North Carolina Judicial District 30B Pretrial Pilot Project
Final Report
Part II: Evaluation Report
March 2020[1]

Contents

Executive Summary

This report documents the impact of the Judicial District 30B Pretrial Pilot Project in Haywood and Jackson Counties, as determined by an empirical evaluation of the project. Key findings from the empirical evaluation include:

Conditions of Release
- In the district as a whole, the percentage of cases with a secured bond decreased 17.59 percentage points, or 29.41%, in 2019 compared to 2018, with decreases for both misdemeanor and felony cases.
- In Jackson County, the percentage of cases with a secured bond decreased 21.66 percentage points, or 35.37%, in 2019 compared to 2018, with decreases for both misdemeanor and felony cases.
- In Haywood County, the percentage of cases with a secured bond decreased 15.32 percentage points, or 26%, in 2019 compared to 2018, with decreases for both misdemeanor and felony cases.

Non-Appearance Rates
- The average court appearance rate in Jackson County was 81.25% in 2018 and 80.06% in 2019. This represents a 1.18 percentage point increase in non-appearance rates. The highest non-appearance rates for both years occurred for the Minor Traffic calendar.

- The average court appearance rate in Haywood County was 84.76% in 2018 and 83.21% in 2019. This represents a 1.55 percentage point increase in non-appearance rates. The highest non-appearance rates for both years occurred for the Minor Traffic calendar.

Criminal Charges During the Pretrial Period
- For the district as a whole in 2018, 83.2% of defendants acquired no new criminal charges during the pretrial period. In 2019, that number was 82.1%. This represents a 1.1 percentage point increase in the number of defendants who acquired *any* new criminal charges during the pretrial period in 2019 as compared to 2018.
- In both 2018 and 2019, the most common new charge was a traffic charge. Although research did not produce statistically significant results for the majority of offense levels, statistically significant results show that of those defendants who acquired a new charge during the pretrial period:
  - The percentage acquiring a new Class F-I felony charge increased 4.0 percentage points.
  - The percentage acquiring a new Class AI misdemeanor charge increased 2.2 percentage points.
- Defendants who acquired new criminal charges during the pretrial period did not do so more quickly in 2019 relative to 2018.
- The percentage of chronic offenders did not significantly change in 2019 (16.31% of recidivating defendants) relative to 2018 (15.36% of defendants). Also, chronic offenders in 2019 did not return to offending faster (or slower) than chronic offenders in 2018.

First Appearances & Early Involvement of Counsel
- Both counties implemented first appearance hearings; only Haywood County implemented early involvement of counsel.
- Defendants in Haywood County were more likely to have their bonds modified at first appearance (55.33%) than defendants in Jackson County (38.92%).
- 41.53% of defendants in Haywood County and 37.70% of defendants in Jackson County were released on an unsecured bond at the end of the first appearance hearing.
- Of those defendants who had a secured bond at the end of their first appearance hearing, defendants in Haywood County were more likely to have their bond amounts reduced (27.00%), than defendants in Jackson County (13.20%).
- When comparing defendants in Haywood County who were represented by counsel to defendants in that county who were not so represented, represented defendants were 1.5 times more likely to have their secured bond amount reduced.

Pretrial Detention
- Because jail data was provided only for Haywood County jail, research was limited to that county.
- In Haywood, the number of pretrial jail bookings decreased 0.4% in 2019 as compared to 2018.
- Larger decreases were seen in length of jail stays. Specifically:

- o The percent of bookings for non-traffic misdemeanor charges that resulted in a jail stay of 3+ days dropped from 33.00% in 2018 to 23.60% in 2019. The percent of bookings for felony charges that resulted in a jail stay of 3+ days dropped from 54.50% in 2018 to 46.00% in 2019.
- o The percent of bookings for non-traffic misdemeanor charges that resulted in a jail stay of 10+ days dropped from 13.80% in 2018 to 10.60% in 2019. The percent of bookings for felony charges that resulted in a jail stay of 10+ days dropped from 35.00% in 2018 to 30.90% in 2019.

Summons in Lieu of Arrest
- The percentage of cases charged by summons rose from 18.46% in 2018 to 34.40% in 2019, a 86.33% increase.
- The expanded use of summons occurred across all offense types and the pattern of results was consistent for both counties.

Citation in Lieu of Arrest
- For the district as a whole, there was a 3.09% increase in the percentage of misdemeanor charges charged by citation in 2019 compared to 2018, with increases observed in both Jackson County (.69%) and Haywood County (5.14%).
- A random sample showed that defendants issued a citation were not more likely to incur new criminal charges or not appear in court, relative to defendants who were arrested.

Defendant Characteristics & Charging Patterns
- In the district as a whole, 9,381 defendants were charged in 2018 and 8,777 defendants were charged in 2019. This decrease of 6.43% suggests that the pilot project did not increase the number of individuals brought into the system, sometimes referred to as "net widening."
- Defendants who were charged in 2018 and 2019 were demographically similar with respect to race, gender, and age. These similarities also existed when examining defendant characteristics with respect to issuance of citation, magistrate order, warrant, and summons.
- There was a decrease in the number of charges and cases filed for most offense classes in 2019 compared to 2018.

30B Pretrial Project: Final Report

Conditions of Release

Judicial District 30B

This report compares the last conditions of release imposed in 2019 to those imposed in 2018. The figures below compare the percentage of secured bonds (financial bonds) to the percentage of non-financial conditions for 2019 to 2018. Non-financial conditions includes written promises, unsecured bonds, and custody releases. Additional details on the analyses can be found in Appendix A. **As shown in Figure 1, the percent of non-financial conditions issued during 2019 was 17.15 percentage points higher than the percent issued in 2018.** Stated differently, the percentage of non-financial conditions was 43.79% higher in 2019 relative to the percentage of non-financial conditions in 2018. **During the same time frame, there was a 17.59 percentage point decrease in the percentage of secured bonds issued (59.81% versus 42.22%).** Similar trends were observed for misdemeanor (Figure 2) and felony charges (Figure 3).

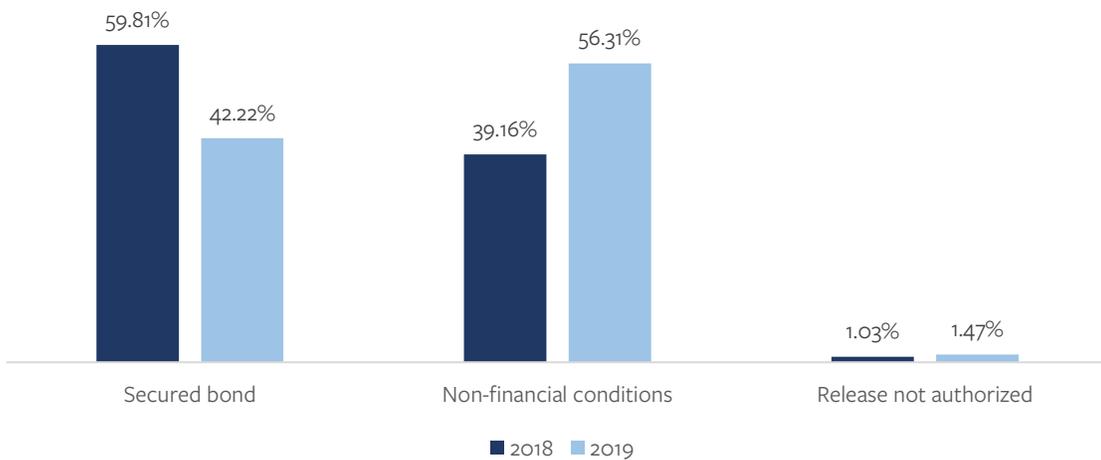**Figure 1. Percent of conditions of release for all cases in 30B**

Figure 2. Percent of conditions of release for misdemeanors in 30B
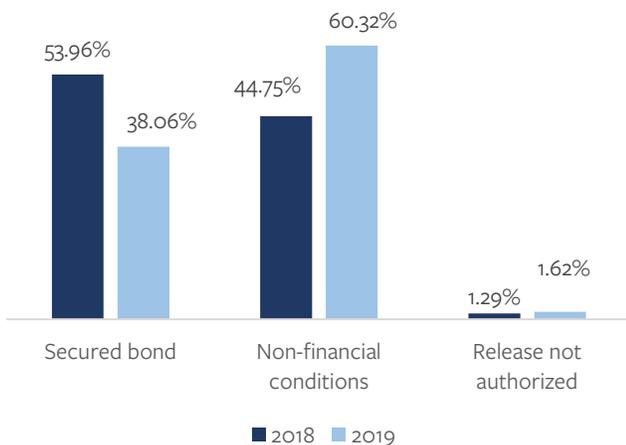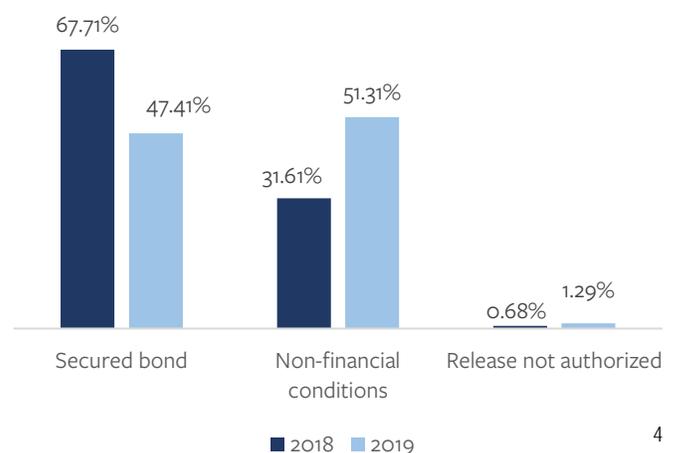

Figure 3. Percent of conditions of release for felonies in 30B

Judicial District 30B cont.

A more detailed analysis of the conditions of release is in Table 1. As shown in the table, there was a 13.18 percentage point increase in the percentage of unsecured bonds issued during 2019 relative to 2018. The expanded use of unsecured bonds during 2019 was observed for both misdemeanors and felony charges.

Table 1. Conditions of release during 2018 and 2019 in Judicial District 30B

	Felony	Misdemeanors	Total
	0.17%	1.32%	0.83%
Custody release	0.08%	1.68%	0.97%
	0.04%	0.00%	0.02%
EHA with secured bond	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	67.67%	53.96%	59.79%
Secured bond	47.41%	38.06%	42.22%
	31.05%	28.10%	29.35%
Unsecured bond	44.45%	40.99%	42.53%
	0.38%	15.34%	8.98%
Written promise	6.78%	17.64%	12.81%
	0.68%	1.29%	1.03%
Not authorized	1.29%	1.62%	1.47%

Legend
2018
2019

Jackson County

Figure 4 shows that in Jackson County the percentage of cases receiving non-financial conditions increased 55.69% (or 20.49 percentage points) during 2019 relative to 2018. Also, the percentage of cases receiving a secured bond decreased 35.37% or 21.66 percentage points during 2019 compared to 2018.   This pattern of results was similar for both misdemeanor (Figure 5) and felony offenses (Figure 6) in Jackson County, although the magnitude of change for non-financial bonds was greater for felony offenses than for misdemeanor offenses. There was an 85.50% (or 25.06 percentage point) increase in the percentage of felonies receiving a non-financial condition, compared to a 39.02% (or 16.78 percentage point) increase for misdemeanors.

Figure 4. Percent of conditions of release for all cases in Jackson County

	Secured bond	Non-financial conditions	Release not authorized
2018	61.22%	36.79%	1.99%
2019	39.56%	57.28%	3.16%

2018 2019
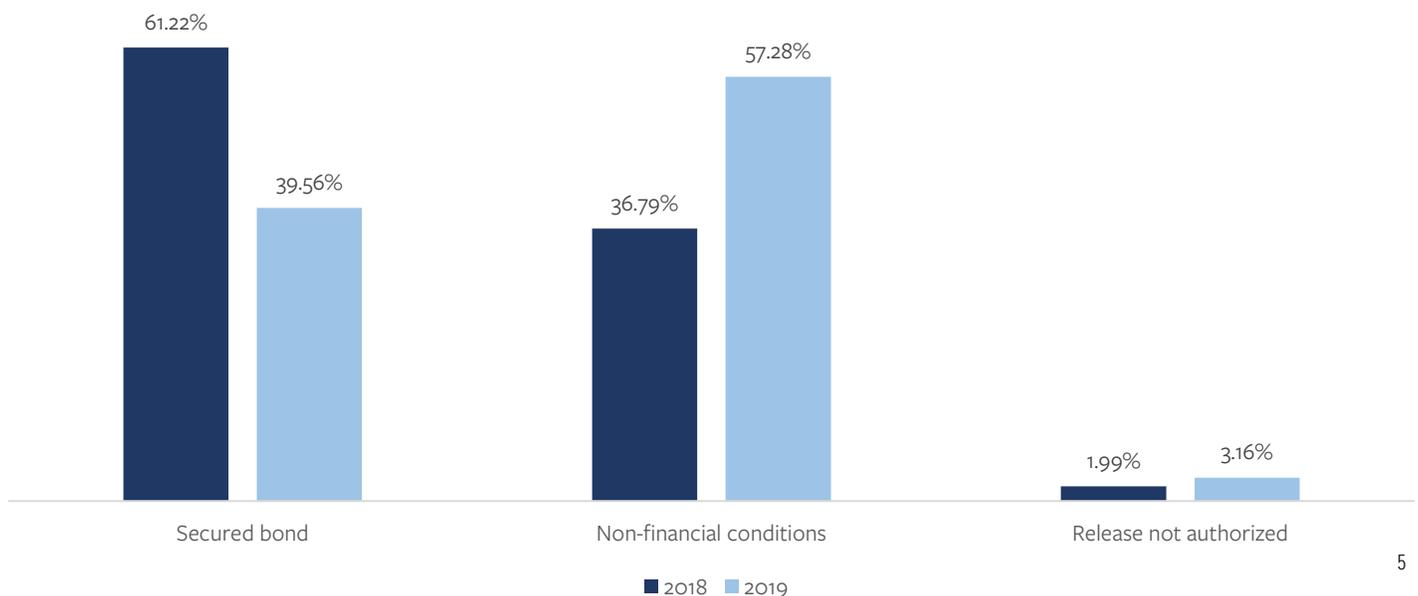
Figure 5. Percent of conditions of release for misdemeanors in Jackson County

	Secured bond	Non-financial conditions	Release not authorized
2018	54.11%	42.99%	2.90%
2019	36.09%	59.77%	4.14%
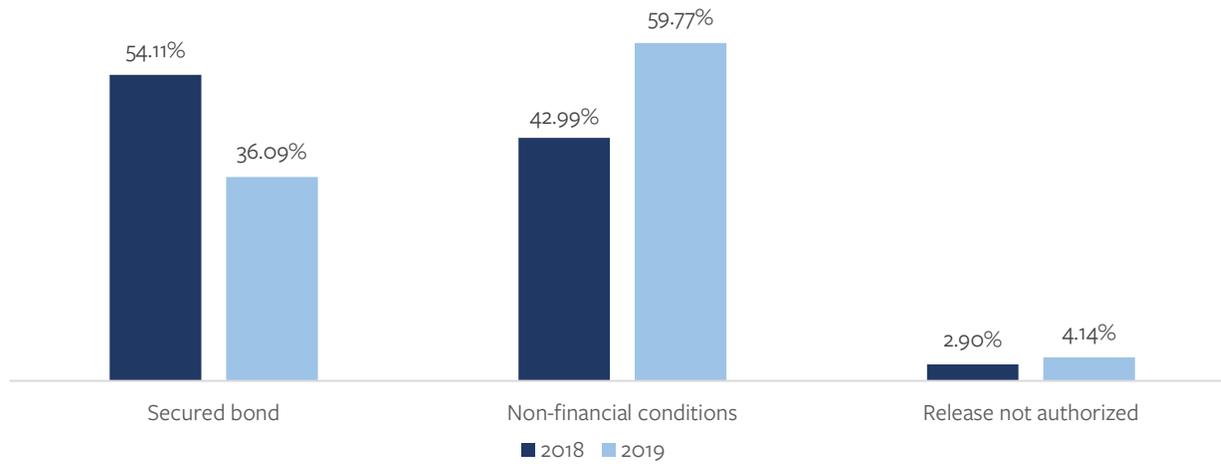
Figure 6. Percent of conditions of release for felonies in Jackson County

	Secured bond	Non-financial conditions	Release not authorized
2018	69.79%	29.31%	0.90%
2019	43.62%	54.37%	2.00%
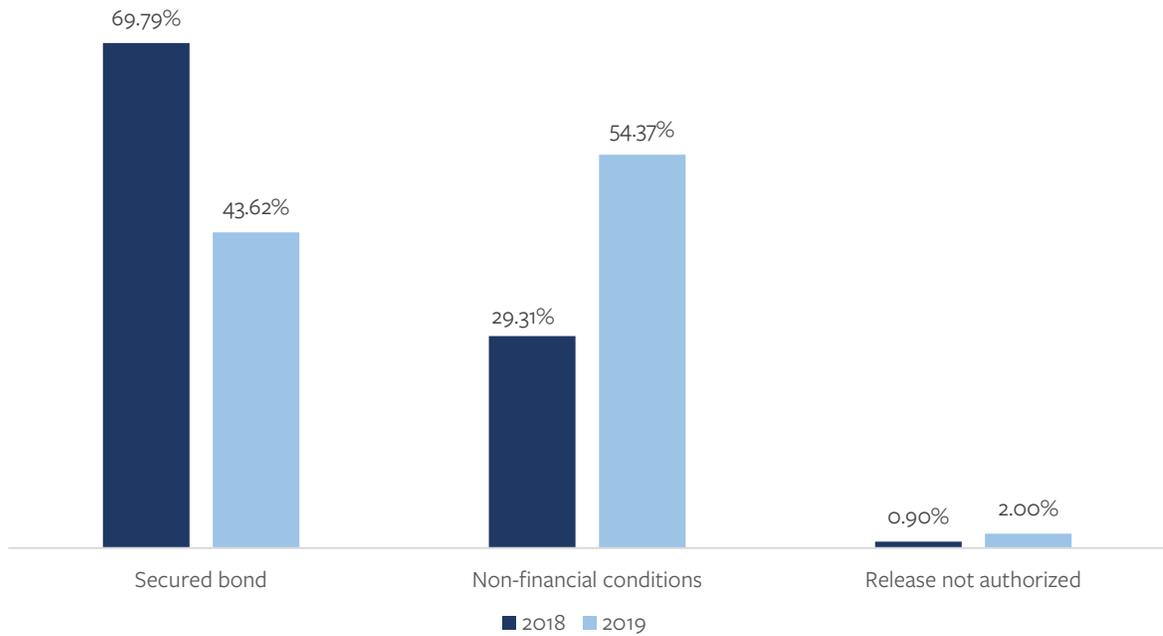
Jackson County cont.

