



FREQUENCY OF SIGNATURE BONDS IN DANE COUNTY CRIMINAL CASES: 2012-2016

A Report Submitted To The Public Protection & Judiciary Committee
Of The Dane County Board of Supervisors from
Judge Nicholas J. McNamara
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SUMMARY: In many parts of the United States people charged with a crime yet who are presumed innocent are incarcerated when a court sets Cash Bail at an amount that a defendant cannot afford. In some jurisdictions Cash Bail is often required even on non-violent misdemeanor or criminal traffic charges. But when a Signature Bond is ordered, a defendant may be released from custody without posting cash. A review of *all* criminal cases filed in Dane County over the past five years, nearly 33,000 cases in total, shows that a Signature Bond was ordered in 81% of the cases, and Cash Bail ordered in 19% of the cases (Table 1). Dane County defendants charged in lower level cases are released on Signature Bonds at an even higher rate: for misdemeanor cases Signature Bonds were given in 86% of the cases (Table 3); for criminal traffic cases 97% were given Signature Bonds (Table 2).

THE PUBLIC PROTECTION & JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. The Dane County Board of Supervisors is the Legislative branch of our county government. One of the County Board's working committees, the Public Protection & Judiciary Committee

(PP&J), focuses on legislation that addresses such matters as law enforcement, public safety, the County Jail and the Clerk of Courts.

Dane County public officials and community members are presently in the process of considering significant and expensive renovations in the physical structures that comprise the Dane County Jail. The structures are old and in disrepair, resulting in increased costs of operations and decreased safety for both inmates and workers in the jail. There is increasing awareness of models for improved treatment of persons with serious mental health and substance addiction needs. There is also widespread alarm at the undeniable reality of substantial racial disparities in the local criminal justice system, with urgent recognition that policies and practices must promote greater racial equity.

In an effort to ensure that expenditures actually increase safety, improve humane treatment and reduce racial disparities, the Dane County Board and PP&J have added important amendments to the current budget that call for various studies and reviews of current systems and practices.

One of the budget amendments, PP&J-O-13-A, proposed “the creation, as a pilot, of a bail review process with key criminal justice officials reviewing, on a regular basis, currently incarcerated individuals with bail under \$1,500 and no other holds to identify candidates for alternatives to incarceration.”

This report is an effort to begin to respond to the County Board’s proposal by sharing several crucial data points as a foundation for understanding and improving criminal justice in Dane County.

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION and LIMITATIONS. The data reviewed in this report was collected by a Dane County Circuit Court Judge accessing information available to him through a protected application that performs queries within Wisconsin’s Consolidated Court Automation Programs (CCAP). Data was collected in March of 2018, copied into a spreadsheet for analysis, and preserved in the form used to report these findings.

The collection of the data and dissemination of this report is self-initiated by the author, which is to say that no other group, agency or individual authorized or specifically requested this report. The author has been a trial-level, criminal court judge for almost nine years, has served in the past as the presiding judge of the criminal division of Dane County Circuit Court, and currently acts as the Chair-person for the Pre-Trial Services Sub-Committee, and Co-Chair of the Racial

Disparities Sub-Committee of the Dane County Criminal Justice Council. While the data is accurate and can be independently confirmed, any opinions or conclusions in this report are solely the opinions and conclusions of the author and not presented on behalf of fellow judges, committees or other entities.

CCAP is an automated case management system administered by the Wisconsin Director of State Courts. CCAP is not a database that was created to be used for data analysis, although the Wisconsin Court System publishes annual statistical reports based on CCAP data. While these published statistical reports were not used in collecting the data here, in part because bond status of cases is not published, the statistical reports are informative and accessible at <https://www.wicourts.gov/publications/statistics/index.htm>.

As a sitting judge, the author’s ability to complete automated queries in CCAP is greater than that available to the general public with free access. But the judicial CCAP application is strictly controlled by CCAP administrators and only permits rather limited queries of a limited number of data fields.

For example, even though CCAP as a case management system contains specific demographic information for every defendant, the query application used here does not permit automated searches of a defendant’s age, race or gender. To collect age, race and gender information the investigator would be required to open each case one at a time.

