

VIRGINIA PRE-TRIAL DATA PROJECT:



ABBREVIATED DATA CODEBOOK

October 2017 Project Dataset

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Virginia Pre-Trial Data Project: Abbreviated Data Codebook

The purpose of this data codebook is to provide detailed information on each variable included in the main body of the report and in Appendix B: *Virginia Pre-Trial Data Project: Statewide and Locality Descriptive Findings*. In general, the order of the variables presented in this Appendix tracks the order of variables presented in Appendix B. There are some slight variations in the terminology for certain variables between the main body of the report and Appendix B. These variables are denoted with an asterisk (*) in the table of contents below and throughout the data codebook.

The definitions in the data codebook are based on the *Statewide Profile* and *Defendants in Statewide Cohort* sections provided in Appendix B. These two sections are replicated for each of the 133 localities in Virginia.

The data contained within the *Virginia Pre-Trial Data Project* dataset is a compilation of information and variables provided by numerous state and local government agencies across Virginia. Such data reflects the inherent strengths and limitations of each of these different data sources. The government agencies that provided data for the *Project* include:

1. Supreme Court of Virginia, Office of the Executive Secretary
 - ✓ eMagistrate System
 - ✓ Circuit, General District, and Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Case Management Systems
2. Alexandria Circuit Court
 - ✓ Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management System
3. Fairfax County Circuit Court
 - ✓ Fairfax County Circuit Court Case Management System
4. Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
 - ✓ Pretrial and Community Corrections Case Management System (PTCC)
5. Virginia State Police
 - ✓ Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE)
6. Virginia Department of Corrections
 - ✓ Corrections Information System (CORIS)
7. Virginia Compensation Board
 - ✓ Local Inmate Data System (LIDS)

VIRGINIA PRE-TRIAL DATA PROJECT: DATA CODEBOOK

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WORKING DEFINITIONS

1. Pre-Trial Period

Definition: the various stages of a criminal case from the time a defendant is charged with an offense until the final disposition (trial and/or sentencing) of the matter.

2. Contact Event

Definition: a contact event includes all charges against a defendant in the same jurisdiction on the same day and having the same CBR number. In the eMagistrate System, CBR stands for “Commit, Bond, Release” and refers to any one of these bail processes. Data is based on individuals. For individuals having more than one contact event during the month of October 2017, data captures the earliest contact event only. For defendants charged with multiple offenses on the same day where the offenses were to be heard in different courts (e.g., domestic assault and battery charge in J&DR District Court and an assault and battery of a law enforcement officer charge in General District/Circuit Court), records were grouped by court and retained as separate events.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source (i.e., summons and direct indictments), the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

3. Bail

Definition: the pretrial release of a person from custody upon the terms and conditions specified by order of an appropriate judicial officer.

4. Bond

Definition: the posting by a person or their surety of a written promise to pay a specific sum, secured or unsecured, ordered by an appropriate judicial officer as a condition of bail to assure performance of the terms and conditions contained in the recognizance.

Source: the primary source of the initial bond type and the bond type at release was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the bond type at release was not identified within the eMagistrate System, staff

next attempted to identify the bond type within the Compensation Board's LIDS database, followed by the Court Case Management Systems, and finally, by calling individual Clerks' Offices to determine the bond type at release (if released).

Notes: the dataset only captures the bond type at initial contact and at ultimate release (if released). The dataset does not capture any modifications to the bond type or bond conditions in between the initial contact and ultimate release (if released). In a small number of cases, more than one type of bond was ordered for the charges in a defendant's October 2017 contact event. In such instances, a hierarchy was applied to select the most restrictive type of bond ordered. From most restrictive to least restrictive: secured, unsecured, personal recognizance, summons.

5. Summons

Definition: the release of the defendant by a law enforcement officer or magistrate after providing the defendant with written notice of a time and place to appear and receiving a written promise by the defendant to appear.

Source: OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

6. Personal Recognizance (PR) Bond

Definition: the release of the defendant after the defendant makes a written promise to appear before the court and abide by any terms of release.

Source: the primary source of the initial bond type and the bond type at release was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the bond type at release was not identified within the eMagistrate System, staff next attempted to identify the bond type within the Compensation Board's LIDS database, followed by the Court Case Management Systems, and finally, by calling individual Clerks' Offices to determine the bond type at release (if released).

7. Unsecured Bond

Definition: the release of the defendant after the defendant makes a written promise to pay a specific sum, without actually paying such specific sum; however, if the defendant fails to appear before the court, the defendant may be liable for the monetary amount of the bond.

Source: the primary source of the initial bond type and the bond type at release was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the bond type at release was not identified within the eMagistrate System, staff next attempted to identify the bond type within the Compensation Board’s LIDS database, followed by the Court Case Management Systems, and finally, by calling individual Clerks’ Offices to determine the bond type at release (if released).

8. Secured Bond

Definition: the release of the defendant after either the defendant or their surety posts a written promise to pay a specific sum. This can include a deposit of cash or a solvent surety (such as a bail bondsman, family member, or friend) who agrees to enter into the obligation for the bond amount.

Source: the primary source of the initial bond type and the bond type at release was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the bond type at release was not identified within the eMagistrate System, staff next attempted to identify the bond type within the Compensation Board’s LIDS database, followed by the Court Case Management Systems, and finally, by calling individual Clerks’ Offices to determine the bond type at release (if released).