In Jackson County, there were substantial increases in the use of unsecured bonds (+9.35 percentage points) and written promises to appear (+11.10 percentage points) in 2019 relative to 2018 for Jackson County (Table 2).

Table 2. Conditions of release during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

	Felony	Misdemeanors	Total
	0.00%	0.09%	0.05%
Custody release	0.11%	0.09%	0.10%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EHA with secured bond	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	69.79%	54.11%	61.22%
Secured bond	43.62%	36.09%	39.56%
	29.31%	35.14%	32.50%
Unsecured bond	43.10%	40.77%	41.84%
	0.00%	7.76%	4.24%
Written promise	11.17%	18.90%	15.34%
	0.90%	2.90%	1.99%
Not authorized	2.00%	4.14%	3.16%

Legend
| 2018 |
| 2019 |

Beginning on August 17, 2019, magistrates began filling out a new Magistrate Bail Explanation form that mirrored the conditions of release flowchart adopted as part of the local reforms. Following the flowchart lead to the recommended conditions; deviations from those recommendations are allowed in all cases to preserve judicial official discretion. A total of 616 forms were completed between August 17 and December 31, 2019 in Jackson County, with magistrates setting conditions of release in 406 charging events. Magistrates reported that they deviated from the flowchart on 1.45% of the time (or 5 out of completed 343 forms), with magistrates setting a financial condition 3 times when the flowchart suggested setting a non-financial condition. One of the deviations occurred when a magistrate set a secured bond amount greater than the maximum bond table. The final deviation occurred when the magistrate set a non-financial condition when the flowchart suggested a secured bond. Of the 338 completed forms that did not deviate from the flowchart, magistrates set non-financial conditions in 68.93% of cases and secured bonds in 31.06% of cases. This pattern of findings (i.e., a greater percentage of non-financial conditions relative to financial conditions) mirror those reported to researchers by the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts (NC AOC) on the last conditions of release.

Haywood County

The percentage of cases receiving non-financial conditions in Haywood County increased 37.86% or 15.32 percentage points during 2019 relative to 2018 (Figure 7). The increased use of non-financial conditions was observed for both misdemeanors (32.79% or 14.97 percentage point increase, Figure 8) and felonies (50.05% or 16.51 percentage points increase, Figure 9). Similarly, the percentage of cases receiving a secured bond decreased 26.00% overall, and 27.43% (or 14.78 percentage points) for misdemeanors and 25.33% (or 16.83 percentage points) for felonies.

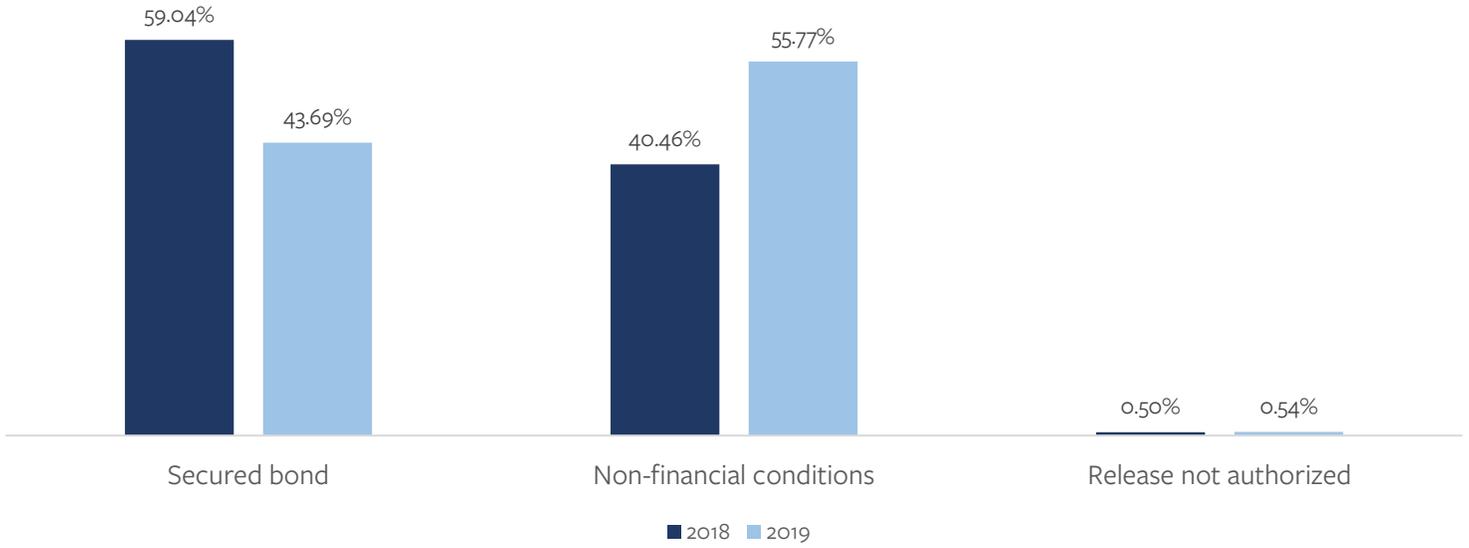## Figure 7. Percent of conditions of release for all cases in Haywood County

	Secured bond	Non-financial conditions	Release not authorized
2018	59.04%	40.46%	0.50%
2019	43.69%	55.77%	0.54%

■ 2018 ■ 2019

Figure 8. Percent of conditions of release for misdemeanors in Haywood County

	Secured bond	Non-financial conditions	Release not authorized
2018	53.88%	45.64%	0.47%
2019	39.10%	60.61%	0.29%

■ 2018 ■ 2019
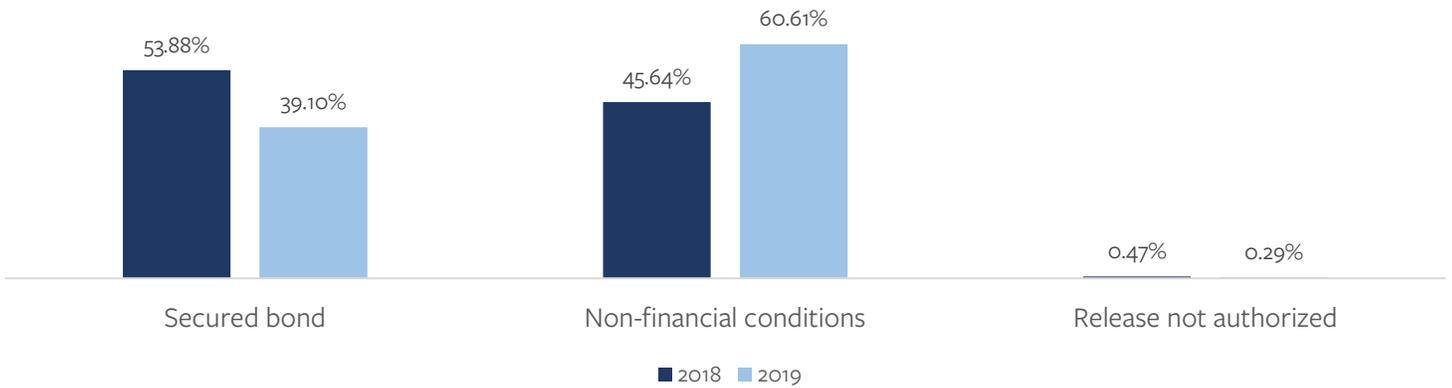
Figure 9. Percent of conditions of release for felonies in Haywood County

	Secured bond	Non-financial conditions	Release not authorized
2018	66.46%	32.99%	0.55%
2019	49.63%	49.51%	0.87%

■ 2018 ■ 2019
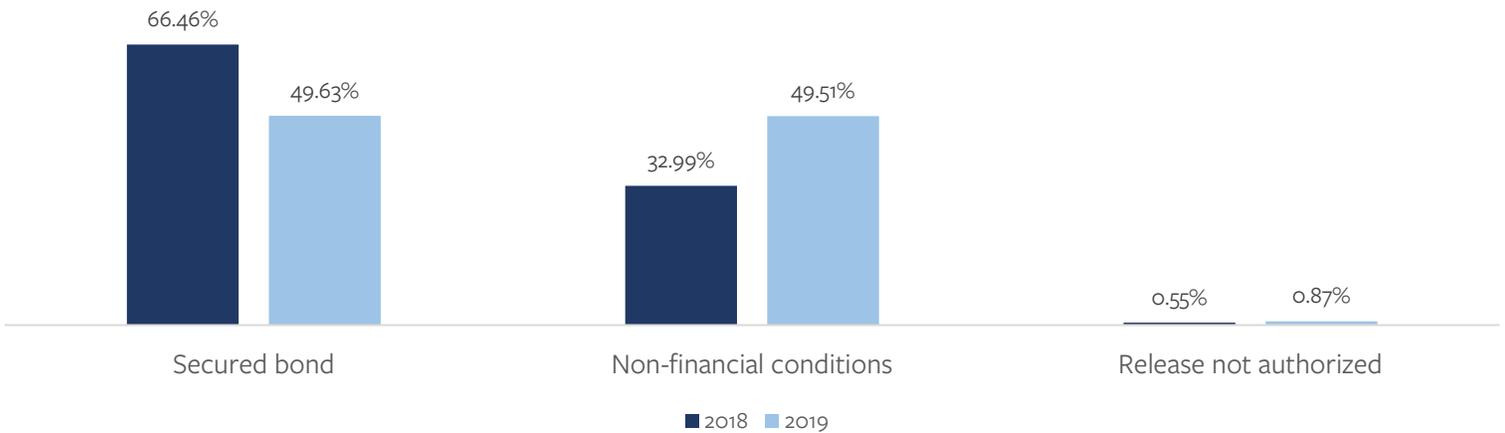
Haywood County cont.

The table below shows that the largest increase in non-financial conditions in Haywood County was among unsecured bonds, with a 15.28 percentage point increase in 2019 relative to 2018.

Table 3. Conditions of release during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

	Felony	Misdemeanors	Total
	0.27%	1.94%	1.26%
Custody release	0.06%	2.53%	1.45%
	0.07%	0.00%	0.03%
EHA with secured bond	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	66.39%	53.88%	59.01%
Secured bond	49.63%	39.10%	43.69%
	32.11%	24.53%	27.63%
Unsecured bond	45.24%	41.11%	42.91%
	0.61%	19.18%	11.57%
Written promise	4.20%	16.98%	11.41%
	0.55%	0.47%	0.50%
Not authorized	0.87%	0.29%	0.54%

Legend
2018
2019

A total of 1,013 bail explanation forms were completed between August 17 and December 31, 2019 in Haywood County, with magistrates setting conditions of release in 615 charging events. Magistrates reported that they deviated from the flowchart 10.78% of the time (or 63 out of 584 completed forms), with magistrates setting a financial condition 20 times when the flowchart suggested setting a non-financial condition. 39 out of 63 times magistrates set a secured bond amount that was greater than the maximum amount suggested in the local bond policy, with the remainder of deviations occurring when magistrates set a non-financial condition when the flowchart recommended a financial condition.

In 521 forms, magistrates reported that they adhered to the conditions of release decision making framework. In 60.26% of those forms, magistrates set non-financial conditions at the initial appearance. Magistrates issued secured bonds in 39.73% of cases. This pattern of results parallels those found from the NC AOC Conditions of Release report, with a greater percentage of cases receiving non-financial conditions than financial conditions.

Non-Appearance Rates

Jackson County

This report presents non-appearance rates for defendants on District Court calendars during 2018 and 2019. The data below illustrates the percentage of defendants that were called and failed as recorded from the Criminal, Traffic, and Minor Traffic (MTV) calendars in 2018 and 2019. **On average, the percentage of defendants who did not appear in District Court is 1.18 percentage points higher in 2019 relative to 2018. While the percentage non-appearance has slightly increased relative to 2018, the average court appearance rate was 81.25% in 2018 and 80.06% in 2019 for Jackson County (Table 1).** Supplemental analyses in Appendix A show that the percent of defendants not appearing in Superior Court did not significantly change in 2019 relative to 2018 for Jackson County.

Figure 1. Non-appearance rates for defendants during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

Table 1. Average appearance rates during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

	2018	2019
January	82.67%	80.94%
February	83.55%	81.36%
March	82.79%	82.84%
April	79.99%	82.64%
May	84.75%	76.92%
June	79.30%	79.93%
July	82.14%	77.09%
August	77.59%	73.88%
September	79.51%	77.47%
October	83.29%	83.98%
November	83.12%	81.39%
December	76.25%	82.30%
Average	81.25%	80.06%

Table 2. Average non-appearance rate by type of calendar during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

	2018	2019	Change
Minor Traffic	26.67%	30.14%	+3.47%
Traffic	15.89%	18.60%	+2.71%
Criminal	12.63%	14.66%	+2.03%

The data show that, on average, 30.14% of defendants on the Minor Traffic calendar had a non-appearance during 2019, making it the calendar with the highest non-appearance rate. The Minor Traffic calendar also had the highest percent of change (3.47%) between 2018 and 2019, and 47.98% of all 2,309 defendants who were called and failed in 2019 were on the Minor Traffic calendar. Defendants who have a mix of infractions and traffic misdemeanors are placed on the Minor Traffic calendar, while the Traffic calendar predominantly contains defendants who are charged only with traffic misdemeanors.

Haywood County

Figure 2 below shows the non-appearance rates for 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County. These non-appearance data points come from the Other, Canton, ONO, Traffic, and Minor Traffic Violations calendars in Haywood County. The Canton calendar consists of cases that are initiated by law enforcement in the towns of Canton and Clyde. The ONO calendar includes probation violations, charges initiated via summons or warrants, and other charges that were assigned to the next available court date. **Analyses show that 84.76% of defendants in 2018 (on average) and 83.21% of defendants in 2019 attend their court dates as scheduled in District Court (Table 3). Non-appearance rates for 2019 are, on average, 1.55 percentage points higher than those from 2018.**

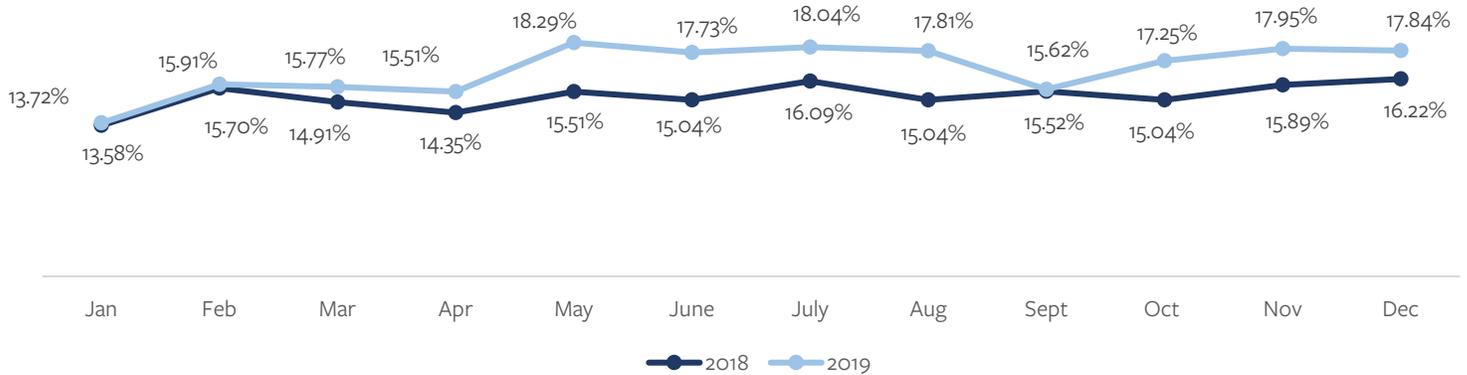### Figure 2. Non-appearance rates for defendants during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

Table 3. Average appearance rates during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

	2018	2019
January	86.42%	86.28%
February	84.30%	84.09%
March	85.09%	84.23%
April	85.65%	84.49%
May	84.49%	81.71%
June	84.96%	82.27%
July	83.91%	81.96%
August	84.96%	82.19%
September	84.48%	84.38%
October	84.96%	82.75%
November	84.11%	82.05%
December	83.78%	82.16%
Average	84.76%	83.21%

Table 4. Average non-appearance rate by type of calendar during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

	2018	2019	Change
Minor traffic	20.05%	21.75%	+1.70%
Traffic	17.65%	20.12%	+2.47%
Other	10.70%	12.35%	+1.65%
Canton	14.55%	18.39%	+3.84%
ONO	9.88%	12.43%	+2.55%

The prevalence of non-appearance in 2019 is highest for the Minor Traffic and Traffic calendars. In fact, 57.62% of all 3,089 defendants who had a non-appearance during 2019 were on the Traffic or Minor Traffic calendars. Finally, the courts with the largest increases in non-appearance between 2018 and 2019 were the Canton (+3.84%), ONO (+2.55%), and Traffic (+2.47%) calendars.