The scope and utility of this report is consequently limited by the fact that age, race and gender data is not available given existing time and resource constraints. Nevertheless, the correct demographic information remains a very important question for future research, particularly given recognized racial disparities in the Dane County criminal justice system.

It is also not possible to extract the amount of Cash Bail ordered or posted without opening every file one at a time. That information is entered into CCAP in a field called "Event Amount," but the judicial query application does not permit searches or displays of that field.

As a case management system, CCAP relies on entry of an event code by a court clerk. A clerk has the ability to enter a narrative statement of what happened in a particular case at a particular hearing or court event without entering an event code, or, possibly, an incorrect event code. Any interested person would still be able to read the clerk's notations and understand what happened in the case. Without a correct event code, however, automated data searches will not produce an accurate report of specific events.

The data in this report used searches of event codes like "SIBS" for "Signature Bond Set," and "CBS" for "Cash Bail Set." Other data came from searches of event codes "NONA" for "Non-Appearance," and "CBP" for "Cash Bail Posted."

Throughout this paper, particularly in the Charts below, CT refers to criminal traffic cases, CM refers to criminal misdemeanor cases, and CF refers to criminal felony cases.

No one reading this report should rely on the data described here to make conclusions about CCAP or individual cases.

As noted above, it is possible that some cases are missing an event code for every court event searched in this report. For example, in performing a close inspection of 370 misdemeanor cases from one court branch where it appeared defendants were never given a Signature Bond, it was found that 11 cases, approximately 3%, had case notations indicating that a Signature Bond had actually been set, but the corresponding CCAP code of "SIBS" was not entered. (These were corrected and are recorded as SIBS cases here.) There also seems to be a pattern of a judicial officer ordering Cash Bail, but also ordering that Cash Bail be converted to a Signature Bond if the defendant complies with conditions set by the Dane County Bail Monitoring Program which, in a limited number of cases, provides varying degrees of community supervision based on perceived risks and needs; sometimes when this happens, the original order is set by event code "CBS," but not always later converted in CCAP to "SIBS" for "Signature Bond Set" when the defendant has been accepted into the Bail Monitoring Program, which is understandable because that "conversion" actually happens outside of a formal court proceeding.

The data in this report counts *unique criminal cases with a unique case number*. Some people were charged with more than one case during this period, but the data reflects case numbers, regardless of the number of counts or charges, and not unique defendants.

A case is counted as being given a Signature Bond if at any time a defendant was given a Signature Bond

A Signature Bond is a written document that confirms a court order requiring the defendant to obey certain conditions; upon signing the document, the defendant may be released from custody for that case. Some jurisdictions call this same thing “Release on own Recognizance,” or simply “ROR.”

As seen in Table 1, most of the cases, 73%, had a Signature Bond only, from start to finish, while 8% of the Signature Bond cases either started with a Signature Bond which then at some point was changed to Cash Bail (perhaps after a non-appearance, for example), or, they may have been cases that started with Cash Bail ordered which later was then converted to a Signature Bond (perhaps after a bond review hearing to which a defendant is permitted to request every 72 hours a defendant continues to be detained in custody on Cash Bail, per § 969.08(1), Wis. Stats.).

Although data from 2017 is available, only 64% of the 2017 criminal cases are closed at this time compared to an average of 96% cases closed for the years of 2012 through 2016, and this difference would certainly have an impact on data

points like non-appearance rates. Also, in April of 2017 Dane County began using a risk assessment tool to make bond decisions in half of every new criminal case as part of a controlled study. Not counting 2017 in this report eliminates any impact these new practices might have caused.

WISCONSIN LAW ON BAIL AND CONDITIONS OF RELEASE. Chapter 969 of the Wisconsin Statutes contains the statutory rules of Bail and Conditions of Release for defendants in Wisconsin criminal cases. These statutes, along with Constitutional protections, have been clarified in decisions issued by Federal and Wisconsin Appellate Courts.

In Dane County, almost all of the original Bail Hearings are presided over by a Circuit Court Commissioner as allowed by § 757.69(1)(b), Wis. Stats. These hearings are required to take place at the time of the initial appearance pursuant to § 970.02(2), Wis. Stats.