9. Held with Secured Bond (entire pre-trial period)*

Definition: a judicial officer ordered that the defendant be detained subject to certain conditions of release, including a secured bond, and neither the defendant nor their surety posted a written promise to pay a specific sum in order to secure the defendant’s release. * This variable is referred to as “detained on secured bond for entire pre-trial period” in the main body of the report.

Source: the primary source of the initial bond type was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the bond type at release was not identified within the eMagistrate System, staff next attempted to identify the bond type within the Compensation Board’s LIDS database, followed by the Court Case Management Systems, and finally, by calling individual Clerks’ Offices to determine the bond type at release (if released).

10. Held without Bond (Denied Bail):

Definition: a judicial officer ordered that the defendant be detained without any conditions of release.

Source: the primary source of the initial bond type was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the bond type at release was not identified within the eMagistrate System, staff next attempted to identify the bond type within the Compensation Board's LIDS database, followed by the Court Case Management Systems, and finally, by calling individual Clerks' Offices to determine the bond type at release (if released).

11. Whether Defendant Received Pretrial Services Agency Supervision

Definition: measured by whether the defendant received pretrial services agency supervision as a condition of bond during the pre-trial period.

Source: the primary source of this information was the Department of Criminal Justice Services' (DCJS) Pretrial and Community Corrections Case Management System (PTCC).

Notes: The dataset captures whether the defendant actually received pretrial services agency supervision during the pre-trial period. If a defendant was ordered to undergo pretrial services agency supervision as a condition of bond, but the defendant never reported to the pretrial services agency, that defendant did not receive pretrial services agency supervision.

SECTION 1: STATEWIDE PROFILE

12. Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) Code

Definition: measured as numeric codes assigned to each locality.

Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology

Notes: for purposes of this dataset, the locality was identified based on the CBR Commitment Number, or if CBR Commitment Number was not available, the CBR Recognizance Number. The locality refers to the jurisdiction in which the case was heard, which may not have been the same jurisdiction where a magistrate conducted the bond hearing.

13. Region

Definition: measured as the region assigned to each locality.

Source: University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Retrieved from <https://demographics.coopercenter.org/virginia-regions>

14. Judicial Circuit

Definition: measured as the judicial circuit of the locality.

Source: Supreme Court of Virginia, Office of the Executive Secretary, Retrieved from <http://www.courts.state.va.us/courts/maps/home.html>

15. Judicial District

Definition: measured as the judicial district of the locality.

Source: Supreme Court of Virginia, Office of the Executive Secretary, Retrieved from <http://www.courts.state.va.us/courts/maps/home.html>

16. Magisterial Region

Definition: measured as the magisterial region of the locality.

Source: Supreme Court of Virginia, Office of the Executive Secretary, Retrieved from <http://www.courts.state.va.us/courtadmin/aoc/mag/map/home.html>

17. Public Defender Office in October 2017

Definition: measured by whether a public defender office served the locality during the October 2017 timeframe.

Source: Virginia Code § 19.2-163.04.

18. Pretrial Services Agency in October 2017

Definition: measured by whether a pretrial services agency served the locality during the October 2017 timeframe.

Source: Department of Criminal Justice Services, Retrieved from <https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/sites/dcjs.virginia.gov/files/publications/corrections/community-based-probation-and-pretrial-services-map.pdf>

Notes: Culpeper County established a pretrial services agency in January 2018.

2017 Population Profile

19. Population

Definition: measured as the 2017 total population estimate.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, Retrieved from <https://demographics.coopercenter.org/population-estimates-age-sex-race-hispanic-towns/>

20. Population Density

Definition: measured as the 2010 population density per square mile.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

21. Geographic Area

Definition: measured as the 2010 land area in square miles.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

22. Total Sworn Law Enforcement Officers per 1,000

Definition: measured as the total number of sworn law enforcement officers per 1,000 population in 2017.

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia-2017*, Retrieved from

[https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/downloads/Crime in Virginia/Crime in Virginia 2017.pdf](https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/downloads/Crime%20in%20Virginia/Crime%20in%20Virginia%202017.pdf)

23. White

Definition: measured as the percentage of “White Alone” persons in the overall population in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, Retrieved from

<https://demographics.coopercenter.org/population-estimates-age-sex-race-hispanic-towns/>

Notes: “White Alone” refers to persons who reported their race as White and did not report any other race category, *see* <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/data/data-tools/cps-table-creator-help/race-definitions.html>

24. Black

Definition: measured as the percentage of “Black Alone” persons in the overall population in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, Retrieved from

<https://demographics.coopercenter.org/population-estimates-age-sex-race-hispanic-towns/>

Notes: “Black Alone” refers to persons who reported their race as Black or African American and did not report any other race, *see* <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/data/data-tools/cps-table-creator-help/race-definitions.html>

25. Asian

Definition: measured as the percentage of “Asian Alone” persons in the overall population in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, Retrieved from

<https://demographics.coopercenter.org/population-estimates-age-sex-race-hispanic-towns/>

Notes: “Asian Alone” refers to persons who reported their race as Asian and did not report any other race, *see* <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/data/data-tools/cps-table-creator-help/race-definitions.html>