Criminal Charges During the Pretrial Period

This report examines the prevalence of new criminal charges during the pretrial period for cases filed during 2018 and 2019. To examine this question, researchers examined data provided by the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts for Judicial District 30B in 2018 and 2019. For purposes of this report, a defendant is considered to have new criminal charges during the pretrial period if he or she was served with one or more additional charges before the original case was disposed. A defendant has no new criminal charges during the pretrial period if he or she had no new criminal charges during that period. Analyses were limited to new charges within 30B only.

Table 1 displays the percentage of defendants that had a new criminal charge filed in 2018 and 2019. The number of defendants that incurred a new criminal charge are displayed in Appendix A. As shown in Table 1, 16.8% of 9,381 defendants had a new criminal charge filed during the pretrial period in 2018. Supplemental analyses showed that 1,575 defendants accounted for the 3,176 new cases in 2018. In 2019, 17.9% of 8,777 defendants had a new charge filed during the pretrial period. **The data show that there is a 1.1 percentage point increase in the number of defendants incurring a new charge during the pretrial period in 2019 relative to 2018.**

Table 1. Prevalence of new criminal charges for defendants during 2018 and 2019 in 30B

	2018	2019	Difference
No new charges filed	83.2%	82.1%	
Any new charge filed	16.8%	17.9%	+1.1*

Asterisks (*) indicate that a finding is statistically significant. Findings that are statistically different or statistically significant indicate that differences between the two percentages are not due to chance alone or statistical noise. $*p \leq .05, **p \leq .01, ***p \leq .001$. Findings with more asterisks suggest greater confidence that observed differences are not due to chance alone. Note that difference scores without any asterisk (*) means the difference is not statistically significant.

Table 2 shows the types of charges that defendants incurred in 2018 and 2019. Of the 1,575 defendants that had a new charge filed in 2018, the most common new charge was a traffic misdemeanor charge, with 69.9% of defendants having a new traffic misdemeanor charge. Similar results were garnered when examining the prevalence of new criminal charges in 2019, with 66.7% of those 1,569 cases having at least one new traffic misdemeanor charge.

Table 2. Type of charge among defendants that had any new criminal charge filed during 2018 and 2019 in 30B

	2018	2019	Difference
New felony A – E charge	2.0%	1.3%	-0.7
New felony F – I charge	23.8%	27.8%	+4.0**
New class A1 misdemeanor charge	7.6%	9.8%	+2.2**
New class 1 misdemeanor charge	28.4%	31.5%	+3.1
New class 2 misdemeanor charge	13.7%	14.7%	+1.0
New class 3 misdemeanor charge	16.8%	17.1%	+0.3
New traffic charge	69.1%	66.7%	-2.4

Asterisks (*) indicate that a finding is statistically significant. Findings that are statistically different or statistically significant indicate that differences between the two percentages are not due to chance alone or statistical noise. $*p \leq .05, **p \leq .01, ***p \leq .001$. Findings with more asterisks suggest greater confidence that observed differences are not due to chance alone. Note that difference scores without any asterisk (*) means the difference is not statistically significant.

As shown in Table 2, there were no statistically significant changes in the percentage of recidivating defendants who incurred a new Class A – E felony, Class 1 misdemeanor, Class 2 misdemeanor, Class 3 misdemeanor, or traffic misdemeanor charge. For instance, 2.0% of the 1,575 defendants who recidivated in 2018 were charged with a Class A – E felony, compared to 1.3% of the 1,569 recidivating offenders in 2019. The -.7-percentage point difference was not statistically significant, indicating that there was not a significant change in percentage of recidivating defendants incurring a new Class A – E felony. Appendix A (Table 14) also shows that the raw number of defendants charged with a Class A – E felony decreased in 2019 (21) relative to 2018 (32).

There was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of recidivating defendants who had a Class F – I felony in 2019 relative to 2018. Of the 1,569 defendants who had subsequent criminal charges, 27.8% of cases had a new Class F – I felony in 2019, relative to 23.8% of the 1,575 defendants in 2018. This represented a 4.0 percentage point increase in 2019 relative to 2018. Supplemental analyses showed that there were significant increases in the percentage of new Class F – I drug charges in 2019 relative to 2018. Specifically, 17.5% of recidivating defendants had a new Class F – I drug charge in 2019 compared to 14.5% of defendants in 2018.

There was an increase in the number of recidivating defendants incurring a new charge for a Class A1 misdemeanor in 2019 compared to 2018. Of the 1,569 defendants that incurred a new charge during the pretrial period, 9.8% of defendants incurred a charge for a Class A1 misdemeanor. This percentage was 2.2 percentage points higher than the percentage of defendants that incurred a Class A1 misdemeanor in 2018. It is important to remember, however, that analyses in the Defendant Characteristics and Charging Patterns report showed that there is a general trend towards more Class A1 misdemeanor defendants, charges, and cases being filed statewide in 2019 compared to 2018. Thus, the increase in new Class A1 offenses may be part of a larger trend statewide, rather than unique to policy changes in 30B.

The last set of analyses examine whether or not defendants are likely to incur new criminal charges quicker in 2019 relative to 2018. These analyses assess the number of days between the service date of the preceding charge and the offense date of the subsequent charge for defendants who had a new charge in 2018 and 2019. Table 3 shows the percentage of pretrial failure cases whose new offense date was within 1, 2, 3, 4 – 10 days, 11 – 30 days, and 31+ days of the previous service date. Analyses showed that the percentage of defendants incurring a new charge within 1 day was statistically higher in 2019 (7.1%) relative to 2018 (5.0%). However, the percentage of defendants receiving a new charge within 2, 3, 4-10, 11 – 30, and 31+ days did not significantly differ in 2019 relative to 2018. The average number of days to receiving a new charge was 59.41 days for defendants in 2018 and 61.35 days in 2019. This difference was not statistically significant. **Together, the analyses suggest that defendants—by and large—returned to offending no faster (and no slower) in 2019 than in 2018.**

Table 3. Days between cases for defendants who incurred a new criminal charge during 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019
1 day	5.0%	7.1%*
2 days	4.2%	5.1%
3 days	5.1%	4.8%
4 – 10 days	20.7%	21.6%
11 – 30 days	37.1%	37.9%
31+ days	74.4%	76.7%

Asterisks (*) indicate that a finding is statistically significant. Findings that are statistically different or statistically significant indicate that differences between the two percentages are not due to chance alone or statistical noise. *$p \leq .05$, **$p \leq .01$, ***$p \leq .001$. Findings with more asterisks suggest greater confidence that observed differences are not due to chance alone. Note that difference scores without any asterisk (*) means the difference is not statistically significant.

Repeat Offending

A key finding in criminal justice is that a small percentage of defendants account for a large percentage of offenses. This section of the report assesses whether or not: (1) a small percentage of defendants account for a substantial proportion of new criminal charges during the pretrial period (hereafter referred to as chronic offenders); (2) the percentage and number of chronic offenders changed from 2018 to 2019; (3) the time to new offense for chronic offenders changed from 2018 to 2019; and (4) chronic offenders in 2019 accrue more charges per case compared to chronic offenders in 2018.

There were 6,568 total charges among the 1,575 defendants that had a new offense in 2018 (Table 4). Total charges included the sum of all new traffic, misdemeanor, and felony charges for those cases that had a new charge filed. Data showed that 242 repeat offenders accounted for 50% of these new total charges. Stated differently, 15.36% of defendants who recidivated in 2018 were identified as chronic offenders for 2018. For 2019, the data revealed that there were 6,786 charges filed among the 1,569 defendants that incurred a new charge. 256 recidivists accounted for 50% of the 6,786 new charges, which suggested that 16.31% of 1,569 recidivating defendants were identified as chronic offenders in 2019. The percentage of chronic offenders did not statistically significantly differ between 2018 and 2019, suggesting that the percentage of chronic offenders did not significantly change in 2019 relative to 2018.

Table 4. Number of charges and defendants that account for 50% of new charges among recidivism cases during 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019
Total number of recidivating defendants	1,575	1,569
Total number of new charges for recidivating defendants	6,568	6,786
Number of charges that correspond to 50% of new charges	3,284	3,393
Total number of defendants that account for 50% of new charges	242	256
Percent of defendants that account for 50% of new charges	15.36%	16.31%

Table 5 shows the average time to a new offense for chronic offenders in 2018 and 2019. There was no statistically significant difference in time to reoffending for chronic offenders in 2018 and 2019. Chronic offenders in 2019 incurred a new criminal charge within 40.92 days, compared to 38.59 days in 2018. Analyses also showed that the average number of total charges, felony charges, and non-traffic misdemeanors did not significant differ between chronic offenders in 2019 relative to 2018.

Table 5. Time to new offense and average number of charges for chronic offenders during 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019
Average number of days to new offense	38.59	40.92
Average number of overall charges	13.56	13.25
Average number of felony charges	3.15	3.14
Average number of non-traffic misdemeanor charges	4.43	4.25

Asterisks (*) indicate that a finding is statistically significant. Findings that are statistically different or statistically significant indicate that differences between the two percentages are not due to chance alone or statistical noise. * $p \leq .05$, ** $p \leq .01$, *** $p \leq .001$. Findings with more asterisks suggest greater confidence that observed differences are not due to chance alone. Note that difference scores without any asterisk (*) means the difference is not statistically significant.

First Appearances & Early Involvement of Counsel

Jackson and Haywood Counties began implementing first appearance hearings for misdemeanor defendants in 2019. However, only Haywood County implemented early involvement of counsel at first appearance hearings, and thus results are presented separately for each county.

Jackson County

In Jackson County in 2019, defendants charged with misdemeanors, Class H and I felonies, or arrested for a failure to appear were given access to a first appearance hearing, in line with the 30B Pretrial Reform. However, defense counsel was present at only 5.3% of first appearance hearings.

There was a total of 446 defendants who had initial first appearance hearings held in 2019 (Appendix A). Out of 446 defendants, 352 defendants were not being held on a 48-hour domestic violence case. 38.92% of non-48 hour defendants had their bonds modified (Table 1). Bonds could be modified by either unsecuring a bond and/or adjusting the bond amount. Among those non-48 hour defendants who had their bonds modified, 68.38% had their bonds unsecured, 20.58% had their bond amounts modified, while 11.02% had their bond amounts modified and their bonds unsecured.

Table 1. Percent of non-48 hour defendants receiving a bond modification at first appearance

	#	%
Bond not modified	215	61.08%
Bond modified	137	38.92%
Total # of non-48 hour defendants	352	

Figure 1. Percent of defendants released on an unsecured bond at initial first appearance

- Still had a secured bond
- Released on an unsecured bond

37.70% of all defendants were released on an unsecured bond at the end of their first appearance hearing (Figure 1). 271 defendants or 62.30% of all defendants had a secured bond at the end of the first appearance hearing. The average bond amount of those with a secured bond was $20,688.85. 7.80% of defendants had a secured bond amount of $500 or less at the end of first appearance.

13.20% of all defendants who had a secured bond at the end of the first appearance hearing had their bond amounts reduced (Figure 2). On average, secured bond amounts were reduced 57.11% or $5,730.64 for defendants still held on a secured bond.
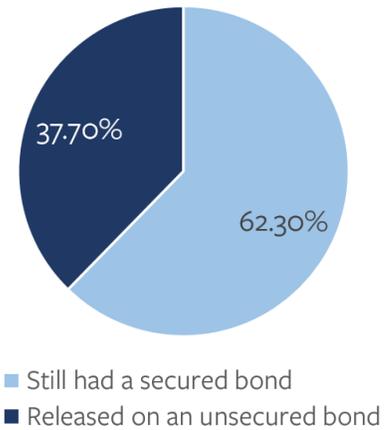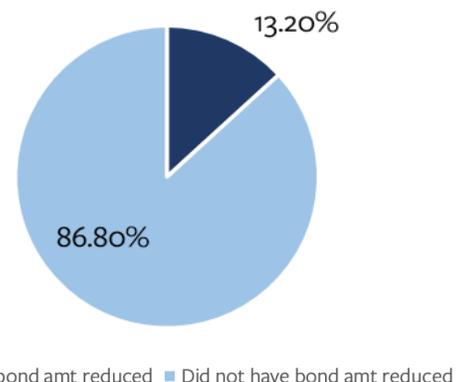
Figure 2. Percent of defendants with a secured bond who had their amounts reduced at initial first appearance

- Had bond amt reduced
- Did not have bond amt reduced

Haywood County

In Haywood County in 2019, defendants charged with misdemeanors, Class H and I felonies, or arrested for a failure to appear had a first appearance hearing and had defense counsel representation for the first appearance hearing. Defense counsel was present at 93.2% of the initial first appearance hearings.

A total of 1,009 defendants had an initial first appearance hearing in 2019 (see Appendix A). Out of the 1009 defendants, 844 of defendants did not have a 48-hour domestic violence case. 55.33% of those non-48 hour cases had their bonds modified during their first appearance hearing (Table 2). Of those that had their bonds modified, 73.97% had their bonds unsecured, 18.92% had their bonds modified in amount, and 7.09% had their bond amounts modified <u>and</u> one or more of their bonds unsecured.

Table 2. Percent of non-48 hour defendants receiving a bond modification at first appearance
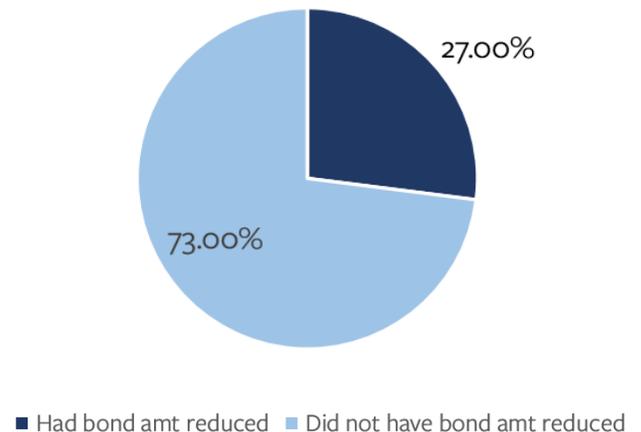
	#	%
Bond not modified	377	44.66
Bond modified	467	55.33
Total # of non-48 hour defendants	844	

Figure 3. Percent of defendants released on an unsecured bond at initial first appearance

Still had a secured bond
Released on an unsecured bond
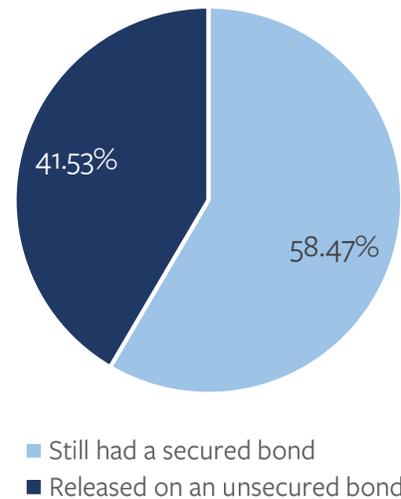
As shown in Figure 3, 41.53% of all 1009 defendants were released on an unsecured bond at the end of the first appearance hearing. 58.47% were still detained on a secured bond. Of the 587 defendants who were held on a secured bond at the end of the first appearance hearing, the average bond amount was $32,802.33, and 8.4% of defendants had a final bond amount of $500 or less.

27.00% of non-48 hour defendants who were still held on a secured bond at the end of the first appearance hearing had their bond amounts reduced (Figure 4). The average amount of reduction between their initial and final bond amount was $10,456.15 or a decrease of 57.66% for non-48 hour defendants who remained held on a secured bond at the end of the first appearance hearing. This amount of change reflects changes for the defendants who had some of their bonds modified from a secured to an unsecured bond (which decreases their total secured bond amount), as well as those who remained held on a secured bond at the end of the first appearance hearing but their secured bond amount was reduced.