From July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017, a review of Dane County criminal cases found that the median time from booking in the jail to an initial appearance/bail review hearing was 48.42 hours (from unpublished report to Circuit Court Judges dated October 20, 2017 submitted by Dane County Presiding Judge Juan Colás).

Typically, a Circuit Court Judge would review Cash Bail and conditions of release only upon request from a party sometime after the initial appearance.

In Wisconsin, *before conviction*, Cash Bail may be ordered **“only upon a finding by the court [including court commissioners] that there is a reasonable basis to believe that bail is necessary to assure appearance in court.”** § 969.01(1), Wis. Stats. In other words, Cash Bail may be ordered only after a finding that cash is necessary to assure appearance in court. This means Cash Bail may not be ordered based on risk or gravity of the offense or severity of maximum penalties, unless those factors contribute to a finding that Cash Bail is necessary to assure appearance for future court proceedings. Explicit in the bond chapter, the court must give weight to “the policy against unnecessary detention of the defendant’s pending trial.” § 969.01(4), Wis. Stats. See The Presumption of Release In Bail Decisions, Lynn Adelman and Eric Schulenburg, 62 Wis. Law 14 (July 1989). This general presumption of pre-trial release applies in both misdemeanor and felony cases.

“If [cash] bail is imposed, it shall be only in the amount found necessary to assure the appearance of the defendant.” § 969.01(4), Wis. Stats.

“Upon petition by the state or the defendant, the court before which the action is pending may increase or reduce the amount of bail” § 969.08(1), Wis. Stats. A defendant who remains in custody after 72 hours from the time of the initial appearance is entitled to have the conditions reviewed by the judge, including the condition that sets the amount of cash ordered as bail. § 969.08(1), Wis. Stats.

Wisconsin does have a statute that permits a court to deny release of a defendant charged with a violent offense; this amounts to pre-trial detention without the opportunity to post Cash Bail. § 969.035, Wis. Stats. But the procedures under this statute are quite burdensome to the state, and, reasonably, provide the defendant with a full array of rights of confrontation, to be represented by counsel and to call witnesses. For all intents and purposes, a pre-trial detention hearing under this statute is essentially a trial with a clear and convincing burden of proof; consequently, the state practically *never* proceeds under this statute.

Extremely rare for jurisdictions in the United States, in Wisconsin commercial bail bondsmen are not allowed to post sureties for defendants. Pursuant to § 969.12, Wis. Stats., every surety, i.e., poster of Cash Bail, shall be a resident of Wisconsin, a natural person and may not be compensated for acting as a surety.

One practical effect of not allowing commercial bondsmen is that the amount of Cash Bail ordered to assure appearance is the amount, in full, that must be posted with the court; posting a percentage, like 10% commonly allowed elsewhere, is not permitted.

Separate from Cash Bail when ordered, every bond includes conditions that a defendant appear in court for all future proceedings, inform the clerk in writing of any change of address, and to not commit a new crime. §§ 969.09 and 969.10, Wis. Stats.

In a majority of cases, other conditions are imposed that specifically relate to facts of the charges, such as to not have any contact with alleged victims, to not return to places or businesses where the alleged offense occurred and, when applicable as a factor in the case, to not use or possess alcohol or controlled substances without a valid prescription. § 969.01(1) and (4), Wis. Stats.

If conditions of the bond are not complied with, the court may (the statute actually says “shall”) enter an order declaring the bail to be forfeited. § 969.13(1), Wis. Stats. Typically in Dane County, a court forfeits bail only upon non-appearance of a defendant, even though the statute permits forfeiture for any condition violation.

Under § 969.13(5), Wis. Stats., after a conviction in a case, any cash deposited pursuant to the Bail Chapter shall be used to pay restitution, if any, and then applied to payment of court costs; any amount remaining after restitution and costs is returned to the person who posted the cash. If the case is dismissed without conviction or after acquittal, the Cash Bail deposited is returned to the party who posted.

