146	.18(.03)
B&E, unoccupied premises	229	NS	227	NS	223	NS	227	NS
Theft	253	NS	250	NS	245	NS	250	NS
Robbery	55	NS	53	NS	53	NS	53	NS
Drug possession or sale	536	NS	531	NS	522	NS	531	NS
Other	316	NS	313	NS	305	NS	313	NS
<u>Recent arrests</u>								
None	591	NS	585	NS	579	NS	585	NS
One	308	NS	305	NS	300	NS	305	NS
Two or more	921	NS	910	NS	890	NS	910	NS
<u>Prior arrests: serious property</u>								
None	1,108	NS	1,096	NS	1,079	NS	1,096	NS
One	283	NS	281	NS	275	NS	281	NS
Two or more	429	NS	423	NS	415	NS	423	NS
<u>Prior convictions</u>								
None	868	NS	862	NS	846	NS	862	NS
One	205	NS	203	NS	203	NS	203	NS
Two or more	747	NS	735	NS	720	NS	735	NS
<u>Prior felony convictions</u>								
None	1,241	NS	1,229	NS	1,211	NS	1,229	NS
One	139	NS	136	NS	133	NS	136	NS
Two or more	439	NS	434	NS	424	NS	434	NS

Table D5.3b Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a, controlling for selected non-drug test independent variables, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987 (cont'd)

Kind of drug test by selected non-drug test correlates	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Prior misdemeanor convictions</u>								
None	991	NS	984	NS	966	NS	984	NS
One	259	NS	257	NS	254	NS	257	NS
Two or more	569	NS	558	NS	548	NS	558	NS
<u>Convictions: serious property</u>								
None	1,494	NS	1,477	NS	1,453	NS	1,477	NS
One	135	NS	133	NS	132	NS	133	NS
Two or more	191	NS	190	NS	184	NS	190	NS
<u>Drug convictions</u>								
None	1,473	NS	1,458	NS	1,435	NS	1,458	NS
One	171	NS	168	NS	165	NS	168	NS
Two or more	176	NS	174	NS	169	NS	174	NS
<u>Prior felony FTA</u>								
None	1,574	NS	1,559	NS	1,534	NS	1,559	NS
One	160	NS	159	NS	155	NS	159	NS
Two or more	81	NS	77	NS	75	NS	77	NS
<u>Prior misdemeanor FTA</u>								
None	1,662	NS	1,646	NS	1,619	.05(.04)	1,646	NS
One	88	NS	85	NS	82	NS	85	NS
Two or more	65	NS	64	NS	63	NS	64	NS
<u>Outstanding warrants</u>								
None	1,434	NS	1,421	NS	1,396	NS	1,421	NS
One	118	NS	115	NS	112	NS	115	NS
Two or more	264	NS	260	NS	257	NS	260	NS

^a Defendants not released within 90 days or prior to case disposition have been treated as failing on all four release outcome variables

^b NS indicates Chi-square not significant at .05.

Table D5.4a Correlations between adjusted drug test results^a and pretrial release outcomes, controlling for guidelines risk measure, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

Kind of drug test by risk group	<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
	<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Marijuana</u>								
Risk group 1	230	NS	229	NS	226	NS	229	.17(.01)
2	594	NS	589	NS	580	NS	589	NS
3	696	NS	680	NS	660	NS	680	NS
4	245	NS	237	NS	230	NS	237	NS
<u>Cocaine</u>								
Risk group 1	228	NS	227	NS	224	NS	227	.16(.02)
2	596	NS	591	NS	582	NS	591	NS
3	696	NS	680	NS	660	NS	680	NS
4	244	NS	236	NS	229	NS	236	NS
<u>Either positive</u>								
Risk group 1	228	NS	227	NS	224	NS	227	NS
2	594	NS	589	.09(.03)	580	NS	589	NS
3	694	NS	678	NS	658	NS	678	NS
4	244	NS	236	NS	229	NS	236	NS
<u>Both positive</u>								
Risk group 1	228	.14(.03)	227	.17(.02)	224	.17(.03)	227	.22(.00)
2	594	NS	589	NS	580	NS	589	NS
3	694	NS	678	NS	658	NS	678	NS
4	244	NS	236	NS	229	NS	236	NS

^a Defendants refusing to participate in drug testing have been treated as testing positive on all drug tests.

^b NS indicates Chi-square not significant at .05.