Figure 4. Percent of defendants with a secured bond who had their amounts reduced at initial first appearance

Had bond amt reduced   Did not have bond amt reduced

Presence of defense counsel and first appearance hearing outcomes in Haywood County

As discussed above, defense counsel was present at 93.2% of defendants' initial first appearance hearings in Haywood County, leaving defendants unrepresented by counsel in 6.8% of hearings. This variation in the presence of defense counsel allows researchers to examine whether early involvement of counsel is correlated with more favorable outcomes during the first appearance hearing. **Overall, the data shows that non-48 hour defendants who are represented by an attorney are 1.37 times more likely to have their bonds modified and 1.52 times more likely to have their bonds reduced, compared to defendants who are not represented by defense counsel at the first appearance hearing.** As shown in Figure 5, 56.40% of represented defendants had their bonds modified, compared to 41.10% of defendants who did not have defense counsel ($p \leq .05$). Defendants with defense counsel were not more likely to have their bonds unsecured, but they were likely to have their bond amounts reduced. Results showed that 56.40% of represented non-48 hour defendants had their secured bond amounts reduced, compared to 37.00% of unrepresented non-48 hour defendants ($p \leq .01$). While early involvement of counsel increased the likelihood of a bond reduction, there were no differences in the average reduction of secured bond amounts between represented (-$3,494.61) and unrepresented defendants (-$3,587.50).

Figure 5. Likelihood of bond modification and secured bond reduction for all non-48 hour defendants by attorney presence
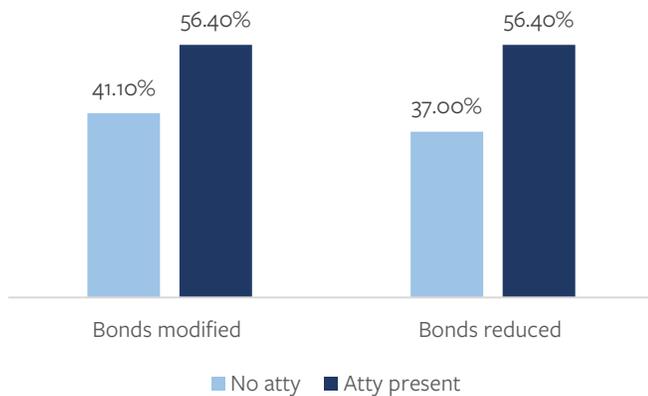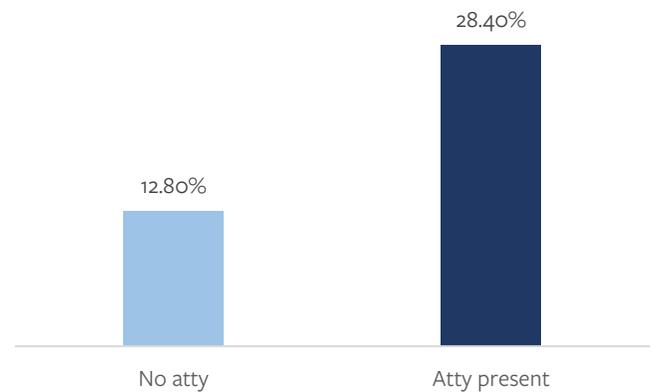
Figure 6. Likelihood of bond reduction for non-48 hour defendants still held on a secured bond by attorney presence

Of the 57.90% of defendants who were still detained at the end of the first appearance hearing, represented defendants were 2.22 times more likely to have their secured bond amounts reduced (28.4%) than defendants who did not have representation (12.8%, $p \leq .05$) (Figure 6). While early involvement of counsel appeared to impact the likelihood of bond reduction for defendants still held on a secured bond, it did not seem to influence defendants' final secured bond amount or the average reduction in secured bond amount.

Pretrial Detention

This report presents data on the number of jail bookings and length of pretrial detention for defendants in Haywood County in 2018 and 2019. The Haywood County Sheriff's Office provided the research team with booking data for 2018 and 2019. Data for the number of bookings for pretrial defendants in 2018 and 2019 is illustrated in Figure 1. The data show that the number of admissions into the Haywood County jail was, on average, .04% lower in 2019 compared to 2018.

Figure 1. Number of pretrial bookings into the Haywood County Detention Center for 2018 and 2019

We also examined whether the length of stay changed during 2019 relative to 2018. It is expected that the length of stay may have decreased in 2019 because Haywood County began providing first appearance hearings within 72 hours of booking to defendants charged with misdemeanors, lower level felonies, and probation violations beginning in January 1, 2019. Figure 2 illustrates the percentage of bookings for all offenses that resulted in a stay that was 0 days, 1 day, 2 days, 3 or more days, 10 or more days, and 30 or more days. The percentage of bookings detained for 1 day (29.00% and 22.30%, respectively) and 2 days (9.50% and 7.50%, respectively) is statistically higher in 2019 compared to 2018. The number of bookings, however, resulting in pretrial detention of 3 or more days (34.80% vs. 44.10%, respectively) and 10 or more days (24.90% vs. 20.60%) are significantly lower in 2019 than in 2018. **These findings were statistically significant and suggest that longer pretrial jail stays (3+ days and 10+ days) decreased in 2019.**

Figure 2. Percent of bookings by length of stay in Haywood County Detention Center for all offenses for 2018 and 2019
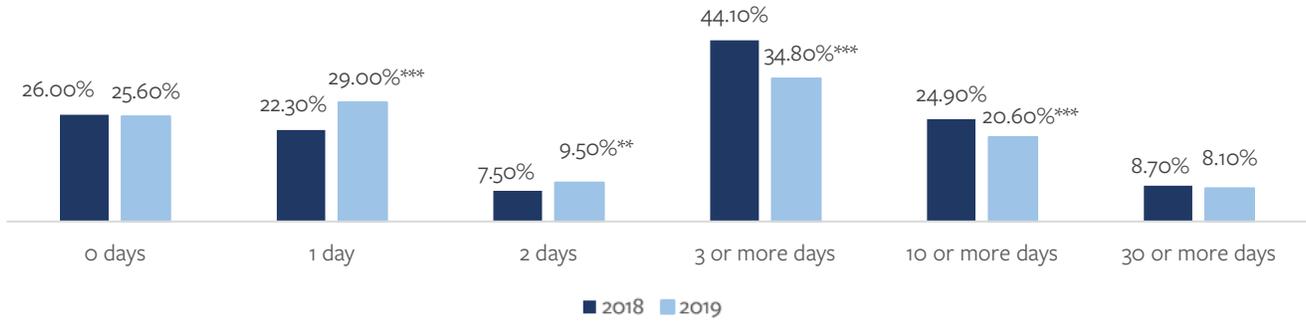
Similar findings emerge when pretrial length of stay is examined among bookings for non-traffic misdemeanor only offenses (Table 1) and felony only offenses (Table 2). Among both misdemeanors and felonies, a smaller number of bookings were detained for 3 or more days in 2019 than in 2018. 23.60% of misdemeanor bookings were detained for 3 or more days in 2019 compared to 33.00% in 2018. Similarly, 46.00% of felony bookings were detained for 3 or more days in 2019 compared to 54.50% of felony bookings in 2018.

Table 1. Percent of bookings by length of stay for non-traffic misdemeanor only offenses for 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019
0 days	30.20%	29.60%
1 day	27.40%	35.20%*
2 days	9.50%	11.30%
3 or more days	33.00%	23.60%*
10 or more days	13.80%	10.60%*
30 or more days	3.60%	3.80%
# of bookings	1,231	1,345

Table 2. Percent of bookings by length of stay for felony only offenses for 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019
0 days	21.10%	22.00%
1 day	18.30%	21.30%
2 days	5.80%	8.00%
3 or more days	54.50%	46.00%*
10 or more days	35.00%	30.90%
30 or more days	12.30%	12.40%
# of bookings	880	757

Summons in Lieu of Arrest

Judicial District 30B

This report describes the use of summons in lieu of warrants for charges initiated in 30B during 2018 and 2019. The data were constrained to instances where felony and misdemeanor charges were initiated via a summons or a warrant. For the district as a whole, the percentage of summons for criminal charges has increased 86.33% in 2019 (34.40%) relative to 2018 (18.46%, Figure 1). The percentage of warrants decreased 19.54% during 2019 (81.54% in 2018 vs. 65.60% in 2019).

Figure 1. Percent of charges issued a summons or warrant during 2018 and 2019 in 30B

Table 1 shows the percentage of charges issued via a summons or warrant to law enforcement and non-law enforcement during 2018 and 2019. As shown in the table, there were significant increases in the percentage of charges initiated by summons for both law enforcement (+11.34 percentage points) and non-law enforcement (+4.60 percentage points).

Table 1. Percent of charges issued a summons or warrant to law enforcement and non-law enforcement for Judicial District 30B in 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019	Change
% of charges initiated by summons to law enforcement	4.09	15.43	11.34
% of charges initiated by summons to non-law enforcement	14.38	18.97	4.60
% of total charges initiated by summons	18.46	34.40	15.94
% of charges initiated by warrants to law enforcement	67.57	53.63	-13.94
% of charges initiated by warrants to non-law enforcement	13.97	11.97	-2.00
% of total charges initiated by warrants	81.54	65.60	-15.94
Total # of charges initiated by summons or warrant	3916	3526	

Judicial District 30B cont.

There were significant increases in the percentage of summons issued for both felonies and non-traffic misdemeanors (Figure 2). Out of 3,916 charges initiated a summons or warrant in 2018, 0.20% of felonies received a summons. In 2019, there were 3,526 charges initiated, with 4.50% of felonies issued a summons. Similarly, 17.10% of non-traffic misdemeanors received a summons in 2018 versus 28.00% of misdemeanors in 2019. During the same time period, the percentage of felonies and misdemeanors issued a warrant decreased approximately 27.80% and 10.40%, respectively.

Figure 2. Percent of felonies and misdemeanors issued a summons or warrant during 2018 and 2019 in 30B

Felony
- 0.20%
- 4.50%
- 41.00%
- 29.60%

Misdemeanor
- 17.10%
- 28.00%
- 39.10%
- 35.00%

■ 2018 Summons ■ 2019 Summons ■ 2018 Warrants ■ 2019 Warrants

Jackson County

In Jackson County, the percentage of cases issued a summons increased 23.21 percentage points during 2019 (31.25%) relative to 2018 (8.04%) (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Percent of charges issued a summons or warrant during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

Summons
- 8.04%
- 31.25%

Warrant
- 91.96%
- 68.75%

■ 2018 ■ 2019
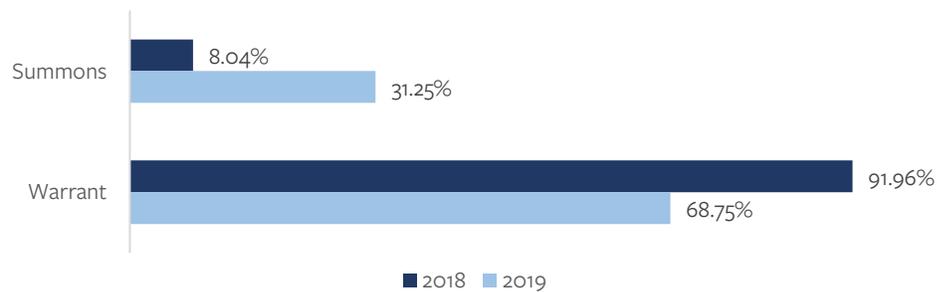
Table 2 shows the percentage of charges initiated via summons or warrants for all misdemeanors and felonies to law enforcement and non-law enforcement in Jackson County. The percentage of charges initiated via summons to law enforcement increased 16.03 percentage points from 2018 to 2019, while the percentage of warrants issued to law enforcement decreased 18.95 percentage points during the same period. Similar trends were seen for the percentage of summons and warrants issued to non-law enforcement.
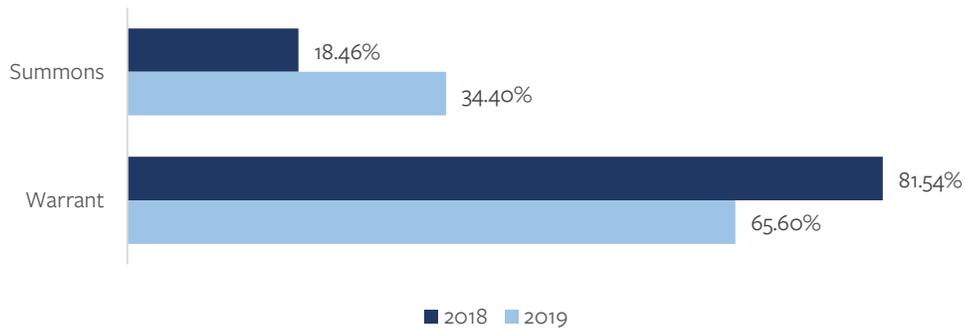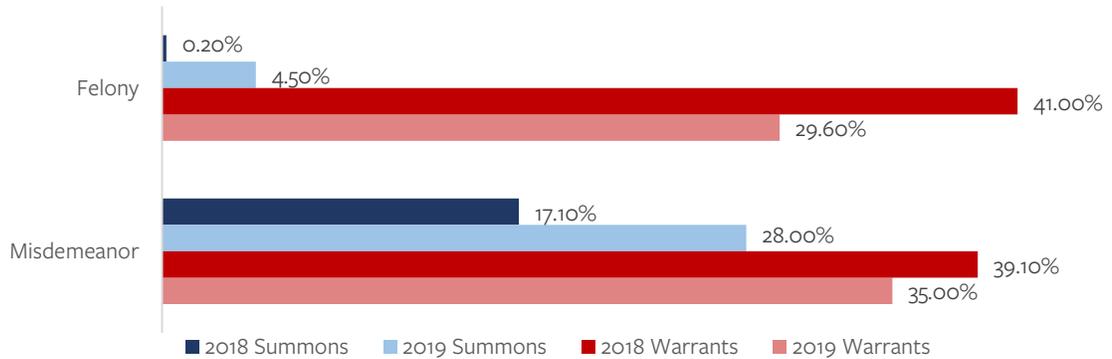
Table 2. Percent of charges issued a summons or warrant to law enforcement and non-law enforcement during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

	2018	2019	Change
% of charges initiated by summons to law enforcement	1.34	17.37	16.03
% of charges initiated by summons to non-law enforcement	6.70	13.88	7.18
% of total charges initiated by summons	8.04	31.25	23.21
% of charges initiated by warrants to law enforcement	76.25	57.30	-18.95
% of charges initiated by warrants to non-law enforcement	15.71	11.46	-4.25
% of total charges initiated by warrants	91.96	68.75	-23.21
Total # of charges	1642	1405	

Jackson County cont.

As shown in Figure 4 below, 0% of felonies and 8.00% of non-traffic misdemeanors were issued a summons during 2018 versus 5.60% of felonies and 24.60% of misdemeanors in 2019. This represented a 5.60 percentage point increase in the use of summons for felonies, and a 16.60 percentage point increase for misdemeanors. In terms of warrants, the percentage of warrants issued for felonies decreased 19.20 percentage points for 2019 relative to 2018. Similar trends were observed for warrants issued for misdemeanors, although the decrease was more modest (a 4.20 percentage point decrease).

Figure 4. Percent of felonies and misdemeanors issued a summons or warrant during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

Legend: ■ 2018 Summons ■ 2019 Summons ■ 2018 Warrants ■ 2019 Warrants

Felony: 0.00% (2018 Summons), 5.60% (2019 Summons), 50.20% (2018 Warrants), 31.00% (2019 Warrants)
Misdemeanor: 8.00% (2018 Summons), 24.60% (2019 Summons), 40.70% (2018 Warrants), 36.50% (2019 Warrants)

Haywood County

During 2019, the percentage of charges issued a summons (36.49%) increased 10.50 percentage points relative to the percentage of charges during 2018 (25.99%) (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Percent of charges issued a summons or warrant during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

Legend: ■ 2018 ■ 2019

Summons: 25.99% (2018), 36.49% (2019)
Warrant: 74.01% (2018), 63.51% (2019)
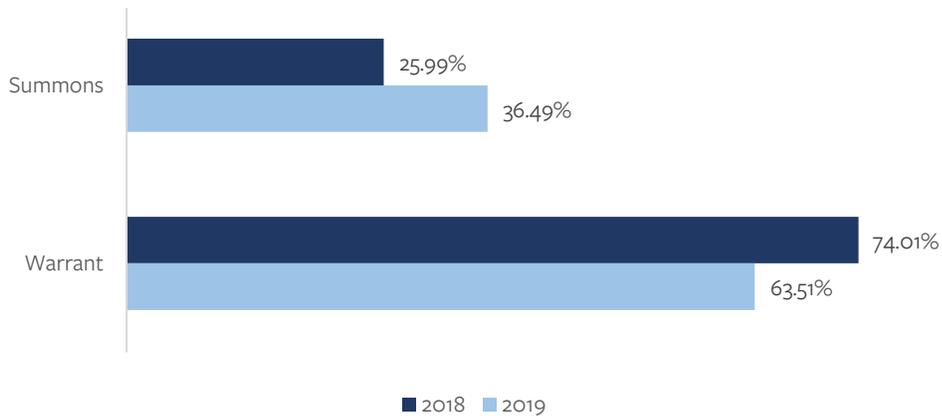
Haywood County cont.