While not part of the Bail Chapter itself, Wisconsin’s statutory speedy trial rights under § 971.10, Wis. Stats. can have an impact on whether Cash Bail may continue or must be converted to a Signature Bond. For felony cases, a trial must commence within 90 days from the date of the request for a speedy trial. For misdemeanor cases, “trial shall commence within 60 days from the date

of the defendant’s initial appearance in court.” § 971.10(1), Wis. Stats. Every defendant not tried in accordance with these deadlines, “shall be discharged from custody,” which means any Cash Bail ordered will be converted to a Signature Bond. § 971.10(4), Wis. Stats.

FINDINGS: In Dane County from 2012 through 2016, a total of 32,992 criminal cases were opened by the filing of a complaint. There are three categories or types of criminal cases: Felonies, Misdemeanors and Criminal Traffic.

The data reviewed for this report found the **Frequency of Signature Bonds** to be 81% for all criminal cases; Cash Bail was ordered in 19% of the cases (Table 1).

Broken down into distinct case types, people charged in criminal traffic cases were given a Signature Bond 97% of the time, required to post cash only 3% of the time (Table 2). People charged in misdemeanor cases were given a Signature Bond 86% of the time and required to post cash 14% of the time (Table 3). People charged in felony cases were given a Signature Bond 69% of the time and required to post cash 31% of the time (Table 4).

More so than criminal traffic cases, misdemeanor and felony cases together represent familiar or traditional criminal charges, and with that, the potential for traditional, familiar criminal case penalties like probation, jail or prison. It makes sense, therefore, to consider the frequency of Signature Bonds in these case types combined.

In this review there were 13,835 misdemeanor cases, and 12,948 felony cases, for a total of 26,783 non-traffic criminal cases. The data shows that Signature Bonds were granted in 77% of the misdemeanor and felony cases combined, and Cash Bail was ordered in 23% of the cases (Table 1).

Over the 5 year period in this study, there were 2000 misdemeanor cases where Cash Bail (without a Signature Bond ever) was ordered. This represents 14% of all misdemeanor cases.

In a companion search of these 2000 misdemeanor cases, in 849 cases we find that Cash Bail was Posted (i.e., paid by or on behalf of a defendant). This is 42% of the 2000 misdemeanor cases where Cash Bail was ordered. In 229 cases, which is 11% of the CBS misdemeanor cases, defendants posted cash on the same day bond was set, which means the bond held the defendant in custody for no days at all; for all who were ordered to post Cash Bail, 329 or 16% posted within 3 days or less. The median time from the date Cash Bail had been set to when Cash Bail was posted was 5 days. (This data is not represented in an attached Table.)

As noted already and as shown in Table 3, 11,835 misdemeanor cases had a Signature Bond set at some point during the case, most of which, 10,891, *only* had a Signature Bond throughout the entire life of the case. After a closer look at cases that required Cash Bail, as noted in the paragraph immediately above, we see that bail was posted in 849 cases. When combined, these 12,684

misdemeanor cases (11,835 + 849) clarifies that out of all misdemeanor cases from 2012 through 2016, 92% (12,673 ÷ 13,835) were released pre-trial either on a Signature Bond or after the defendant posted Cash Bail.

For the 5 year period reviewed there were 4,031 felony cases where Cash Bail (without a Signature Bond ever) was ordered. This is 31% of all felony cases.

In a search for Cash Bail Posted in felony cases, there were 1,541 cases, which is 38% of the 4,031 cases that required Cash Bail. In 349 of the felony cases where Cash Bail was Posted, the bail was posted within 3 days or less, which is 23% of felony cases with cash posted. The median time from the date Cash Bail had been set in felony cases to when Cash Bail was posted was 6 days. (This data is not represented in an attached Table.)

Counting the 1,541 felony cases where Cash Bail was posted, together with the 8,917 felony cases that were given a Signature Bond, a total of 10,458, or 81% of the felony cases were granted pre-trial release.

The Frequency of Non-Appearances by defendants is a reasonable measure of the effectiveness of a bail/bond system.

For the criminal cases reviewed in this report for the years 2012 through 2016, defendants charged with a felony failed to appear at least one time in 17% of the cases (Table 5).

For misdemeanors, defendants failed to appear at least one time in 21% of the cases (Table 5). Combined, at least one failure to appear happened in 19% of the non-traffic criminal cases (Table 5).