26. Other Races

Definition: measured as the percentage of “Other Races Alone” persons in the overall population in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, Retrieved from

<https://demographics.coopercenter.org/population-estimates-age-sex-race-hispanic-towns/>

Notes: “Other Races Alone” refers to persons who reported their race as other than White, Black, or Asian, and did not report any other race, *see* <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/data/data-tools/cps-table-creator-help/race-definitions.html>

27. Hispanic Origin

Definition: measured as the percentage of “Hispanic Origin” persons in the overall population in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, Retrieved from

<https://demographics.coopercenter.org/population-estimates-age-sex-race-hispanic-towns/>

Notes: “Origin” can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau adheres to the U.S. Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) definition of ethnicity. There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. OMB considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race. Thus, the percentage of Hispanic should not be added to the percentages for the racial categories. Hispanic or Latino refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. *See*, e.g., <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/note/US/RHI725219>

28. Male

Definition: measured as the percentage of males in the overall population in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, Retrieved from

<https://demographics.coopercenter.org/population-estimates-age-sex-race-hispanic-towns/>

29. Female

Definition: measured as the percentage of females in the overall population in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, Retrieved from

<https://demographics.coopercenter.org/population-estimates-age-sex-race-hispanic-towns/>

30. Median Age

Definition: measured as the median age of the overall population, males and females, in 2017.

Source: U.S Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates, Retrieved from

<https://demographics.coopercenter.org/population-estimates-age-sex-race-hispanic-towns/>

31. High School Graduate or Above

Definition: measured as the percentage of the overall population who graduated high school or higher in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: For additional description of this variable, *see* “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2017 Subject Definitions.” Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2017_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

32. Bachelor’s Degree or Above

Definition: measured as the percentage of the overall population with a Bachelor’s degree or higher in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: For additional description of this variable, *see* “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2017 Subject Definitions.” Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2017_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

33. Households with a Computer

Definition: measured as the percentage of households with a computer in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: For additional description of this variable, *see* “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2017 Subject Definitions.” Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2017_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

34. Households with Broadband Internet

Definition: measured as the percentage of households with a broadband internet subscription in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: For additional description of this variable, *see* “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2017 Subject Definitions.” Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2017_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

35. Unemployment Rate

Definition: measured as the October 2017 unemployment rate.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Retrieved from <https://beta.bls.gov/dataViewer/view/timeseries/LASST51000000000003;jsessionid=EF94BA3930F60DF7742DC4B448686>

36. Per Capita Income

Definition: measured as the per capita income in dollars.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: For additional description of this variable, *see* “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2017 Subject Definitions.” Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2017_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

37. Median Household Income

Definition: measured as the median household income for total households in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: For additional description of this variable, *see* “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2017 Subject Definitions.” Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2017_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

38. Below Poverty Level

Definition: measured as the percentage of all people whose income in the past 12 months was below the poverty level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: For additional description of this variable, *see* “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2017 Subject Definitions.” Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2017_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

39. Gini Index

Definition: measured as the Gini Index estimate.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Notes: the Gini Index is a summary measure of income inequality. The Gini coefficient incorporates the detailed shares data into a single statistic, which summarizes the dispersion of income across the entire income distribution. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0, indicating perfect equality (where everyone receives an equal share), to 1, perfect inequality (where only one recipient or group of recipients receives all the income). The Gini is based on the difference between the Lorenz curve (the observed cumulative income distribution) and the notion of a perfectly equal income distribution. *See* <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income-inequality/about/metrics/gini-index.html>

40. No Health Insurance

Definition: measured as the percentage of the civilian, non-institutionalized population with no health insurance.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: For additional description of this variable, *see* “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2017 Subject Definitions.” Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2017_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

41. Received Cash Public Assistance Income

Definition: measured as the percentage of the overall population with cash public assistance income in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: For additional description of this variable, *see* “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2017 Subject Definitions.” Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2017_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

42. Received Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits

Definition: measured as the percentage of the overall population with food stamps/SNAP benefits in past 12 months in 2017.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Notes: For additional description of this variable, *see* “American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2017 Subject Definitions.” Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2017_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

2017 Criminal Incidents Reported and Adult Arrests

43. Total Incidents Reported

Definition: measured as the total crime incidents reported in locality.

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia-2017*, Retrieved from https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/downloads/Crime_in_Virginia/Crime_in_Virginia_2017.pdf

44. Crimes Against Persons

Definition: measured as the total reported crimes against the person offenses.

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia-2017*, Retrieved from https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/downloads/Crime_in_Virginia/Crime_in_Virginia_2017.pdf

Notes: “crimes against person” offenses include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, kidnapping/abduction, and forcible sex offenses.

45. Crimes Against Property

Definition: measured as the total reported crimes against property offenses.

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia-2017*, Retrieved from https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/downloads/Crime_in_Virginia/Crime_in_Virginia_2017.pdf

Notes: “crimes against property” offenses include burglary/breaking and entering, robbery, larceny, fraud, and motor vehicle theft.

46. Crimes Against Society

Definition: measured as the total reported crimes against society offenses.

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia-2017*, Retrieved from https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/downloads/Crime_in_Virginia/Crime_in_Virginia_2017.pdf

Notes: “crimes against society” offenses include drugs/narcotic violations, drug equipment violations, and pornography/obscene material.