As shown in Table 3, the percentage of charges initiated by summons to law enforcement increased 8.08 percentage points or 133.07% from 2018 to 2019. The percentage of charges initiated by warrants to law enforcement decreased 10.10 percentage points. Similar trends were observed for the percentage of summons and warrants issued to non-law enforcement.
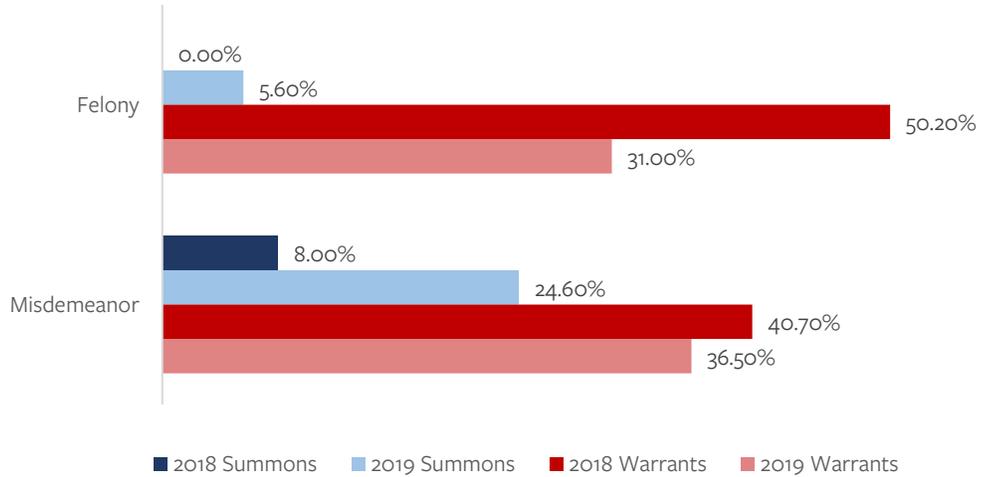
Table 3. Percent of charges issued a summons or warrant to law enforcement and non-law enforcement during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

	2018	2019	Change
% of charges initiated by summons to law enforcement	6.07	14.14	8.08
% of charges initiated by summons to non-law enforcement	19.92	22.35	2.43
% of total charges initiated by summons	25.99	36.49	10.50
% of charges initiated by warrants to law enforcement	61.30	51.20	-10.10
% of charges initiated by warrants to non-law enforcement	12.71	12.31	-0.40
% of total charges initiated by warrants	74.01	63.51	-10.50
Total # of charges	2274	2121	

As shown in Figure 6, the percentage of summons increased 3.30 percentage points for felonies and 6.60 percentage points for misdemeanors during 2019 relative to 2018. The percentage of charges initiated via a warrant decreased 5.80 percentage points for felonies and 4.00 percentage points for misdemeanors.
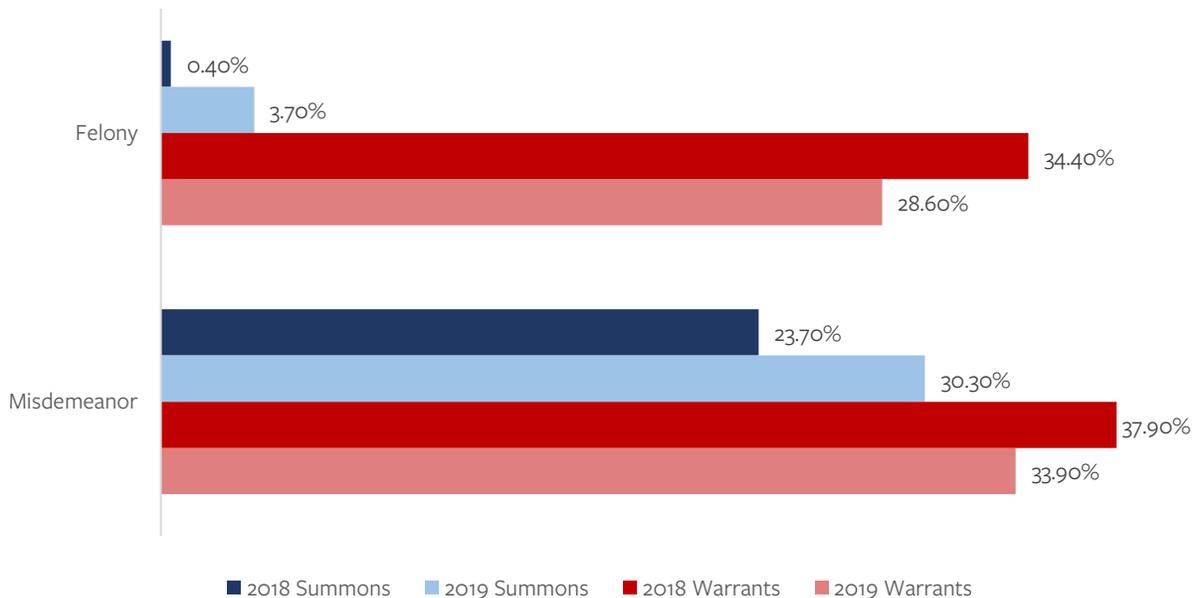
Figure 6. Percent of felonies or misdemeanors issued a summons or warrant during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

Felony
- 0.40%
- 3.70%
- 34.40%
- 28.60%

Misdemeanor
- 23.70%
- 30.30%
- 37.90%
- 33.90%

■ 2018 Summons ■ 2019 Summons ■ 2018 Warrants ■ 2019 Warrants

Citations in Lieu of Arrest

Judicial District 30B

This report describes the use of citations for charges served during 2018 and 2019 where a misdemeanor is the highest charge. The data were constrained to instances where charges were initiated via a citation or a magistrate order, rather than how often citations were initiated relative to all charging processes (i.e., summons, warrants, etc.). As shown in Figure 1, citations were issued for 82.89% of all misdemeanors served in 2019. This represented a 3.09% increase relative to the number of citations issued in 2018 (80.40%).

While citations were issued for approximately 90% of traffic misdemeanors in both 2018 and 2019, 46.48% of non-traffic misdemeanors were issued a citation in 2019, which was a 5.78% increase from 2018 where 43.94% of misdemeanors were initiated via a citation (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Percentage of traffic and non-traffic misdemeanors for citations and magistrate orders during 2018 and 2019 in 30B

Magistrate order: 19.60% (2018), 17.11% (2019)
Citation: 80.40% (2018), 82.89% (2019)

% of traffic and non-traffic criminal misdemeanors
■ 2018 ■ 2019

Figure 2. Percentage of non-traffic misdemeanors for citations and magistrate orders during 2018 and 2019 in 30B

Magistrate order: 56.06% (2018), 53.52% (2019)
Citation: 43.94% (2018), 46.48% (2019)

% of non-traffic criminal misdemeanors
■ 2018 ■ 2019

Jackson County

The percentage of misdemeanor charges issued a citation increased 0.69% in 2019 (Figure 3), whereas the percentage of non-traffic misdemeanors initiated via citation decreased 3.11% in 2019 relative to 2018. Analyses of non-traffic misdemeanors showed that the use of citations increased for some offenses in 2019 (misdemeanor larceny +10.03% and possession of stolen goods +21.66%), while citations were issued less frequently for misdemeanor alcohol or drug offenses such as consuming alcohol by 19/20 year-old (-4.74%) and possession of marijuana up to ½ ounce (-2.88%).

Haywood County

As shown in Figure 4, there was a 5.14% increase in the use of citations for criminal misdemeanors within Haywood County during 2019 (81.85%) relative to 2018 (77.84%). The expanded use of citations was demonstrated for both non-traffic criminal misdemeanors (+11.00%) and traffic misdemeanors (+2.94%).

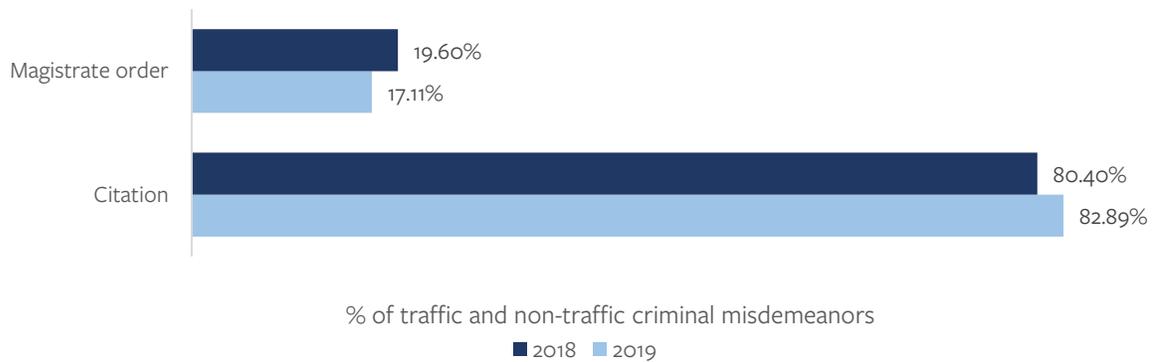Figure 3. Percentage of traffic and non-traffic misdemeanors for citations and magistrate orders during 2018 and 2019 for Jackson County

% of traffic and non-traffic criminal misdemeanors

Magistrate order 16.22% / 15.63%
Citation 83.78% / 84.37%

■ 2018 ■ 2019

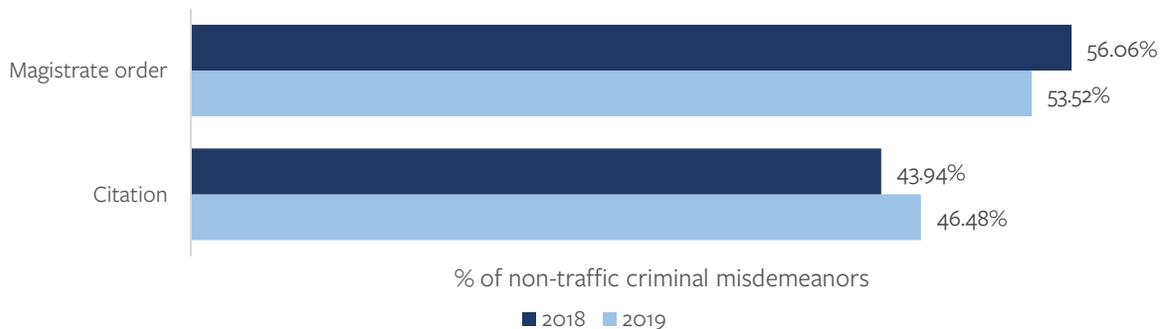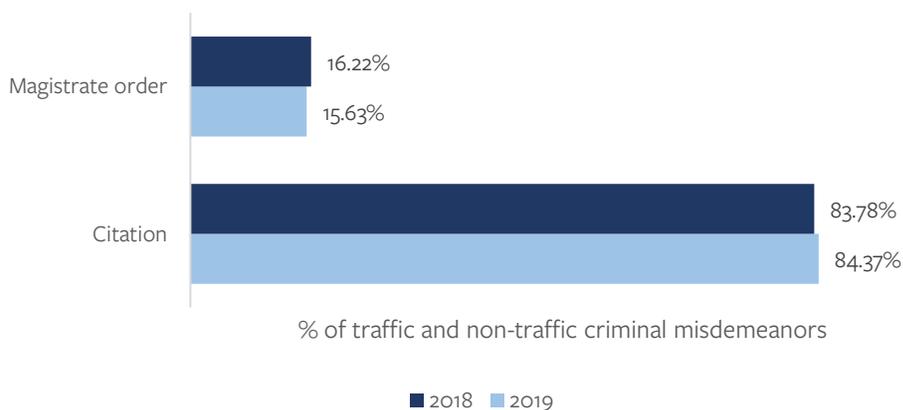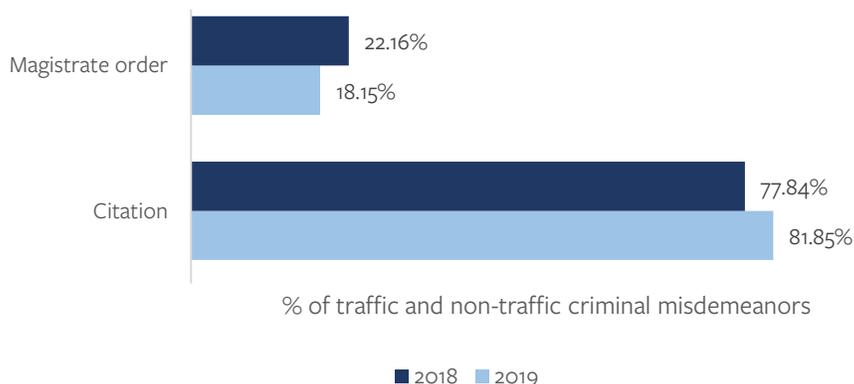Figure 4. Percentage of traffic and non-traffic misdemeanors for citations and magistrate orders during 2018 and 2019 for Haywood County

% of traffic and non-traffic criminal misdemeanors

Magistrate order 22.16% / 18.15%
Citation 77.84% / 81.85%

■ 2018 ■ 2019

Are defendants who receive a citation more likely to not appear in court or incur a new criminal charge while on pretrial release than defendants who are served through a magistrate order?

A random sample of 1,282 defendants was taken from the population of 5,168 defendants who were served with a felony or misdemeanor charge between January 1, 2019 and June 30, 2019 for all of 30B. Of these 1,282 defendants, 844 misdemeanor-only defendants had their citation or magistrate order disposed as of December 31, 2019, allowing researchers to examine the prevalence of pretrial outcomes. **Data show that defendants who were served via a citation were not more likely to commit a new crime or not appear in court than misdemeanor defendants who were served through a magistrate order after arrest.**

Table 1. Prevalence of new criminal offense and court non-appearance for defendants issued a citation or magistrate order in 30B

	Citation	Magistrate Order
New criminal offense in 30B prior to disposition	16.20%	26.50%**
Court non-appearance	22.30%	21.20%

Asterisks (*) indicate that a finding is statistically significant. Findings that are statistically different or statistically significant indicate that differences between the two percentages are not due to chance alone or statistical noise. *$p \leq .05$, **$p \leq .01$, *** $p \leq .001$. Findings with more asterisks suggest greater confidence that observed differences are not due to chance alone. Note that difference scores without any asterisk (*) means the difference is not statistically significant.

Defendant Characteristics & Charging Patterns

This report assesses whether or not there were changes in the types of charges and charged defendants in Judicial District 30B after implementation of the pretrial reforms. Changes in the types of charges and charged defendants may provide context and alternative explanations for findings in other reports, such as the Pretrial Detention Report or the Criminal Charges During the Pretrial Period Report.

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of all defendants served with traffic, misdemeanor, and felony charges in 2018 and 2019. In 2018, 9,381 unique defendants were charged with a criminal case in Judicial District 30B. This is compared to 8,777 unique defendants served in 2019, a decrease of 604 individuals or 6.43%. The number of defendants entering the system decreased as shown here and in subsequent analyses; thus, pretrial reforms did not appear to lead to net widening or increasing the number of individuals brought into the system.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of defendants served with criminal charges during 2018 and 2019 in Judicial District 30B

	2018	2019
Number of defendants	9,381	8,777
Average age	35.98	36.79
Gender		
Male	65.0%	64.3%
Female	34.9%	35.6%
Race		
Caucasian	78.4%	77.9%
African American	5.2%	5.5%
Hispanic	7.9%	8.0%
American Indian	5.8%	5.8%
Asian	0.5%	0.6%
Other	1.5%	1.5%

Overall, the demographic characteristics of defendants did not significantly change in 2019 relative to 2018. In 2018, 65.00% of defendants were male, compared to 64.30% of defendants in 2019. (Note that percentages may not sum to 100 as demographics were unknown for a subset of the population). Similar trends emerged when examining descriptive statistics for race and age, suggesting that the type of defendant entering the system in 2019 was demographically similar to the type of defendants in 2018. The above analyses were conducted for all criminal processes, but similar results were found when examining defendant characteristics for those issued citations, magistrate orders, warrants, and summons, as shown in Appendix A.

As shown in Table 2, there was a decrease in the number of charges filed, cases filed, and number of defendants for most offense classes in 2019 compared to 2018, although some offense classes saw an increase.

Table 2. Number of charges, cases, and defendants filed by offense class during 2018 and 2019 in Judicial District 30B

	Number of charges			Number of cases			Number of defendants		
	2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change
Class A	1	0	-100.00	1	0	-100.00	1	0	-100.00
Class B1	23	50	117.39	20	38	90.00	12	11	-8.33
Class B2	7	1	-85.71	5	1	-80.00	5	1	-80.00
Class C	174	118	-32.18	139	117	-15.82	106	90	-15.09
Class D	62	53	-14.51	43	34	-20.93	36	25	-30.55
Class E	75	62	-17.33	57	50	-12.28	48	34	-29.16
Class F	283	176	-37.80	180	152	-15.55	129	105	-18.60
Class G	165	110	-33.33	122	92	-24.59	95	81	-14.73
Class H	2,249	1,822	-18.98	1,811	1,538	-15.07	1,325	1,214	-8.37
Class I	1,911	1,875	-1.88	1,678	1,695	1.01	1,357	1,446	6.55
Class A1	613	699	14.02	575	673	17.04	495	560	13.13
Class 1	5,536	5,295	-4.35	5,310	5,107	-3.82	4,510	4,447	-1.39
Class 2	9,072	8,774	-3.28	8,957	8,660	-3.31	8,058	7,821	-2.94
Class 3	4,265	4,201	-1.50	4,190	4,121	-1.64	3,249	3,034	-6.61

A consistent finding was that the number of charges, cases, and defendants increased for Class A1 misdemeanors in 2019 relative to 2018. The number of Class A1 misdemeanor charges increased 14.02%, and the number of cases filed for Class A1 misdemeanors increased 17.04% from 2018 to 2019. Additionally, 560 defendants were charged with a Class A1 misdemeanor in 2019, compared to 495 defendants in 2018. This represented a 13.13% increase in 2019. Class A1 misdemeanors include offenses such as assault on a female, sexual battery, assault with a deadly weapon, and misdemeanor stalking.