Age of Cases at Disposition is an additional, relevant measure of a criminal court system. Using statistics provided directly from CCAP on the public access website cited above, Tables 6, 7 and 8 depict the age of criminal traffic, misdemeanor and felony cases in Dane County over the time period reviewed in this report, 2012-2016.

On average, 81% of the misdemeanor cases were disposed within 180 days, and 98% were disposed within 360 days. The median age at disposition of misdemeanors for the 5 year period is 97 days.

For felony cases, 61% were disposed within 180 days, and 91% were disposed within 360 days, with a median age at disposition of 151 days.

Table 9 shows the disposition rate and age of all criminal cases in Dane County from 2012-2016.

The manner in which Criminal Cases in Dane County are disposed is consistent with every other county in Wisconsin, except for Milwaukee County, which has a substantially higher rate of jury trials for both felony and misdemeanor cases compared to Dane and all other Wisconsin counties.

Cases are disposed, or in other words closed, after either a Jury Trial, a Court Trial, a Plea Before Trial, Dismissal Before Trial, or some Other manner. Using statistics published by CCAP on their website, Table 10 shows the manner of criminal case dispositions in Dane County from 2012 through 2016.

As is true throughout Wisconsin and the United States generally, a large majority of criminal cases in Dane County are disposed when a Plea is entered before trial. For all criminal cases, 75% are disposed with a Plea, 23% are Dismissed, and only 1.2% are disposed after a Trial (including both jury and court trials). While still a relatively low rate, felony cases have trials much more often than misdemeanor cases, 2.0% versus 0.5%.

In Milwaukee County, approximately 7.1% of the felony cases have trials and 2.2% of the misdemeanor cases have trials. These Milwaukee County trial rate numbers in both categories are significantly higher than other Wisconsin counties, and, given the volume of cases, impact the overall state averages. Outside of Milwaukee County, statewide felony trials in Wisconsin happen in 1.9% of the cases, and misdemeanor trials in only 0.6% of the cases, which is the same rate as Dane County alone.

DISCUSSION. It is widely accepted that in the United States broadly there are many problems with the way courts use Cash Bail in the criminal justice system.

“Every year, thousands of innocent people are sent to jail only because they can’t afford to post bail, putting them at risk of losing their jobs, custody of their children – even their lives.” Pinto, *The Bail Trap*, *The New York Times Magazine*, Aug. 6, 2015, at page MM38. “Of those in jails, 60 percent haven’t been convicted of anything. They’re innocent in the eyes of the law, awaiting resolution in their cases. . . . [M]any of them simply cannot afford to pay the bail that has been set.” *Id.*

“[A]s bail has evolved in America, it has become less and less a tool for keeping people out of jail, and more and more a trap door for those who cannot afford to pay it.” *Id.*

“Across the criminal-justice system, bail acts as a tool of compulsion, forcing people who would not otherwise plead guilty to do so. . . . The data suggest that detention itself creates enough pressure to increase guilty pleas.” *Id.*

Here in Dane County, for many reasons it is important to know how our courts are using Cash Bail. Is our bail system routinely locking up innocent people who can’t afford Cash Bail? Is our bail system forcing people to buy their pre-trial freedom even on low level charges? Is our bail system complicit in extorting guilty pleas from

defendants who have a desire for trial, but who plea simply because they can’t wait while sitting in jail on Cash Bail they can’t afford? Is there racial disparity in how Cash Bail is ordered and enforced? As our local government considers changes to the County Jail facilities, can we reduce the number of jail beds needed by reducing the number of defendants held on Cash Bail, especially for low level offenses?

Unfortunately, the limited data available in this report is simply not able to fully answer these important questions.

But the data here does begin to provide an objective, statistical picture of how our courts are using Cash Bail along with the option for Signature Bonds.

Given the myriad complexities in many felony cases, this report focuses primarily on the frequency of Signature Bonds and Cash Bail in misdemeanor cases.

It was found that 86% of the misdemeanor cases were given Signature Bonds during the case, which means they were not held in custody while they waited for their case to go to trial. The data also showed that in an additional 6% of misdemeanor cases the defendant actually posted the Cash Bail that was ordered. With respect to the low level criminal misdemeanor cases, therefore, we can fairly conclude that the general policy against pre-trial detention was followed in 92% of the cases.