47. Crime Incident Rate per 1,000

Definition: measured as the crime incident rate per 1,000 population.

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia-2017*, Retrieved from https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/downloads/Crime_in_Virginia/Crime_in_Virginia_2017.pdf

48. Grand Total Adult Arrests

Definition: measured as the total adult arrests for Group A and Group B offenses.

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia-2017*, Retrieved from https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/downloads/Crime_in_Virginia/Crime_in_Virginia_2017.pdf

49. Total Group A Adult Arrests

Definition: measured as the total adult arrests for Group A offenses.

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia-2017*, Retrieved from https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/downloads/Crime_in_Virginia/Crime_in_Virginia_2017.pdf

Notes: Group A offenses include animal cruelty; arson; aggravated assault; simple assault; intimidation; bribery; burglary/breaking and entering; counterfeiting/forgery; destruction/damage/vandalism of property; drug/narcotic violations; drug equipment violations; embezzlement; extortion/blackmail; false pretenses/swindle/confidence game; credit card/automated teller machine fraud; impersonation; welfare fraud; wire fraud; identity theft; hacking/computer invasion; betting/wagering; operating/promoting/assisting gambling; gambling equipment violations; sports tampering; murder and non-negligent manslaughter; negligent manslaughter; human trafficking, commercial sex acts; human trafficking, involuntary servitude; kidnapping/abduction; pocket-picking; purse-snatching; shoplifting; theft from building; theft from coin-operated machine or device; theft from motor vehicle (except theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories); theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories; all other larceny; motor vehicle theft; pornography/obscene material; prostitution; assisting or promoting prostitution; purchasing prostitution; robbery; rape; sodomy; sexual assault with an object; fondling; incest; statutory rape; stolen property offenses; and, weapon law violations.

50. Total Group B Adult Arrests

Definition: measured as the total adult arrests for Group B offenses.

Source: Virginia State Police, *Crime in Virginia-2017*, Retrieved from https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/downloads/Crime_in_Virginia/Crime_in_Virginia_2017.pdf

Notes: Group B offenses include bad checks (except counterfeit checks or forged checks); curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations; disorderly conduct; driving under the influence; drunkenness (except driving under the influence); family offenses, nonviolent; liquor law violations; peeping tom; trespass of real property; and, all other offenses.

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51. Defendants in Statewide Cohort

Definition: measured as the total number of defendants captured as having a contact event for a criminal offense in October 2017. Defendants were further classified based on whether the charges in their contact event related to a new arrest for an offense punishable by incarceration, a pending charge/prior conviction (i.e., pre-existing court obligation), or excluded (new arrest for offense not punishable by incarceration, infractions, etc.)

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: a contact event includes all charges against a defendant in the same jurisdiction on the same day and having the same CBR number. In the eMagistrate System, CBR stands for “Commit, Bond, Release” and refers to any one of these bail processes. Data is based on individuals. For individuals having more than one contact event during the month of October 2017, data captures the earliest contact event only. For defendants charged with multiple offenses on the same day where the offenses were to be heard in different courts (e.g., domestic assault and battery charge in J&DR District Court and an assault and battery of a law enforcement officer charge in General District/Circuit Court), records were grouped by court and retained as separate events.

52. Court Jurisdiction

Definition: measured as the court jurisdiction from which charges originated.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: “court jurisdiction” was classified into the following categories: circuit court, general district court, juvenile and domestic relations district court, or multiple court levels.

53. Released During Pre-Trial Period

Definition: measured as whether the defendant was released during the pre-trial period.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Compensation Board’s LIDS to verify release information and fill in any missing release information not identified within the OES eMagistrate System.

Notes: release was determined based on the date that the DC-330 was issued. If the DC-330 date was missing, it was assumed the magistrate had not released the individual on the charges in the contact event. The accused may have been released directly by the court, or the charge may have resulted in a dismissal, *nolle prosequi*, or a finding of not guilty. The data does not include sufficient information to identify such cases. The Compensation Board’s LIDS was used to verify release information and fill in any missing

release information not identified within the OES eMagistrate System. “Type of Pre-Trial Release Mechanism” was classified into the following categories: released on summons, released on PR or unsecured bond, released on secured bond, released (bond type undetermined).

54. Detained Entire Pre-Trial Period

Definition: measured by whether the defendant was not released during the pre-trial period.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Compensation Board’s LIDS to verify detention or release information and fill in any missing detention or release information not identified within the OES eMagistrate System.

Notes: “Type of Pre-Trial Detention Mechanism” was classified into the following categories: held without bond, held with secured bond, held with PR or unsecured bond, and detained (bail/bond type undetermined).