Table 3 shows the number of charges, cases, and defendants for all offense classes in the state of North Carolina. At the state level, there were increases in the number of total charges, cases, and defendants for a number of offense classes. This was contrary to what was observed in Judicial District 30B where the number of charges, cases, and defendants decreased for at least 11 out of 14 offense classes. It is important to note that analyses at the state level showed similar increases in the number of charges (+6.06%), cases (+4.81%), and defendants (+4.11%) for Class A1 misdemeanors, yet the magnitude was lesser relative to 30B. Thus, changes in Class A1 misdemeanors within 30B may reflect larger trends at the state level rather than the effects of local policy changes in 30B.

Combined with the defendant based analyses from Table 1, the evidence in Tables 2 and 3 suggests that the pretrial reforms did not lead to net widening in Judicial District 30B.

Table 3. Number of charges, cases, and defendants by offense class during 2018 and 2019 statewide

	Number of charges			Number of cases			Number of defendants		
	2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change	2018	2019	% change
Class A	885	918	3.72	677	691	2.06	645	635	-1.55
Class B1	4,722	4,426	-6.26	2,866	2,782	-2.93	1,729	1,744	0.86
Class B2	742	775	4.44	532	510	-4.13	462	428	-7.35
Class C	12,995	12,962	-0.25	10,572	10,526	-0.43	8,443	8,286	-1.85
Class D	10,074	9,697	-3.74	6,756	6,655	-1.49	5,563	5,372	-3.43
Class E	15,008	15,217	1.39	9,949	9,999	0.50	7,528	7,396	-1.75
Class F	21,374	22,223	3.97	14,149	14,512	2.56	9,427	9,886	4.86
Class G	18,861	19,034	0.91	14,075	14,254	1.27	11,326	11,533	1.82
Class H	143,963	140,562	-2.36	109,958	107,331	-2.38	80,609	80,202	-0.50
Class I	109,052	109,470	0.38	84,854	85,378	0.61	65,553	67,205	2.52
Class A1	49,699	52,712	6.06	46,844	49,099	4.81	41,508	43,216	4.11
Class 1	312,015	314,487	0.79	295,570	297,662	0.70	262,825	264,936	0.80
Class 2	933,734	887,466	-4.95	827,919	881,008	6.41	779,444	827,174	6.12
Class 3	297,420	302,188	1.60	292,532	297,348	1.64	247,384	247,576	0.07

Appendix A. Methodology

There are eight separate reports within the final report: (1) Conditions of Release, (2) Non-Appearance Rates, (3) Criminal Charges During the Pretrial Period, (4) First Appearances & Early Involvement of Counsel, (5) Pretrial Detention, (6) Summons in Lieu of Arrest, (7) Citations in Lieu of Arrest, and (8) Defendant Characteristics & Charging Patterns.

Conditions of Release

Two sources of data were used to produce the Conditions of Release Report: (1) the quarterly NC AOC conditions of release report, and (2) magistrate bail explanation forms completed by magistrates at initial appearance. Each of these data sources had both strengths and limitations. For the quarterly NC AOC conditions of release report, the report only records the last condition and imposed at the time the report was run; thus, one cannot track the condition of release at the initial appearance set by the magistrate and then subsequent changes in conditions. For the magistrate bail forms, researchers have the initial condition of release set by the magistrate but they do not have all subsequent changes for the defendant. An alternative approach would be to examine the condition of release set at the initial appearance and then all changes in conditions of release throughout the life of the case for either all cases or for a sample of cases. For this project, resources prohibited this type of tracking for all cases served within 30B.

NC AOC Conditions of Release Report
The NC AOC provided researchers with a quarterly conditions of release report for 2018 and 2019. This report included the aggregate number of custody releases, electronic house arrest (EHA) with secured bonds, secured bonds, unsecured bonds, written promises, and not authorized to release conditions for Jackson and Haywood counties. This report included the condition of release for defendants at the time the report was run. The condition of release may change over time in response to violations, failures to appear, bond modification hearings, or other court processes. For instance, a defendant may have a secured bond at the time the report is run, but the defendant's bond may be unsecured at some point, thus altering the number of secured and unsecured bonds reported. However, these reports were produced on the same schedule in 2018 and 2019 as a method of mitigating this limitation. The raw numbers of each condition for 30B, Jackson County, and Haywood County are displayed in Table 1, 2, and 3 (respectively).

Table 1. Number of conditions of release during 2018 and 2019 in Judicial District 30B

	Felony	Misdemeanors	Total
Custody release	4	42	46
	2	54	56
EHA with secured bond	1	0	1
	0	0	0
Secured bond	1593	1717	3310
	1217	1221	2438
Unsecured bond	731	894	1625
	1141	1315	2456
Written promise	9	488	497
	174	566	740
Not authorized	16	41	57
	33	52	85

Legend
2018
2019

Table 2. Number of conditions of release during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

	Felony	Misdemeanors	Total
Custody release	0	1	1
	1	1	2
EHA with secured bond	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Secured bond	619	579	1198
	414	401	815
Unsecured bond	260	376	636
	409	453	862
Written promise	0	83	83
	106	210	316
Not authorized	8	31	39
	19	46	65

Legend
2018
2019

Table 3. Number of conditions of release during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

	Felony	Misdemeanors	Total
	4	41	45
Custody release	1	53	54
	1	0	1
EHA with secured bond	0	0	0
	974	1138	2112
Secured bond	803	820	1623
	471	518	989
Unsecured bond	732	862	1594
	9	405	414
Written promise	68	356	424
	8	10	18
Not authorized	14	6	20

Legend
2018
2019

Magistrate bail explanation forms
Magistrates began completing magistrate bail explanation forms beginning August 17, 2019. Prior to this date, magistrates were completing a different form, that only allowed readers to understand the final decision (i.e., whether the magistrate was following the flowchart recommendation or deviating from that recommendation). Thus, readers were not able to understand *how* magistrates arrived at their decision to follow or deviate from the recommendation. A new form was introduced in August that mirrored the decision-making flowchart. Magistrates completed this form for all charges that occurred on the same date. Thus, a magistrate would complete one form if the defendant was charged with several offenses that occurred on the same date. The highest offense charge would inform the decision-making on the condition of release. Magistrates completed two forms if the defendant committed a new offense and they were being served with an order for arrest (OFA) for failure to appear (FTA) on a previous case—one form for the new offense, and one form for the OFA.

In Jackson County, magistrates completed 616 forms from August 17, 2019 to December 31, 2019. On 34.09% of forms (n=210), magistrates reported that a judge had set conditions in an OFA issued after a FTA. This left 406 forms in which the magistrates themselves determined conditions of release. In 15.51% of forms (n=63), magistrates did not complete the final box (Step 3.5 or Step 5) indicating whether they were following or deviating from policy. This left a total of 343 completed forms to examine the prevalence of deviating from policy. Magistrates' forms revealed that they deviated from the flowchart 1.45% of the time (or 5 out of 343 forms), with magistrates setting a financial condition 3 times when the flowchart suggested setting a non-financial condition. One of the deviations occurred when a magistrate set a secured bond amount greater than the maximum bond table. The final deviation occurred where the magistrate set a non-financial condition when the flowchart suggested a secured bond.

Within Haywood County, magistrates completed 1,018 forms from August 17 to December 31, 2019. In 39.28% of forms (n = 398), magistrates indicated that a judge had set conditions of release in an OFA after a FTA. Of the remaining 615 forms, magistrates failed to complete the final boxes (Step 3.5 or Step 5) for 31 forms (or 5.04%), leaving 584 forms to examine the prevalence of deviations from the flowchart. Magistrates reported that they deviated from the flowchart 10.78% of the time (or 63 out of 584 completed forms), with magistrates setting a financial condition 20 times when the flowchart suggested setting a non-financial condition. For 39 forms, magistrates noted that they set a secured bond amount that was larger than the maximum amount recommended in local bond policy. In the remainder of forms, magistrates set a non-financial condition when the flowchart recommended a secured bond. While the deviation rate is higher in Haywood County (10.78%) relative to Jackson County (1.45%), the deviation rate in Jackson County may be masked by the higher level of incompleteness (15.51%) relative to Haywood County (5.04%). Thus, magistrates may have deviated at the same rate in Jackson County, but failure to complete Step 3.5 or 5 made it unclear if the deviation rate was comparable between the two counties.

Non-Appearance

Data for the non-appearance report comes from the District Court calendars in Jackson and Haywood counties for 2018 and 2019. Researchers chose to examine District Court calendars because criminal cases involve some proceeding in District Court, and thus the calendars include a mix of all types of offenses (infractions, traffic, misdemeanor, and felony). (Note that while infractions are included on the traffic calendars, the evaluation excluded infractions from analyses as reforms were not developed to impact processing of infractions).

Researchers chose to track non-appearances via court calendars because those documents include appearances for cases that originate via most process types (i.e., citations, summons, arrests, warrants, statement of charges). While court calendars capture case outcomes for cases originated via these process types, an alternative research scenario would be for researchers to track court non-appearance for all cases served during 2018 and 2019. This approach would require researchers to retrieve the physical court shucks and record all: (1) called and failed dates, and (2) dates at which the called and failed transitioned to a failure to appear. Given the number of cases filed in 30B for 2018 (13,472 cases) and 2019 (12,982 cases), resources available for this project prohibited researchers from utilizing this approach. The calendar review, however, provided researchers with court non-appearance for a wide variety of offenses.

Researchers reviewed each calendar and recorded: (1) date of the calendar, (2) type of calendar, (3) number of unique defendants represented on the calendar, and (4) number of defendants who were marked as called and failed on the calendar.

In Jackson County, there are three types of calendars: Traffic, Minor Traffic, and Criminal. Similar to Haywood County, the Traffic calendar consists predominantly of criminal traffic misdemeanors, while the Minor Traffic calendar is a greater mix of infractions and criminal traffic misdemeanors. The Criminal calendar is synonymous to the Other calendar in Haywood County, in that it contains

all non-traffic criminal cases that are being prosecuted in District Court. Table 4 shows the number of calendars by each calendar type.

Table 4. Number of calendars by type of District Court session in Jackson County

	2018	2019
Traffic	27	30
MTV or Minor Traffic	22	21
Criminal	27	28

In Haywood County, there are five types of calendars: Traffic, Minor Traffic, Other, Canton, and ONO. Both the Traffic and Minor Traffic calendars consist of traffic misdemeanors with the Minor Traffic calendar having a greater proportion of infractions represented on it relative to the Traffic calendar. The Other calendar consists of all non-traffic misdemeanor cases, and those felony cases in District Court prior to being bound over to Superior Court. The Canton calendar includes all cases that originate with law enforcement from the towns of Canton and Clyde, North Carolina. Finally, the ONO calendar consists of cases that are originated by a summons or warrant, but it may also include probation violations when the ONO is the first available District Court date. Table 5 shows the number of calendars by each type in Haywood County.

Table 5. Number of calendars by type of District Court session in Haywood County

	2018	2019
Traffic	43	43
MTV or Minor Traffic	44	44
Canton	12	10
ONO	12	12
Other	56	59

Researchers counted the number of unique defendants represented on each calendar. Defendants who only had "IF" or infraction cases were not included in the count, but defendants on the "Add on" calendar were included in the number of defendants for that calendar. The "Add on" calendar includes defendants who were not originally scheduled on the formal calendar but who were added onto the calendar after the original calendar had been scheduled, such as defendants who previously had a failure to appear. Finally, researchers counted the number of defendants who were called and failed for each specific calendar. Called and failed were notated by clerks on the calendars as either: (1) C&F, (2) No show, or (3) 20D (20 day on the traffic calendars). Researchers did not include cases in the called and failed count when the defendant appeared before the end of the court session and their called and failed was stricken.

Researchers chose to use called and failed as a measure of non-appearance. In North Carolina, if a defendant does not attend their court date as scheduled, they are recorded as called and failed. If the defendant does not appear within 20 days, they are recorded as a "Failure to appear." If a defendant appears within 20 days, the State may choose to strike the called and failed. Thus, a

called and failed measure is a more comprehensive metric on non-appearance than the failure to appear measure.

For each type of calendar, researchers calculated the percentage of defendants who were called and failed for that calendar. The percentage was calculated as:

$$\left(\frac{\#\ of\ defendants\ called\ and\ failed}{Total\ \#\ of\ defendants\ on\ calendar}\right) \times 100$$

Researchers calculated the *average* non-appearance rates for 2018 and 2019 by taking the mean of the percent of defendants called and failed for each month and for each calendar. This average non-appearance rate is reported in the main report. Alternatively, one can examine changes in appearance rates by examining total number of defendants called and failed for the year / total number of defendants for the year. These calculations for Jackson County and Haywood County can be found in Table 6 and Table 7, respectively. This process is repeated for each type of calendar in Jackson and Haywood Counties in Tables 8 and 9, and by month in Tables 10 and 11. It is important to note that the numbers reported below will not exactly replicate the numbers reported in the main report because the numbers in the main report represent the *average* non-appearance rates (by month and by calendar). However, the conclusions will be the same. For instance, data in Table 8 reveals that 29.80% of defendants on the Minor Traffic calendar had a non-appearance during 2019, making it the calendar with the highest non-appearance rate. The Minor Traffic calendar also had the highest percent of change (+3.30 percentage points) between 2018 and 2019, relative to the Traffic (+2.85 percentage points) and Criminal (+2.10 percentage points) calendars.

Table 6. Total number of defendants on all calendars and number of called and failed defendants during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

	2018	2019	Change
Number of defendants called and failed	1,816	2,309	
Total number of defendants	9,724	11,223	
Percent called and failed	18.67%	20.57%	+1.90
Percent appearing in court	81.32%	79.42%	

Table 7. Total number of defendants on all calendars and number of called and failed defendants during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

	2018	2019	Change
Number of defendants called and failed	2,706	3,089	
Total number of defendants	17,760	18,380	
Percent called and failed	15.23%	16.80%	+1.57
Percent appearing in court	84.76%	83.19%	

Table 8. Total number of defendants on calendars and number of called and failed defendants by calendar type during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

	2018 # of defendants	# called and failed	% called and failed	2019 # of defendants	# called and failed	% called and failed	Change
MTV	3,864	1,024	26.50%	3,717	1,108	29.80%	3.30
Traffic	1,733	268	15.46%	2,554	468	18.32%	2.85
Criminal	4,127	524	12.69%	4,952	733	14.80%	2.10

Table 9. Total number of defendants on calendars and number of called and failed defendants by calendar type during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

	2018 # of defendants	# called and failed	% called and failed	2019 # of defendants	# called and failed	% called and failed	Change
MTV	5,209	1,041	19.98%	5,131	1,119	21.80%	1.82
Traffic	3,595	632	17.57%	3,252	661	20.32%	2.74
Other	6,741	755	11.20%	7,473	926	12.39%	1.19
Canton	1,193	172	14.41%	1,069	198	18.52%	4.10
ONO	1,022	106	10.37%	1,455	185	12.71%	2.34

Table 10. Total number of defendants on all calendars and number of called and failed defendants by month during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

	Number of defendants 2018	2019	Number of defendants called and failed 2018	2019
January	1,004	860	174	164
February	699	724	115	135
March	889	1,171	153	201
April	1,039	691	208	120
May	459	1,217	70	281
June	681	762	141	153
July	957	1,113	171	255
August	803	1,068	180	279
September	815	1,087	167	245
October	1,077	967	180	155
November	758	806	128	150
December	543	966	129	171

Table 11. Total number of defendants on all calendars and number of called and failed defendants by month during 2018 and 2019 in Haywood County

	Number of defendants		Number of defendants called and failed	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
January	1,435	1,792	195	246
February	1,159	1,389	182	221
March	1,381	1,521	206	240
April	1,358	1,096	195	170
May	1,715	1,733	266	317
June	1,555	1,353	234	240
July	1,615	1,618	260	292
August	1,682	1,555	253	277
September	1,643	1,517	255	237
October	1,635	1,750	246	302
November	1,485	1,526	236	274
December	1,097	1,530	178	273

Researchers explored alternative methods of examining non-appearance rates or failure to appears among defendants. First, data in Tables 6 through 11 above only included data from defendants on District Court calendars. It is plausible that non-appearance rates may be greater for defendants in Superior Court than defendants in District Court. Stated differently, individuals with more serious charges whose cases are bound over to Superior Court (and who had a greater reason to not appear in court as to avoid sentencing or intensive criminal justice involvement) may be more likely to not appear in court than defendants with less serious charges who are processed in District Court. Researchers received all Jackson County Superior Court calendars for 2018 and 2019. As shown in Table 12, the percentage of called and failed defendants in Superior Court increased .25 percentage points in 2019. This difference was not statistically significant, indicating that the percentage of defendants not appearing in Superior Court did not statistically change in 2019 relative to 2018.