Given this data, it is reasonable to conclude that the national bail problem of holding defendants on excessively high Cash Bail for low level misdemeanor charges is probably not happening in Dane County, and it's certainly not happening with respect to criminal traffic cases.

For the five years considered here, there were 1,151 misdemeanor cases where the defendant either was *not* given a Signature Bond or did *not* post Cash Bail (13,835 CM cases - 11,835 SIBS - 849 CBP). This comes out to an average of 230 CM cases per year, or an average of 19 cases per month. While it would be useful to know other details about this group of cases, the relatively low number of such cases means a change in approach for these cases would yield a relatively small benefit in reducing average daily population in the County Jail.

For felony cases, however, the data show 2,490 cases that were not granted a Signature Bond and where Cash Bail was not posted; this is the number of cases where defendants were held in custody prior to trial or disposition. It's possible, even likely, that a significant number of these defendants were being held in custody on a probation hold awaiting a revocation decision; in other words, given a separate Department of Corrections hold, even if granted a Signature Bond or if cash was posted, the defendant would still remain in custody. Of course it's also true that some number of these defendants in felony cases remained in custody

because the amount of Cash Bail set was too high for them to post. These 2,490 cases over 5 years are approximately 500 cases per year, or 42 cases per month.

Approximately 19% of the 26,783 misdemeanor and felony cases had at least one non-appearance; 77% of the 5,038 non-appearance cases had only 1 non-appearance in the case (Table 5). Thoughtful proposals on how to decrease the non-appearance rate should be given serious attention.

FURTHER RESEARCH AREAS: As pointed out above, this study was limited by the inability to efficiently search cases for age, race and gender criteria. Additional research should prioritize vital demographic facts in order to determine if there is a disparate impact on distinct groups of defendants.

It would also be useful information to know the amount of Cash Bail that is ordered when defendants post cash versus when they do not post. Likewise, we need a better understanding of the specific type of offenses and number of charges in each case when Cash Bail is ordered, and at what amount.

Finally, with the data provided in this report, we should now have a better understanding of any impact on our Signature Bond rates that could be from the use of the actuarial risk assessment tool that was started in April, 2017. Future research will hopefully tell us if there is significant benefit in our use of the tool or not.

Table 1: All Criminal Cases (CT, CM & CF)

	Open	Closed	Total Cases	Sig. Bond Set At Some Time		Sig. Bond Only (Never Cash)		Sig. Bond To Cash	Cash Bail To Sig.	Cash Bail Only	
CT	151	6058	6209	6020	97.0%	5792	93.3%	206	22	189	3.0%
CM	465	13370	13835	11835	85.5%	10891	78.7%	716	228	2000	14.5%
CF	490	12458	12948	8917	68.9%	7369	56.9%	809	739	4031	31.1%
ALL	1106	31886	32992	26772	81.1%	24052	72.9%	1731	989	6220	18.9%
CM & CF	955	25828	26783	20752	77.5%	18260	68.2%	1525	967	6031	22.5%

Table 2: Criminal Traffic Cases

	Open	Closed	Total Cases	Sig. Bond Set At Some Time		Sig. Bond Only (Never Cash)		Sig. Bond To Cash	Cash Bail To Sig.	Cash Bail Only	
2016	69	1114	1183	1143	96.6%	1082	91.5%	56	5	40	3.4%
2015	27	1047	1074	1048	97.6%	1017	94.7%	26	5	26	2.4%
2014	19	1288	1307	1275	97.6%	1234	94.4%	36	5	32	2.4%
2013	12	1290	1302	1259	96.7%	1219	93.6%	35	5	43	3.3%
2012	24	1319	1343	1295	96.4%	1240	92.3%	53	2	48	3.6%
Totals	151	6058	6209	6020	97.0%	5792	93.3%	206	22	189	3.0%