55. Contact Events by the Most Serious Charge in Statewide Cohort*

Definition: measured by the Virginia Crime Code (VCC) for the most serious offense in the October 2017 contact event based on the offense seriousness index and class of felony or misdemeanor. * This variable is referred to as the “most serious offense” and serves as the basis for the “most serious felony offense category in contact event” and “most serious misdemeanor offense category in contact event” variables in the main body of the report.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: for more detailed information on the Virginia Crime Codes (VCC), *see* <http://www.vcsc.virginia.gov/VCCs/2020/2020VCCBook.pdf>

SECTION 2: DEFENDANTS IN STATEWIDE COHORT

Table 1: Court Appearance and Public Safety Outcomes for Defendants in Cohort

56. Number of Defendants Charged with Failure to Appear

Definition: measured by whether the defendant was charged with a new failure to appear (FTA) offense, including contempt of court for FTA.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: includes charges of failure to appear issued pursuant to Virginia Code §§ 19.2-128, 18.2-456, 16.1-69.24, 29.1-210, 46.2-936, 46.2-938, or 19.2-152.4:1 prior to the final disposition of the charges in the October 2017 contact event. Charges under Virginia Code §§ 16.1-69.24 and 46.2-938, as well as general contempt of court charges under Virginia Code § 18.2-456, were only included if the charge description indicated that the charge was based on a failure to appear. A methodology was not able to be developed to determine if all FTA charges were linked specifically to the October 2017 contact event. However, staff was able to determine that approximately 80% of defendants charged with FTA during the pre-trial period did not have a pending criminal charge at the time of the October 2017 contact event. Approximately 20% of defendants charged with FTA during the pre-trial period did have a pending criminal charge at the time of their October 2017 contact event; but, it was unclear if their new FTA charge was related to the pending criminal charge or to the October 2017 contact event. It was also determined that, at most, 6% of FTA charges during the pre-trial period may have been in relation to a civil matter (i.e., failure to pay child support). Finally, if the defendant was arrested for a new offense during the pre-trial period and was subsequently charged with FTA during the pre-trial period, the methodology was not able to clearly determine whether the FTA charge was related to the October 2017 contact event or to the new offense.

57. Number of Defendants Arrested for New In-State Jailable Offense*

Definition: measured by whether the defendant was arrested for at least one new in-state offense punishable by incarceration prior to the final case disposition or December 31, 2018. * This variable is referred to as “arrested for new in-state offense punishable by incarceration” in the main body of the report.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant’s Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: the new in-state offense punishable by incarceration must have been committed during the pre-trial period. Virginia is a Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Systems Agency signatory state and has agreed to adhere to the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) CJIS policies, which include a prohibition on disseminating out-of-state criminal histories for noncriminal justice purposes. As such, out-of-state criminal histories were not included in the dataset of this *Project*. New in-state jailable offenses exclude charges of FTA and probation violations.

58. Number of Defendants Arrested for New In-State Jailable Non-Felony Offense*

Definition: measured by whether the defendant was arrested for at least one new in-state misdemeanor or ordinance violation punishable by incarceration prior to the final case disposition or December 31, 2018. * This variable is referred to as “arrested for new in-state misdemeanor offense” in the main body of the report.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant’s Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: the new in-state misdemeanor or ordinance violation punishable by incarceration must have been committed during the pre-trial period. Virginia is a Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Systems Agency signatory state and has agreed to adhere to the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) CJIS policies, which include a prohibition on disseminating out-of-state criminal histories for noncriminal justice purposes. As such, out-of-state criminal histories were not included in the dataset of this *Project*.

New in-state misdemeanors or ordinance violations punishable by incarceration exclude FTA charges and probation violations.

59. Number of Defendants Arrested for New In-State Felony Offense

Definition: measured by whether the defendant was arrested for at least one new in-state felony offense prior to the final case disposition or December 31, 2018.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: the new in-state felony offense must have been committed during the pre-trial period. Virginia is a Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Systems Agency signatory state and has agreed to adhere to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) CJIS policies, which include a prohibition on disseminating out-of-state criminal histories for noncriminal justice purposes. As such, out-of-state criminal histories were not included in the dataset of this Project. New in-state felony offenses exclude FTA charges and probation violations.

60. Number of Defendants Arrested for New In-State Violent Felony Offense (§17.1-805)

Definition: measured by whether the defendant was arrested for at least one new in-state violent felony offense per Virginia Code §17.1-805 prior to the final case disposition or December 31, 2018.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: the new in-state violent felony offense must have been committed during the pre-trial period. Virginia is a Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Systems Agency signatory state and has agreed to adhere to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) CJIS policies, which include a prohibition on disseminating out-of-state criminal histories for noncriminal justice purposes. As such, out-of-state criminal histories were not included in the dataset of this Project. New in-state violent felony offenses exclude FTA charges and probation violations.

Table 2: Demographics of Defendants

61. Sex

Definition: measured based upon the recorded sex of the defendant at the time of October 2017 contact event.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record.

62. Age

Definition: measured as the age groups of the defendants at the time of their October 2017 contact event. Age was calculated as the difference between the birthdate of the defendant and the date of the October 2017 contact event.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: the information provided to staff from the eMagistrate System only contained a scramble key for each defendant's key identifying information (name, date of birth, social security number). The full birthdate of each defendant was obtained from the OES Court Case Management Systems, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems, after matching between the two systems.

63. Race

Definition: measured based upon the recorded race of the defendant at the time of the October 2017 contact event.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record.

Notes: the Virginia State Police uses the race codes standardized by the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), including Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, White, or

Unknown. While the OES Court Case Management Systems have the capacity to capture the Hispanic ethnicity, NCIC rules of classification categorize the Hispanic ethnicity within the White racial category. As such, individuals of Hispanic ethnicity are included within the White racial category.