Table 12. Total number of defendants on Superior Court calendars and number of called and failed defendants during 2018 and 2019 in Jackson County

	2018	2019	Change
Number of defendants called and failed	56	76	
Total number of defendants	1,050	779	
Percent called and failed	7.19%	7.24%	+.25
Percent appearing in court	92.81%	92.76%	

Asterisks (*) indicate that a finding is statistically significant. Findings that are statistically different or statistically significant indicate that differences between the two percentages are not due to chance alone or statistical noise. *p ≤ .05, ** p ≤ .01, *** p ≤.001. Findings with more asterisks suggest greater confidence that observed differences are not due to chance alone. Note that difference scores without any asterisk (*) means the difference is not statistically significant.

Second, the Haywood County Detention Center provided researchers with the booking data from all bookings in 2018 and 2019. Researchers prepared the data following steps 1 through 5 detailed in the Pretrial Detention section (below). These data, therefore, represent the charges of individuals detained in the Haywood County Detention Center during the pretrial period. In addition, researchers created a "FTA" variable that documented whether the "Charge Description" field of the data noted the defendant was being arrested on a "Failure to Appear" or "FTA." Data showed that there were 2,574 bookings in 2018 and 2,563 bookings in 2019. Of the 2,574 bookings in 2018, 32.1% of those bookings (or 827 bookings) noted that the defendant was being detained for failure to appear. Of the 2,563 bookings in 2019, 44.6% of bookings (or 1,144 bookings) recorded that the defendant was being detained for a failure to appear. This 12.5% increase from 2018 to 2019 in bookings due to failure to appears was statistically significant (χ^2= 84.942, p < .001). However, this measurement includes a mixture of: (1) defendant's behavior in failing to appear in court, (2) a judge's behavior in issuing an order for arrest (OFA), and (3) officers' behavior in making an arrest on the OFA. Thus, there are at least two concerns with utilizing the detention center data as a metric for court non-appearance. First, even if non-appearance rates remain constant, orders for arrest (OFAs) for failure to appears (FTAs) may increase or decrease depending upon judges' discretionary decisions about whether to issue an OFA after a non-appearance in court. Second, even if non-appearance rates remain constant, arrests based upon OFAs for FTAs may increase or decrease based on law enforcement policy or practices. These data, therefore, capture only defendants who are entering the detention center and who are detained pretrial, rather than the broader universe of all defendants processed by the court system. For instance, the calendar data showed that the largest percentage of defendants who were called and failed were defendants on the traffic calendar. These defendants, traditionally, did not enter the detention center because the court issued a 20 Day notice to the DMV and no order for arrest was issued. Changes in the number of arrests for failure to appear in the booking data may, therefore, best measure of changes in policing practices or jail usage, more so than changes in defendants' failing to appear in court. Thus, researchers did not use these data in their analyses, relying instead on data more closely tied to non-appearance in court.

Criminal Charges

Data for the Criminal Charges During the Pretrial Period report came from the NC AOC ACIS Cases Served Report. This report includes all charges initiated or served in Jackson and Haywood counties in 2018 and 2019. The data are originally structured so that the charge is the unit of analysis, or that each row in the data file represents one charge for a particular criminal case number for a particular defendant. Data were restructured through two processes. For the first process, data were restructured so that all cases served on the same date for the same defendant were captured as one transaction or event, rather than multiple events or rows in the data. (Note that infractions were removed from the dataset prior to restructuring the format of the data). This restructuring produced a dataset with 13,472 criminal cases served in 2018 and 12,982 criminal cases served in 2019. In the second process, researchers restructured the case-based dataset so that defendant was the unit of analysis. This produced a defendant-based dataset with a total of 9,381 defendants in 2018 and 8,777 defendants in 2019.

Researchers created a series of variables in the case-based dataset to assess: (1) whether any new charge was filed and a case identification number, (2) the offense level, class, and type of new charge (see Appendix B for list of "Charge Types"), and (3) number of days to the subsequent offense date for the newest charge. The variable "Any new charge filed" was scored as a "1" if: (a) a defendant had a new criminal charge with a service date after the service date for the previous case (e.g., service date was 2/1/2019, subsequent charge was 4/1/2019); (b) the offense date for the subsequent charge was after the service date for the previous case (e.g., subsequent charge offense date was 4/1/2019); and (c) if the offense date occurred between the service date and the disposition date for the previous case (e.g., disposition date for previous case was 6/30/2019). Cases that did not have a subsequent offense or service date in 30B, or whose offense date occurred after the disposition of the earlier offense were counted as no recidivism during the pretrial period. These cases were scored as a "0" in the data. It is important to note that the data are limited to new charges within 30B only. A case identification number was created to identify all cases for a particular defendant with each case identification number starting at "1" for the defendant's first case and then case id number+1 for each subsequent case.

The offense level came from the "Charge Type" variable in the ACIS Cases Served Report and denoted whether the new charge was a felony, misdemeanor, or traffic offense. Class level signified the class level based upon the AOC "Offense Codes and Classes" spreadsheet, with the most recent class level being utilized to identify the class of the new charge. These class levels ranged from a Class A felony to a Class 3 misdemeanor.

Finally, researchers categorized all charged offenses based upon the type of offense (see Appendix B). These three pieces of information were used to create an offense level*class*type categorization for all offenses within the data. Please note that cases may have multiple types of charges filed per case.

Once the case-based variables were created, researchers restructured the dataset so that the unit of analysis was defendant rather than case. Researchers generated a defendant identification number using the "nysiis" and "dtalink" ado commands in STATA software, which employed the defendant's name, race, sex, and date of birth to generate the matching ID. Data was then sorted by defendant id number and case identification number, and restructured so that each row represented a unique defendant with the variables describing the case information for each case (based upon the case identification number). From this information, researchers assessed the number and percentage of defendants who incurred a new criminal charge in 2018 and 2019. Table 13 shows the number of defendants who had a new criminal charge filed in 2018 and 2019 in 30B, while Table 14 provides information on the types of offenses that recidivating offenders commit. More specifically, Table 14 shows the number of defendants by offense class for defendants who had a new criminal charge in 2018 and 2019. (Note defendants may be charged with offenses across multiple classes and thus the sum of defendants by offense class may be larger than the total number of defendants who had a new charge filed per Table 13).

Table 13. Number of defendants with new criminal charges during 2018 and 2019 in 30B

	2018	2019	Difference
No new charges filed	7,806	7,208	-598
Any new charge filed	1,575	1,569	-6

Table 14. Number of defendants with new criminal charges by offense class for cases served during 2018 and 2019 in 30B

	2018	2019	Difference
Any new charge filed	1,575	1,569	-6
New felony A – E charge	32	21	-11
New felony F – I charge	375	436	61
New class A1 misdemeanor charge	120	153	33
New class 1 misdemeanor charge	447	494	47
New class 2 misdemeanor charge	216	231	15
New class 3 misdemeanor charge	265	269	4
New traffic charge	1,088	1,046	-42

Time to new offense was created by taking the difference between the service date of the previous charge and the offense date of the subsequent charge (Offense Date of Subsequent Charge – Service Date of Previous Charge). Two analyses were conducted to assess whether time to a new offense differed between 2018 and 2019. In the first set of analyses, researchers recoded to the time to new offense in a series of non-mutually exclusive dichotomous variables (0 = No, 1 = Yes) to capture new offenses within: (1) 1 day, (2) 2 days, (3) 3 days, (4) 4 – 10 days, (5) 11 – 30 days, and (6) 31+ days. Time to new offense was not mutually exclusive so a defendant with multiple new cases could be flagged as "Yes" on multiple time frames. For instance, in the example below (Table 15), the defendant would be scored as "Yes" for having a new offense for: (1) 31+ days (3/27/2018 service date to 6/24/2018 offense date), and (2) 1 day (6/24/2018 service date to the next offense date of 6/25/2018).

Table 15: Example of time to new offense

Service date case 1	Offense date case 1	Service date case 2	Offense date case 2	Service date case 3	Offense date case 3
3/27/2018	3/27/2018	6/24/2018	6/24/2018	6/28/2018	6/25/2018

For this analysis, researchers utilized a z-test for proportions to examine if time to new offense differed between 2018 and 2019. Researchers also created a variable titled "Average time to new

offense" for each defendant. For the second analysis, researchers examined the average time to new offense for all cases.

Repeat Offending
The Repeat Offending section of the report assesses whether a small percentage of recidivating defendants account for a substantial proportion of new criminal charges and their patterns of recidivism in 2018 and 2019. To examine these questions, researchers utilized the analytical sample from the preceding analyses where the case was the unit of analysis. We created a variable titled "Total number of charges" which summed together the number of felonies, misdemeanors, and traffic offenses for each case where a pretrial failure (or incurring a new criminal charge) was noted. A frequency distribution by defendant ID was estimated, and then sorted to where defendants with the highest number of total charges were listed first. Researchers then identified the number of defendants that accounted for 50% of charges in 2018 and 2019. A total of 242 defendants accounted for 3,284 out of 6,568 recidivating charges in 2018. 256 defendants accounted for 3,393 out of 6,786 charges in 2019. Data showed that there were 1,575 defendants or recidivists in 2018 and 1,569 defendants who incurred a new criminal charge in 2019. This translated into 15.36% of chronic recidivists (242/1,575) in 2018 and 16.31% (256/1,569) in 2019. A two-proportion z-test was utilized to examine whether the percentage of chronic offenders differed in 2018 compared to 2019 (z = .729, p = .465). Cases for these 242 and 256 defendants were flagged as chronic offenders in the data. A two-sample t-test for independent samples (assuming unequal variances) was utilized to examine whether the average time to offending and average number of offenses (overall), felonies, and misdemeanors differed between chronic offenders in 2018 and 2019.

First Appearances and Early Involvement of Counsel
The First Appearances and Early Involvement of Counsel report utilizes data from the first appearance court minutes provided by the criminal court clerks on a weekly basis. There was a total of 1,607 first appearance hearings in Haywood County and 644 hearings in Jackson County from in 2019. Initial data inspection suggested that judges may be less likely to modify bonds at second and subsequent first appearance hearings. For these reasons, researchers chose to analyze data from only initial first appearance hearings in Jackson (n = 446) and Haywood (n = 1,009) counties.

Clerks recorded seven pieces of information on the court minutes: (1) defendant name, (2) case numbers, (3) type of hearing (e.g., probation violation, 72 hour or misdemeanor first appearance hearing, 96 hour or felony first appearance hearing, hearing for a failure to appear on a prior case, or a 48-hour hearing), (4) original bond amount, (5) final bond amount and type, (6) judge who presided over the case, and (7) whether defense counsel was present.

From the minutes, researchers recorded: (1) if bonds were modified, and if so how; (2) total amount of original secured bond and total amount of final secured bond, (3) difference between the original secured bond amount and final secured bond amount, and (4) percent change in secured bond amount. Type of modification was coded as: 0 = modified in type (i.e., a secured

bond was unsecured at first appearance), 1 = modified in amount (i.e., a secured bond amount was reduced), and 2 = modified in type and amount. A case could be coded as being modified in type and amount if: (a) a single secured bond was unsecured and amount was increased, (b) a defendant had multiple secured bonds with some bonds being unsecured and some secured bonds being reduced in amount, or (c) a defendant had multiple secured bonds with some bonds being unsecured and some secured bond amounts were increased during the first appearance hearing. Difference in secured bond amount was calculated as: Final secured bond amount – Original secured bond amount, so that negative scores reflected a decrease in the secured bond amount. Percent difference amount was calculated as:

$$\left[\frac{(Final\ secured\ bond\ amount - Original\ secured\ bond\ amount)}{Original\ secured\ bond\ amount}\right] \times 100$$

Researchers examined how much secured bond amounts *reduced* for non-48 hour defendants who were held on secured bonds at the end of the hearing. This analysis was restricted to non-48 hour defendants who were held on a secured bond and who had their bond amounts reduced. It did not include: (1) defendants who were held on 48 hour charges, (2) defendants who did not have their secured bond modified, or (3) defendants whose secured bond amounts increased. Researchers chose to assess how much secured bonds reduced, rather than how much secured bonds changed, for each county because defendants in Jackson County who were held on a secured bond were less likely to have their bond amounts reduced than defendants in Haywood County. Thus, a change of $0 for a substantial number of cases may artificially reduce the average amount of change in Jackson County relative to Haywood County. It is for this reason that researchers chose to examine the amount of reduction in secured bond amounts. This approach, however, may obscure important changes in secured bond amounts (such as increases in amounts). Because of this, supplemental analyses were conducted to examine the amount of change in secured bond amounts. This metric included no change, increases, and decreases in secured bond amounts. Results for how much secured bond amounts *changed* for non-48 hour defendants who were held on secured bonds at the end of the hearing is shown in Table 16.

Table 16. Average change in secured bond amounts for defendants held on a secured bond at the end of the first appearance hearing for Haywood and Jackson Counties

	Haywood	Jackson
Average amount of change in secured bond amounts	-$2,778.12	-$34.68
Average percent of change in secured bond amounts	-14.47%	-6.77%

Pretrial Detention

The pretrial detention report utilizes data from the Haywood County Detention Center's (HCDC) confinement report. The HCDC provided a booking confinement report that documented the charges for each booking and defendant from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019. The

confinement report includes data on: (1) defendants who are awaiting trial, being held for another agency, or who are sentenced to jail; (2) all individuals who are taken into custody and given any condition of release; and (3) individuals who are booked into the jail and then immediately released when they are issued a non-financial condition by the magistrate.

The data were prepared by: (1) constraining the data to defendants whose charge status was recorded as pretrial and awaiting trial; (2) excluding cases where defendants received a non-financial bond condition and whose detention length was listed as zero days (these cases were excluded because all defendants who are arrested are booked into the detention center, and thus defendants who are issued non-financial conditions are not detained); (3) removing cases where the charge type included those serving a sentence on the weekend, child support, civil contempt, hold for other counties or agencies, probation "quick dips", and writs; (4) removing cases where the last recorded bond condition was noted as a non-financial condition and the defendant was not held on pretrial detention; and (5) restructuring the data so that the booking event was the unit of analysis rather than the charge for a specific defendant. Regarding the last step, the data are originally structured to where the charge is the unit of analysis, similar to data from the NC AOC ACIS Cases Served Report. For instance, an individual who is arrested for three charges on the same day will have three entries in the original dataset. In the analytical dataset, the defendant would only have one entry in the dataset representing their one booking for that date.

A number of new variables were created for the analysis: (1) number of days detained during the pretrial period, and (2) whether the defendant was in custody for only non-traffic misdemeanor charges, only felony charges, or a mixture of charge types. The number of days detained was calculated by: Release date – Admit date = Number of days detained. Defendants may have zero days in pretrial detention if they: (1) posted bond either through a surety or personal property on the same day they entered the detention facility, or (2) they had a first appearance hearing on the same day they entered the facility and were subsequently released on a non-financial condition. 90 cases in 2019 did not have a release date (either due to the defendant being arrested near December 31, 2019 or having a lengthy pretrial detention (e.g., booked into the jail for murder on March 3, 2019, and still awaiting trial), and thus were excluded from the length of detention analysis. Type of offense was identified through the "Offense Type" variable in the confinement report. Researchers reviewed each offense within the dataset to categorize offenses as non-traffic misdemeanor charges and traffic misdemeanor charges. Non-traffic misdemeanor charges corresponded to all offenses categorized as a "Misdemeanor" by the NC AOC. Traffic misdemeanors corresponded to all charges categorized as a "Traffic" offense. Given the small number of traffic misdemeanors booked into the detention center in 2019 (n = 56), the length of detention was not included in the final report, but is reported below in Table 17. The only statistically significant difference between 2018 and 2019 was the number of bookings that were one day in length.

Table 17. Percent of bookings by length of stay for traffic misdemeanor only offenses for 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019
0 days	44.10%	35.70%
1 day	25.70%	48.20%*
2 days	5.30%	1.80%
3 or more days	25.00%	14.30%
10 or more days	12.50%	5.40%
30 or more days	5.30%	1.80%
# of bookings	152	56

Asterisks (*) indicate that a finding is statistically significant. Findings that are statistically different or statistically significant indicate that differences between the two percentages are not due to chance alone or statistical noise. $* p \leq .05, ** p \leq .01, *** p \leq .001$. Findings with more asterisks suggest greater confidence that observed differences are not due to chance alone. Note that difference scores without any asterisk (*) means the difference is not statistically significant.