Table D5.4b Correlations between drug test results and adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a, controlling for guidelines risk measure, among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June-July, 1987

Kind of drug test by risk group		<u>Pretrial release outcomes</u>							
		<u>Failure to appear</u>		<u>Rearrest</u>		<u>Serious rearrest</u>		<u>FTA or rearrest</u>	
		Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b	Number	Phi ^b
<u>Marijuana</u>									
Risk group 1		212	NS	211	NS	209	NS	211	.17(.01)
2		592	NS	589	NS	581	NS	589	NS
3		731	NS	719	NS	703	NS	719	NS
4		299	NS	295	NS	289	NS	295	NS
<u>Cocaine</u>									
Risk group 1		210	NS	209	NS	207	NS	209	.16(.02)
2		593	NS	590	NS	582	NS	590	NS
3		733	NS	721	NS	705	NS	721	NS
4		300	NS	296	NS	290	NS	296	NS
<u>Either positive</u>									
Risk group 1		210	NS	209	NS	207	NS	209	.14(.04)
2		591	NS	588	NS	580	NS	588	NS
3		728	NS	716	NS	700	NS	716	NS
4		298	NS	294	NS	288	NS	294	NS
<u>Both positive</u>									
Risk group 1		210	NS	209	NS	207	NS	209	.20(.00)
2		591	NS	588	NS	580	NS	588	NS
3		728	NS	716	NS	700	NS	716	NS
4		298	NS	294	NS	288	NS	294	NS

^a Defendants not released within 90 days or prior to case disposition have been treated as failing on all four pretrial release outcome variables.

^b NS indicates Chi-square not significant at .05.

Table D5.5a Multivariate modeling of pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July 1987, using adjusted drug test variables^a: regression results

<u>Dependent variable:</u>	<u>Total n:</u>	<u>Failing to appear:</u>
Failure to appear, of defendants released within 90 days	1,913	163

<u>Independent variables</u>	r^2	p	Missing
<u>Including drug test results</u>			
<u>(Free, stepwise entry):</u>			
Outstanding warrants			
Possession or sale of drugs	.01	.00	153
(No drug test variable entered)*			
<u>Drugs entering last:</u>			
Outstanding warrants			
Possession or sale of drugs			
Burglary or breaking and entering	.02	.00	153
(No drug test variable entered)*			

<u>Dependent variable:</u>	<u>Total n:</u>	<u>Rearrested:</u>
Rearrests, of defendants released within 90 days	1,913	284

<u>Independent variables</u>	r^2	p	Missing
<u>Including drug test results</u>			
<u>(Free, stepwise entry):</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior arrests: serious property			
Prior drug convictions			
Robbery	.06	.00	200
(No drug test variable entered)*			
<u>Drugs entering last:</u>			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior arrests: serious property			
Prior drug convictions			
Robbery	.06	.00	200
(No drug test variable entered)*			

Table D5.5a Multivariate modeling of pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987, using adjusted drug test variables^a: regression results (cont'd)

<u>Dependent variable:</u>	<u>Total n:</u>	<u>Rearrested:</u>		
Serious rearrests, of defendants released within 90 days	1,913	169		
<u>Independent variables</u>		r^2	p	Missing
<u>Including drug test results</u>				
<u>(Free, stepwise entry):</u>				
Prior arrests: serious property				
Prior FTAs				
Recent prior arrests				
Prior drug convictions		.05	.00	222
(No drug test variable entered)*				
<u>Drugs entering last:</u>				
Prior arrests: serious property				
Prior FTAs				
Recent prior arrests				
Prior drug convictions		.05	.00	222
(No drug test variable entered)*				
<u>Dependent variable:</u>	<u>Total n:</u>	<u>FTA or rearrest:</u>		
FTA or rearrest, of defendants released within 90 days	1,913	379		
<u>Independent variables</u>		r^2	p	Missing
<u>Including drug test results</u>				
<u>(Free, stepwise entry):</u>				
Outstanding warrants				
Recent prior arrests				
Aggravated battery				
Robbery		.04	.00	183
(No drug test variable entered)*				
<u>Drugs entering last:</u>				
Outstanding warrants				
Recent prior arrests				
Aggravated battery				
Robbery		.04	.00	183
(No drug test variable entered)*				

^a Defendants refusing to participate in drug testing have been treated as testing positive on all drug tests