64. Residency (based on zip code)

Definition: measured by whether the recorded zip code was in Virginia or out-of-state.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System.

65. Indigent

Definition: measured by whether the defendant was assigned a public defender or court-appointed attorney at the time of case closure for at least one charge in their October 2017 contact event.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: this variable does not capture any changes to attorney type that occurred prior to case closure. The variable also does not capture instances where the defendant would otherwise qualify as indigent pursuant to Virginia Code § 19.2-159 but had a private attorney retained who provided services with costs paid by another entity or where the private attorney represented the defendant *pro bono*. Furthermore, this variable does not capture instances where the defendant would otherwise qualify as indigent pursuant to Virginia Code § 19.2-159, but where jail time was waived such that the defendant was no longer entitled to be represented by court-appointed counsel.

Table 3: Classification of Most Serious Charge in Contact Event

66. Most Serious Charge in Contact Event*

Definition: measured by the Virginia Crime Code (VCC) for the most serious offense in the October 2017 contact event based on the offense seriousness index (felony or misdemeanor). * This variable is referred to as the “most serious offense” and serves as the basis for the “most serious felony offense category in contact event” and “most serious misdemeanor offense category in contact event” variables in the main body of the report.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: for more detailed information on the Virginia Crime Codes (VCC), *see* <http://www.vcsc.virginia.gov/VCCs/2020/2020VCCBook.pdf>

67. Class of Most Serious Charge in Contact Event

Definition: measured by the class of felony or misdemeanor for the most serious offense in the October 2017 contact event. * This variable is referred to as the “classification of most serious offense” in the main body of the report.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: for more detailed information on the Virginia Crime Codes (VCC), *see* <http://www.vcsc.virginia.gov/VCCs/2020/2020VCCBook.pdf>

68. Number of Specific Offense Types on Contact Event

Definition: measured as the total number of specific offense types in the October 2017 contact event.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: the dataset captures up to 10 specific offense types. It should be noted that a defendant could have more than one *count* of a specific offense type. For example, if a defendant was charged with three counts of grand larceny, that defendant would have three charges of grand larceny but only one specific offense type. Similarly, if a defendant was charged with two counts of grand larceny and two counts of burglary, that defendant would have four total charges but would be categorized as having two specific offense types.

Table 4: Criminal History of Defendants in Cohort at Time of Contact Event

69. Pending Charge at Time of Contact Event (VPRAI manual definition)

Definition: measured by whether the defendant had a pending charge at the time of the October 2017 contact event based on the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) definition.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant’s Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: this variable was calculated based on the definition of pending charge in the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) Instruction Manual. A defendant is counted as having a pending charge if there were one or more charges for jailable offenses pending in a criminal or traffic (not civil) court at the time of arrest. A pending charge is defined as when there is an open criminal case that carries the possibility of a period of incarceration, and the pending charge has an offense date that is before the offense date of the current charge. A charge with a disposition of “deferred” is not counted as a pending charge under this definition.

70. On State Probation

Definition: measured by whether the defendant was on active DOC supervision (Felony Probation) at the time of the October 2017 contact event.

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections' Correctional Information System (CORIS).

Notes: this dataset does not capture whether a defendant was subject to the terms of a suspended sentence at the time of their October 2017 contact event.

71. On Local Community Corrections/Pretrial Supervision

Definition: measured by whether defendant was on active Local Community Corrections Probation or Pretrial Services Agency Supervision at the time of the October 2017 contact event.

Source: Department of Criminal Justice Services' Pretrial and Community Corrections Case Management System (PTCC).

Notes: this dataset does not capture whether a defendant was subject to the terms of a suspended sentence at the time of their October 2017 contact event.

72. Prior Sentence of Incarceration at Time of Contact Event*

Definition: measured by whether the defendant had a prior sentence of incarceration of 14 or more days prior to the time of the October 2017 contact event. * This variable is referred to as "prior term of incarceration \geq 14 days" in the main body of the report.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

73. Prior Felony Conviction

Definition: measured as the total number of prior in-state felony convictions.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

74. Prior Felony Conviction in Past 2 Years

Definition: measured by the total number of prior in-state felony convictions in the past 2 years.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

75. Prior Violent Felony Conviction (§17.1-805)

Definition: measured by the total number of prior in-state convictions for violent felony offenses listed under Virginia Code § 17.1-805.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

76. Prior Violent Felony Offense Conviction (§17.1-805) in Past 2 Years

Definition: measured by the total number of prior in-state convictions for violent felony offenses listed under Virginia Code § 17.1-805 in the past 2 years.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

77. Prior Misdemeanor Conviction

Definition: measured by the total number of prior in-state misdemeanor convictions for offenses punishable by incarceration.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

78. Prior Misdemeanor Conviction in Past 2 Years

Definition: measured by the total number of prior in-state misdemeanor convictions for offenses punishable by incarceration in the past 2 years.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

79. Prior Failure to Appear (FTA) Charge

Definition: measured by the total number of prior in-state failure to appear (FTA) charges, including contempt of court for failure to appear.