Table 3: Criminal Misdemeanor Cases

	Open	Closed	Total Cases	Sig. Bond Set At Some Time		Sig. Bond Only (Never Cash)		Sig. Bond To Cash	Cash Bail To Sig.	Cash Bail Only	
2016	222	2157	2379	2092	87.9%	1940	81.5%	122	30	287	12.1%
2015	94	2618	2712	2382	87.8%	2219	81.8%	121	42	330	12.2%
2014	50	2705	2755	2346	85.2%	2155	78.2%	142	49	409	14.8%
2013	44	2910	2954	2473	83.7%	2262	76.6%	158	53	481	16.3%
2012	55	2980	3035	2542	83.8%	2315	76.3%	173	54	493	16.2%
Totals	465	13370	13835	11835	85.5%	10891	78.7%	716	228	2000	14.5%

Table 4: Criminal Felony Cases

	Open	Closed	Total Cases	Sig. Bond Set At Some Time		Sig. Bond Only (Never Cash)		Sig. Bond To Cash	Cash Bail To Sig.	Cash Bail Only	
2016	284	2387	2671	1894	70.9%	1553	58.1%	201	140	777	29.1%
2015	120	2690	2810	1921	70.9%	1672	59.5%	184	136	818	29.1%
2014	46	2549	2595	1724	66.4%	1473	56.8%	130	121	871	33.6%
2013	21	2446	2467	1655	67.1%	1360	55.1%	132	163	812	32.9%
2012	19	2386	2405	1652	68.7%	1311	54.5%	162	179	753	31.3%
Totals	490	12458	12948	8917	68.9%	7369	56.9%	809	739	4031	31.1%

Table 5: Misdemeanor & Felony Non-Appearance Rate (2012-2016)

	Total Cases	Zero Non-Appearances		1 or More Non-Appearances		# of Non-Appearances				
						1	2	3	4	>4
CM	13835	10952	79.2%	2883	20.8%	2236	535	88	18	6
CF	12948	10793	83.4%	2155	16.6%	1658	357	93	29	18
CM & CF	26783	21745	81.2%	5038	18.8%	3894	892	181	47	24

Table 6: Criminal Traffic Cases Age at Disposition

	Disposed Cases	Within 180 Days		Within 360 Days		Median Age at Disposition
2016	957	648	68%	922	96%	129
2015	1108	808	73%	1072	97%	121
2014	1382	1021	74%	1346	97%	120
2013	1327	993	75%	1283	97%	123
2012	1389	998	72%	1341	97%	135
Totals	6163	4468	72%	5964	97%	avg. 126

Table 7: Criminal Misdemeanor Cases Age at Disposition

	Disposed Cases	Within 180 Days		Within 360 Days		Median Age at Disposition
2016	2575	2046	79%	2499	97%	102
2015	3011	2353	84%	2754	98%	88
2014	3173	2581	81%	3107	98%	96
2013	3011	2494	83%	2953	98%	92
2012	3314	2642	80%	3242	98%	106
Totals	14875	12116	81%	14555	98%	avg. 97

Table 8: Criminal Felony Cases Age at Disposition

	Disposed Cases	Within 180 Days		Within 360 Days		Median Age at Disposition
2016	2604	1526	59%	2334	90%	160
2015	2531	1583	63%	2341	92%	146
2014	2355	1540	65%	2160	92%	144
2013	2366	1476	62%	2133	90%	147
2012	2227	1297	58%	2034	91%	157
Totals	12083	7422	61%	11002	91%	avg. 151

Table 9: All Criminal Cases Age at Disposition

	Disposed Cases	Within 180 Days		Within 360 Days		Median Age at Disposition
2016	6136	4220	69%	5755	94%	129
2015	6441	4744	74%	6167	96%	114
2014	6910	5142	74%	6613	96%	117
2013	9704	4963	74%	6369	95%	115
2012	6930	4937	69%	6617	95%	127
Totals	33121	24006	72%	31521	95%	avg. 120

Table 10: All Criminal Cases Dispositions (2012-2016)

	Disposed Cases	Jury Trials		Court Trial		Pled Before Trial		Dismissed Before Trial		Other	
CT	6163	63	1.0%	5	0.1%	5046	82%	1034	17%	15	0.2%
CM	14875	76	0.5%	6	0.04%	10584	71%	4174	28%	35	0.2%
CF	12083	231	1.9%	16	0.1%	9055	75%	2496	21%	285	2.4%
Totals	33121	370	1.1%	27	0.1%	24685	75%	7704	23%	335	1.0%