Table D5.5b Multivariate modeling of adjusted pretrial release outcomes^a among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: regression results

<u>Dependent variable:</u>	<u>Total n:</u>	<u>Failing to appear:</u>
Failure to appear, of defendants released within 90 days	2,566	816

<u>Independent variables</u>	<u>r²</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>Missing</u>
<u>Including drug test results</u>			
<u>(Free, stepwise entry):</u>			
Prior convictions			
Theft			
Prior felony convictions			
Outstanding warrants			
Robbery	.04	.00	739
(No drug test variable entered)*			
<u>Drugs entering last:</u>			
Prior convictions			
Theft			
Prior felony convictions			
Outstanding warrants			
Robbery	.04	.00	739
(No drug test variable entered)*			
<u>With nonparticipation v. participation in drug tests and other non-drug test variables:</u>			
Prior convictions			
Theft			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior arrests: serious property			
Robbery			
Recent prior arrests	.05	.00	45
(Nonparticipation v. participation did not enter)*			

<u>Dependent variable:</u>	<u>Total n:</u>	<u>Rearrested:</u>
Rearrest, of defendants released within 90 days	2,566	937

<u>Independent variables</u>	<u>r²</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>Missing</u>
<u>Including drug test results</u>			
<u>(Free, stepwise entry):</u>			
Prior felony convictions			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Theft			
Drug possession or sale			
Prior arrests: serious property			
Positive for marijuana or cocaine*	.09	.00	759

Table D5.5b Multivariate modelling of adjusted^a pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: regression results (cont'd)

<u>Drugs entering last:</u>			
Prior felony convictions			
Recent prior arrests			
Outstanding warrants			
Theft			
Drug possession or sale			
Prior arrests: serious property	.09	.00	
Positive for marijuana or cocaine*	.09	.00	759
<u>With nonparticipation v. participation in drug tests and other non-drug test variables:</u>			
Prior convictions			
Prior arrests: serious property			
Outstanding warrants			
Theft			
Recent prior arrests			
Drug possession or sale			
Prior felony convictions	.09	.00	76
(Nonparticipation v. participation did not enter)*			
<hr/>			
<u>Dependent variable:</u>	<u>Total n:</u>	<u>Rearrested:</u>	
Serious rearrests, of defendants released within 90 days	2,566	822	
<hr/>			
<u>Independent variables</u>	r^2	p	Missing
<u>Including drug test results (Free, stepwise entry):</u>			
Prior felony convictions			
Recent prior arrests			
Theft			
Drug possession or sale			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior arrests: serious property			
Robbery	.09	.00	791
(No drug test variable entered)*			
<u>Drugs entering last:</u>			
Prior felony convictions			
Recent prior arrests			
Theft			
Drug possession or sale			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior arrests: serious property			
Robbery	.09	.00	791
(No drug test variable entered)*			

Table D5.5b Multivariate modelling of adjusted^a pretrial release outcomes among entering felony defendants in Dade County, June - July, 1987: regression results (cont'd)

<u>With nonparticipation v. participation in drug tests and other non-drug test variables:</u>			
Prior convictions			
Prior arrests: serious property Theft			
Any prior FTAs			
Drug possession or sale			
Prior felony convictions			
Recent prior arrests			
Prior convictions			
Robbery	.09	.00	117
(Nonparticipation v. participation did not enter)*			
<hr/>			
<u>Dependent variable:</u>	<u>Total n:</u>	<u>FTA or rearrest:</u>	
FTA or rearrest, of defendants released within 90 days	2,566	1,032	
<hr/>			
<u>Independent variables</u>	<u>r²</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>Missing</u>
<u>Including drug test results (Free, stepwise entry):</u>			
Prior convictions			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior felony convictions			
Theft			
Recent prior arrests	.07	.00	759
(No drug test variable entered)*			
<u>Drugs entering last:</u>			
Prior convictions			
Outstanding warrants			
Prior felony convictions			
Theft			
Recent prior arrests	.07	.00	759
(No drug test variable entered)*			
<u>With nonparticipation v. participation in drug tests and other non-drug test variables:</u>			
Prior convictions			
Outstanding warrants			
Recent prior arrests			
Theft			
Prior arrests: serious property			
Prior felony convictions	.07	.00	76
(Nonparticipation v. participation did not enter)*			

^a Defendants not released within 90 days or prior to case disposition have been treated as failing on all four release outcome variables.