Source: the primary source of this information was defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

80. Prior Failure to Appear (FTA) Charge in Past 2 Years

Definition: measured by the total number of prior in-state failure to appear (FTA) charges, including contempt of court for failure to appear, in the last 2 years.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

81. Prior Failure to Appear (FTA) Conviction

Definition: measured by the total number of prior in-state failure to appear (FTA) convictions, including contempt of court for failure to appear.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

82. Prior Failure to Appear (FTA) Conviction in Past 2 Years

Definition: measured by the total number of prior in-state failure to appear (FTA) convictions, including contempt of court for failure to appear, in the last 2 years.

Source: the primary source of this information was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Table 5: Proxy Public Safety Assessment Risk Levels Assigned to Defendants in Cohort

83. Proxy Risk Level of Failure to Appear (Public Safety Assessment FTA Scale)*

Definition: measured as the proxy Public Safety Assessment FTA risk level assigned to defendants. * This variable is referred to as “assigned PSA risk level of FTA” in the main body of the report.

Source: internal calculation by Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission staff based on the Public Safety Assessment Scoring Manual. For additional information on the Public Safety Assessment and the weighting of factors used to calculate FTA Risk Level, please see, *e.g.*,

<https://advancingpretrial.org/psa/factors/>

Notes: the Public Safety Assessment tool was applied retroactively to create a uniform measure of risk of failure to appear and new criminal activity to be used for comparison purposes across all defendants in the cohort. Staff adhered and complied with the Public Safety Assessment Core Requirements and the Public Safety Assessment Scoring Manual when calculating proxy risk levels for failure to appear, new criminal activity, and new violent criminal activity. The tool was not administered on any of the defendants in the cohort at the time of their October 2017 contact event. Virginia utilized a different pre-trial risk assessment tool (Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument) at the time of the October 2017 contact events for defendants who met certain eligibility requirements.

84. Proxy Risk Level of New Criminal Activity (Public Safety Assessment NCA Scale)*

Definition: measured as the proxy Public Safety Assessment New Criminal Activity (NCA) risk level assigned to defendants. * This variable is referred to as “assigned PSA risk level of NCA” in the main body of the report.

Source: internal calculation by Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission staff based on the Public Safety Assessment Scoring Manual. For additional information on the Public Safety Assessment and the weighting of factors used to calculate NCA Risk Level, please see, *e.g.*,

<https://advancingpretrial.org/psa/factors/>

Notes: the Public Safety Assessment tool was applied retroactively to create a uniform measure of risk of failure to appear and new criminal activity to be used for comparison purposes across all defendants in the cohort. Staff adhered and complied with the Public Safety Assessment Core Requirements and the Public Safety Assessment Scoring Manual when calculating proxy risk levels for failure to appear, new criminal activity, and new violent criminal activity. The tool was not administered on any of the defendants in the

cohort at the time of their October 2017 contact event. Virginia utilized a different pre-trial risk assessment tool (Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument) at the time of the October 2017 contact events for defendants who met certain eligibility requirements. Some more recent PSA literature refers to “new criminal activity” as “new criminal arrest.”

85. Proxy Risk Level of New Violent Criminal Activity (Public Safety Assessment NVCA Scale)*

Definition: measured as the proxy Public Safety Assessment New Criminal Activity (NVCA) risk level assigned to defendants. * This variable is referred to as “assigned PSA risk level of NVCA” in the main body of the report.

Source: internal calculation by Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission staff based on the Public Safety Assessment Scoring Manual. For additional information on the Public Safety Assessment and the weighting of factors used to calculate NVCA Risk Level, please see, *e.g.*, <https://advancingpretrial.org/psa/factors/>

Notes: the Public Safety Assessment tool was applied retroactively to create a uniform measure of risk of failure to appear and new criminal activity to be used for comparison purposes across all defendants in the cohort. Staff adhered and complied with the Public Safety Assessment Core Requirements and the Public Safety Assessment Scoring Manual when calculating proxy risk levels for failure to appear, new criminal activity, and new violent criminal activity. The tool was not administered on any of the defendants in the cohort at the time of their October 2017 contact event. Virginia utilized a different pre-trial risk assessment tool (Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument) at the time of the October 2017 contact events for defendants who met certain eligibility requirements. Some more recent PSA literature refers to “new violent criminal activity” as “new violent criminal arrest.”

Table 6: Bond Information for Defendants in Cohort with Unsecured or Secured Bonds

86. Bond Amount at Release

Definition: measured as the bond amount at release in dollars.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System.

Notes: Bond amounts were not summed across charges (aggregate amount should show for each charge). For example, if an individual was charged with three offenses, the total bond amount set by the magistrate for all the charges is repeated in the data for each charge. This dataset only captures the bond amount at initial contact and at ultimate release (if released). The dataset does not capture modifications to the bond amount in between initial contact and ultimate release (if released).

87. Initial Bond Amount (for those held with secured bond entire pre-trial period)

Definition: measured as the initial bond amount in dollars.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System.

Notes: Bond amounts were not summed across charges (aggregate amount should show for each charge). For example, if an individual was charged with three offenses, the total bond amount set by the magistrate for all the charges is repeated in the data for each charge. This dataset only captures the bond amount at initial contact and at ultimate release (if released). The dataset does not capture modifications to the bond amount in between initial contact and ultimate release (if released).

88. Mechanism Used to Post Secured Bond

Definition: measured as the mechanism used to post bond when released on a secured bond.

Source: OES eMagistrate System.

Notes: mechanisms used to post secured bond were classified as: bondsman only, cash only, other only, bondsman and cash, bondsman and other, cash and other, or bondsman/cash/other combined.

Table 7: Time between October 2017 Contact Event and Release (in days)

89. Time between October 2017 Contact Event and Release*

Definition: measured as the number of days between the October 2017 contact event and the release date if released. * This variable is referred to as “number of days between contact event and pre-trial release” in the main body of the report.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Compensation Board’s Local Inmate Data System (LIDS).

Notes: time until release was calculated as the number of days between the date the DC-352 (commitment order) was issued and the date the DC-330 (recognizance) was issued. If the DC-352 was not issued (date of DC-352 is missing), then it was assumed the individual was released the same day. When the time between the DC-352 and DC-330 was negative, the result was recoded as missing. The Compensation Board’s LIDS was used to verify release information and fill in any gaps not identified by the OES eMagistrate System. An individual who was brought before a magistrate for a bond hearing in the evening and released the next morning (i.e., less than 24 hours later), is scored as having been released on Day 1.

Table 8: Number of Days between Pre-Trial Release and FTA or New In-State Jailable Offense

90. Defendants Charged with Failure to Appear (FTA)- Days between release and FTA

Definition: measured as the number of days from the defendant’s release date to the first occurring FTA during the pre-trial period.

Source: the primary source of a defendant’s release date was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Compensation Board’s Local Inmate Data System (LIDS).

The primary source of the corresponding FTA offense date was the defendant’s Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

91. Defendants Arrested for New In-State Jailable Offense*

Definition: measured as the number of days from the defendant’s release date to the first occurring in-state jailable offense date during the pre-trial period. * This variable is referred to as “arrested for new in-state offense punishable by incarceration” in the main body of the report.

Source: the primary source of a defendant’s release date was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Compensation Board’s Local Inmate Data System (LIDS).

The primary source of the corresponding in-state jailable offense date was the defendant’s Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

92. Defendants Arrested for New In-State Jailable Non-Felony Offense*

Definition: measured as the number of days from the defendant’s release date to the first occurring in-state jailable non-felony offense date during the pre-trial period. * This variable is referred to as “arrested for new in-state misdemeanor offense” in the main body of the report.

Source: the primary source of a defendant's release date was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Compensation Board's Local Inmate Data System (LIDS).

The primary source of the corresponding in-state jailable non-felony offense date was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

93. Defendants Arrested for New In-State Felony Offense

Definition: measured as the number of days from the defendant's release date to the first occurring in-state felony offense date during the pre-trial period.

Source: the primary source of a defendant's release date was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Compensation Board's Local Inmate Data System (LIDS).

The primary source of the corresponding in-state felony offense date was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

94. Defendants Arrested for New In-State Violent Felony Offense (§17.1-805)

Definition: measured as the number of days from the defendant's release date to the first occurring in-state violent felony offense date during the pre-trial period.

Source: the primary source of a defendant's release date was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Compensation Board's Local Inmate Data System (LIDS).

The primary source of the corresponding in-state violent felony offense was the defendant's Virginia State Police criminal history record. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Table 9: Final Case Disposition of Contact Events for Defendants in Cohort

95. Time between Contact Event and Final Case Disposition (in days)

Definition: measured as the number of days between the October 2017 contact event and final case disposition.

Source: the primary source of the contact event date was the OES eMagistrate System. If the information was not available in the primary source (i.e., summons and direct indictments), the information was collected from the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

The primary source of the final case disposition date was the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Virginia State Police’s criminal history records.

96. Final Case Disposition

Definition: measured by the final disposition of all charges in the contact event.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Virginia State Police’s criminal history records.

Notes: Final dispositions include: convicted of at least one charge in contact event, dismissed, *nolle prosequi*, not guilty, pending (as of December 31, 2018), or other. A final disposition of “dismissed” includes charges that were dismissed before or during the trial of matter, as well as charges that were deferred and ultimately dismissed between October 1, 2017, and December 31, 2018. A disposition status of “pending” includes charges in the contact event without a final case disposition as of December 31, 2018, to include charges that were in deferred status.

97. Sentence Type of Convicted Defendants

Definition: measured by the sentence type for all charges in the contact event at conviction.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Virginia State Police's criminal history records.

Notes: sentence types include: probation/no incarceration, jail up to 12 months, or prison (one year or more).

98. Total Active Term of Incarceration for Contact Event Charges Resulting in a Conviction

Definition: measured by the active period of confinement (in months) that the defendant was ordered to serve following a conviction for at least one charge in the contact event.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems. If the information was not available in the primary source, the information was collected from the Virginia State Police's criminal history records.

Notes: The active period of confinement does not include any additional period of confinement that may have been suspended by the court at the time of sentencing.

99. Type of Attorney (at case closure)

Definition: measured as the type of defense attorney assigned to the defendant at case closure.

Source: the primary source of this information was the OES Court Case Management System, as well as the Fairfax and Alexandria Circuit Court Case Management Systems.

Notes: Attorney types include: court-appointed, public defender, private attorney, or waived.