Summons in Lieu of Arrest

Data for the Summons in Lieu of Arrest report was retrieved from the NC AOC ACIS Cases Served Report. Researchers removed all infractions from the data, leaving only traffic, misdemeanor, and felony charges in the file. Charges were identified as infractions, traffic, misdemeanor, or felony offenses via the "Charge Type" variable within the ACIS Cases Served file. Within the analyses, researchers examined the prevalence of having a summons or warrant issued by law enforcement or non-law enforcement as a witness. The type of agency requesting the summons or warrant was identified in the ACIS Cases Served report via the "Witness Agency" variable. Cases that were requested by law enforcement were coded through variable labels of ALE (Alcohol Law Enforcement), CPD (City Police Department), DCC (Division of Community Corrections), SBI (State Bureau of Investigation), SHP (State Highway Patrol), and WRC (Wildlife Resources Commission). Variables that had missing data were assumed to be non-law enforcement agencies/entities, and researchers examined the "Witness Name" and "Witness Number" in an attempt to verify the witness was not law enforcement.

Citations in Lieu of Arrest

Two separate sources of data are utilized in the Citations in Lieu of Arrest Report: (1) the NC AOC ACIS cases served, and (2) a random sample of 1,282 defendants who had their cases initiated between January 1 and June 30, 2019.

NC AOC ACIS Cases Served Report

The NC AOC provided researchers with a report of all cases served within Judicial District 30B in 2018 and 2019. The researchers prepared the data for analysis by: (1) removing all infractions; and (2) restricting the data to cases where the highest charge was a misdemeanor for all cases served on a particular service date.

Random Sample of Defendants

The ACIS Cases Served Report provides data in a format where the charge is the unit of analysis. Researchers restructured the data to where the defendant was the unit of analysis through a series of commands in STATA and SPSS software. An identification number was generated for each defendant in the data using the "nysiis" and "dtalink" ado commands in STATA software, which employed the defendant's name, race, sex, and date of birth to generate the matching ID. The results were spot checked for similar defendants in which a data entry error may have prevented the algorithm from linking two or more records to the same defendant. The data were then ordered by the defendant identification number and service date, and restructured to where the defendant was the unit of analysis with the earliest case served in 2019 as the original or originating case.

The algorithm produced a dataset of 5,168 defendants. Researchers then drew a random sample of approximately 25% of all defendants who were served with a charge between January 1 and June 30, 2019, producing a statistical sample of 1,292 defendants. In addition to the variables recorded in ACIS, researchers recorded three additional variables: (1) whether the originating case was disposed of as of December 31, 2019, (2) whether there was a called and failed event for the originating case, and (3) whether the defendant had new charges filed in Judicial District 30B. Researchers restricted the data to defendants: (1) whose originating charges had a misdemeanor as the highest charge, (2) whose cases were disposed of by December 31, 2019, and (3) whose charges were initiated via a citation or magistrate order. These restrictions produced an analytical sample of 844 defendants. The demographic characteristics of the analytical sample are displayed in Table 18.

The ACIS cases served report was used to record disposition date, types of offenses for cases served, and new charges filed within Judicial District 30B. The defendant was counted as having a new charge filed if: (1) they had a new charge with a service date after the service date for the originating charge, (2) the offense date for the subsequent charge was after the service date for the originating charge, and (3) the offense date occurred before the disposition date of the original charge.

Called and failed for charges served on the originating case was retrieved from the front of the District Court shuck or Superior Court file (if the case had been transferred to Superior Court). Researchers did not count called and failed events where the called and failed had been stricken. In the event that a bond forfeiture form was in the shuck (and a date of non-appearance was noted on the form) but a called and failed was not noted on the front of the shuck, researchers recorded it as a non-appearance.

Table 18. Demographics of statistical sample

	Percent
Male	63.40%
Race	
Caucasian	75.80%
African American	5.80%
Hispanic	11.40%
American Indian	5.10%
Other	1.20%
Court non-appearance	22.10%
New criminal charge	17.70%
County	
Haywood	52.70%
Jackson	47.30%
Process type	
Citations	86.10%
Magistrate orders	13.90%

Defendant Characteristics and Charging Patterns

The Defendant Characteristics and Charging Patterns report contains data from two sources: (1) the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts (NC AOC) ACIS Cases Served report, and (2) a NC AOC "Tally" report. The NC AOC provided researchers the ACIS Cases Served report. It was used to examine the demographic characteristics of defendants served with a criminal charge in Judicial District 30B in 2018 and 2019. The NC AOC ACIS Cases Served report is reported as a case-based system where defendants with multiple charges are reported multiple times in the data. The data were restructured to be a defendant-based system where defendants are represented once in the data, and all associated charges are represented by multiple columns in the data. Data were restructured using the "nysiis" and "dtalink" ado commands in STATA software, using the defendant's name, race, sex, and date of birth to generate the defendant ID number. The results were spot checked for similar defendants in which a data entry error may have prevented the algorithm from linking two or more records to the same defendant. This produced a dataset with 9,381 unique defendants identified in 2018 and 8,777 defendants in 2019. Demographic data were missing for some records. For instance, a significant portion of defendants who were issued a summons were missing data for the demographic variables. In these instances, researchers created variables that requested the SPSS computer program report the sex, race, or age across the first 10 charges. The final report described the demographic characteristics for defendants across all types of processes. The tables below show the demographic characteristics of defendants for citations (Table 19), magistrate orders (Table 20), warrants (Table 21), and summons (Table 22). The data were constructed so that defendants with any citation/magistrate order/warrant/summons were included in the final dataset; thus, if a defendant was issued both a magistrate order and a warrant, they would be reported once in the magistrate order dataset and once in the warrant dataset.

Overall, the data show that the demographic characteristics of defendants in 2018 were not significantly different from the demographic characteristics of defendants in 2019. There were two notable exceptions to this pattern of results: (1) the percentage of males who were issued a warrant in 2019 (74.4%) was statistically significantly higher than the percentage of males issued a warrant in 2018 (66.9%), and (2) there was an increase in the percentage of American Indians issued a summons in 2019 (5.3%) relative to 2018 (2.4%).

Table 19. Demographic characteristics of defendants issued a citation during 2018 and 2019 in Judicial District 30B

	2018	2019
Number of defendants	7,051	6,654
Average age	34.29	35.22
Gender		
Male	64.9%	63.8%
Female	35.1%	36.2%
Race		
Caucasian	76.6%	76.0%
African American	5.2%	5.5%
Hispanic	9.4%	9.6%
American Indian	5.8%	5.8%
Asian	0.5%	0.7%
Other	1.8%	1.7%

Table 20. Demographic characteristics of defendants issued a magistrate's order during 2018 and 2019 in Judicial District 30B

	2018	2019
Number of defendants	2,009	1,899
Average age	35.14	36.15
Gender		
Male	65.6%	67.7%
Female	34.4%	32.3%
Race		
Caucasian	81.8%	82.5%
African American	4.8%	4.2%
Hispanic	3.4%	3.2%
American Indian	5.4%	5.5%
Asian	0.2%	0.2%
Other	1.0%	0.8%

Table 21. Demographic characteristics of defendants issued a warrant during 2018 and 2019 in Judicial District 30B

	2018	2019
Number of defendants	950	784
Average age	38.90	38.85
Gender		
Male	66.9%	74.4%*
Female	33.1%	25.6%
Race		
Caucasian	81.8%	82.4%
African American	3.6%	3.6%
Hispanic	2.1%	1.8%
American Indian	5.8%	3.8%
Asian	0.1%	0.3%
Other	0.9%	0.5%

Table 22. Demographic characteristics of defendants issued a summons during 2018 and 2019 in Judicial District 30B

	2018	2019
Number of defendants	539	755
Average age	38.95	39.14
Gender		
Male	59.6%	59.9%
Female	40.4%	39.9%
Race		
Caucasian	87.9%	85.7%
African American	2.6%	4.1%
Hispanic	2.0%	1.1%
American Indian	2.4%	5.3%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%
Other	0.7%	0.5%

Asterisks (*) indicate that a finding is statistically significant. Findings that are statistically different or statistically significant indicate that differences between the two percentages are not due to chance alone or statistical noise. *$p \leq .05$, ** $p \leq .01$, *** $p \leq .001$. Findings with more asterisks suggest greater confidence that observed differences are not due to chance alone. Note that difference scores without any asterisk (*) means the difference is not statistically significant.

The NC AOC Tally Report reports the total number of charges, cases, and defendants for all charges. Within the data, the charge is the unit of analysis and thus each charge can classified based upon the AOC "Offense Codes and Classes" spreadsheet.

Appendix B. Categorization of Type of Offenses

Drug		
• Attempt to Obtain Schedule II • Att Obtain CS Forgery/Fraud • Consp Sell/Deliver/Possess Sch III/IV/VI • Conspire Deliver Marij/Meth • Deliver Methamphetamine • Fel Poss Synthetic Cannabinoid • Felony Possession Marijuana/Cocaine/Sch I CS/Sch II CS/ Sch III CS/Sch IV CS/Sch VI CS	• Inhale Toxic Vapors • Maintaining Veh/Dwell/Place CS • Manufacture Cocaine/Marijuana/Sch II CS/Sch III CS/ Sch IV CS • Obtain CS by Fraud/Forgery • Possess CS Prison/Jail • Possess Mari/Controlled Substance/Methamphetamine/Fentanyl/ Heroin/LSD/Toxic Vapors	• Possess Drug Paraphernalia • Providing Drugs/Tobacco to Inmate • PWIMSD (any drug or Sch CS) • Sell/Deliver (any drug or CS) • Simple Possess (any drug or Sch CS) • Solicit to Possess (any drug or Sch CS) • Trafficking (any drug or Sch CS)

Alcohol		
• Aid Underage Purchase Alcohol < 21/ >21 • Allow Con MTBV/U-WN Off Prem • Allow Use of ID/Lic to Buy Alc • Att Pur MTBV/U-WN by 19/20 • Being 19 Yrs Old Possess a Mixed Beverage • Con MBEV/UNFWN Prop City/Cnty/Off Prem Permit/Public Road	• Consume Alc by 19/20 • Consume Alc by <19 • Consume Beer/Wine Underage • Give F=WN/LQ/MXBV/MTBV to <21 • Hours for Sale and Consumption • Knowingly Allow Violation of ABC Laws • Manufacture Liquor No Permit • Obt/Att Alc False DL/ID/Other DL • Overage Person Aid/Abet Sale Alcohol	• Pos/Con F-WN/LQ/MXBV Unauth Pr/<21 • Poss/Sell Beer or Wine Unaut Prem/Alc Bev No Permit • Public Consumption • Public Consumption • Sell F-WN/LQ/Maltbev <21 • Underage Alcohol Possession

Motor vehicle

• Aggressive Driving	• Fail Comply License Restrictions	• No Liability Insurance
• Allow Unlicensed to Drive	• Fail to Stop at Scene of Crash	• No Operators License
• Cancel/Revoke/Suspended Certificate or Tag	• Fail to Stop for School Bus	• Open Cnt MBV/UNFWN Prop Cy/Cty
• Commercial DWI Under Influence	• Failure to Stop for Emergency Vehicle	• Open Container
• Drink Beer/Wine While Driving	• Fail to Report Accident	• Operate Vehicle No Insurance
• Drive/Allow MV No Registration	• Fail to Surrender Title/Reg Card/Tag	• Permit Operation Vehicle No Insurance
• Drive/Allow Registration Plate Not Displayed	• Felony Hit/Run Injury	• Plate Not Properly Attached or Displayed
• Driving While Impaired	• Felonious Serious Injury by Vehicle	• Reckless Driving
• Driving While License Revoked	• Flee/Elude Arrest w/MV	• Speeding
• Expired Registration Card/Tag	• Fict/Altered Title/Reg Card	• Speed Competition
	• Hit/Run Leave Scene	• Tampering with Vehicle
	• Impede Traffic	
	• License/Permit No Supervised Driver <18	
	• Misdemeanor Death by Vehicle	

Weapon

• Carrying Concealed Gun or Weapon	• Go Armed to Terror of People	
• Carrying Concealed Weapon w/Cons Alcohol	• Gun Etc on Educ Property	
• Conceal Handgun Permit Viol	• Possession of a Firearm by a Felon	
• Discharge Firearm Across Hwy or Public	• Sell/Purchase Weapon No Permit	
• Discharge Firearm in City	• Weapons on Educ Prop	
• Fail Store Firearm to Protect Minor		

Person		
• Abuse Disable/Elder with Injury • Assault Inf Ser Inj Minor Present • Assault and Battery • Assault by Pointing a Gun • Assault by Strangulation • Assault Govt Official/Emply • Assault Handicapped Person • Assault Inflict Serious Inj • Assault on a Child Under 12 • Assault on a Female • Assault or Affray on an Emergency Dep • Assault Phy Inj Detention Emp/Emergency Prsn/LE/Prob/Par Of/School Empl/Volut • Assault with a Deadly Weapon • AWDW Minor Present • Attempt Statutory Rape of Child • Attempt First Degree Murder • Battery of Unborn Child	• Common Law Robbery • Conspire Robbery Dangerous Weapon • Contributing to the Neglect of a Child • Crime Against Nature • False Imprisonment • First Degree Kidnapping • Habitual Misdemeanor Assault • Indecent Liberties with Child • Kidnapping • Malicious Conduct by Prisoners • Misdemeanor Child Abuse • Neg Child Abuse • Robbery with a Dangerous Weapon • Second Degree Kidnapping • Sexual Battery • Simple Assault/Affray • Statutory Rape of Child <=15 • Statutory Sex Offense with Child <=15 • Taking Indecent Liberties with a Student	

Threats		
• Blackmailing • Communicating Threats • Cyber-Bullying Def =<18 • Cyberstalking • Cyberstalking to Extort • DV Protective Order Violation • DVPO Viol Deadly Weapon	• Ethnic Intimidation • Harassing Phone Call • Intimidating Witness • Misdemeanor Stalking	• Threaten Exec Legl Court Offcr • Threatening Phone Call

Property

- Aid & Abet Common Law Larceny/Forgery/Injury to Personal Property/Misdemeanor Larceny
- Accessing Computers
- Att Break or Enter Bldg
- Attempt Break/Enter Motor Veh
- Attempt Financial Card Fraud
- Attempted Larceny/Uttering
- Break Coin/Currency Machine
- Break or Enter a Motor Vehicle
- Breaking and/or Entering
- Break/Enter Terrorize/Injure
- Burning Personal Property
- Card Theft with Scanning Device
- Common Law Forgery/Larceny/Uttering
- Consp B&E Bldg – Felony/Larceny
- Cut/Injure/Remove Timber of Another
- Damage Coin/Currency Machine
- Damage to Property
- Damaging Computers
- Defraud Drug Test
- Diverting Utility Use
- Domestic Crim Trespass
- Drive on Closed/Unopened Hwy/Gamelands

- Embezzlement
- Fail Rent Prop Rentd/Fail to Return Rental Property
- Fail to Work After Paid
- Conspiracy to Commit Larceny
- Defrauding Innkeeper
- Desecrate Grave Site
- Dig Ginseng W/O Permiss/Out of Season
- Exploit Disable/Elder Trust
- Extortion
- Felony Conversion
- Felony Larceny
- Felony Worthless Check
- Financial Card Fraud
- First Degree/Forcible Trespassing
- First Degree Arson
- Forgery of Deeds or Wills
- Forgery of Endorsement/Instrument
- Fraudulently Burning Dwelling
- Habitual Larceny
- Hiring with Intent to Defraud
- Illegal Poss/Use Food Stamps
- Injury to Personal Property/Real Property/Crops/Lands/Trees
- Insurance Fraud
- Larceny Remove/Deact Comp/Prod Code/Anti-Invntry Device/Changing Price Tag/Trick/By Employee
- Larceny After Break/Enter

- Larceny of a Firearm/Dog/Cattle/Swine/Horse/Motor Vehicle/Public Record
- Littering
- Loitering
- Misrep to Obtain Esc Benefit
- Obtain Property False Pretense/Worthless Chk
- Organized Retail Theft
- Possess Counterfeit Instrument
- Possess Stolen Goods/Prop
- Possess/Manufacture Fraudulent ID
- Possess of Burglary Tools
- Receive Stolen Goods
- Remove Plant Material
- Safecracking
- Second Degree Trespassing
- Set Fire to Grass/Woodland
- Shoplifting
- Simple Worthless Check
- Solicitation to Commit Larceny
- Take/Possess Fish/Deer/Game/Bird/Ginseng
- Trespass
- Unauthorize Use of Motor Veh
- Unlawful Obtaining/Removal/Destruction (of property)
- Uttering Forged Endorsement/Instrument
- Willful Destruction by Tenant
- Worthless Check Closed Account/No Account

Other

- Abandonment of an Animal
- Accessory After the Fact
- Aid and Abet Prostitution
- Allow Dog to Run at Night
- Allow Live Stock to Run at Large
- Barking Dog
- Allowing Gambling in a Public House
- Alter Title
- Alter/Remove Gun/NMV Serial Number
- Alter/Steal/Dest Criminal Evid
- Altering Serial Numbers
- Animal Control Ordinance Violation
- Attempt to Escape Local Confinement
- Boat Access Area/Boat Access Impede
- Boat/Raft/Canoe in Swim Area
- Town Ordinances or City/Town Violation
- Collecting Ginseng During Closed Season
- Conceal/Fail Report Death
- Contempt by Probationer
- Contributing Del of Juvenile
- Court Order Violation
- Continuing Criminal Enterprise
- Criminal Contempt
- Cruelty to Animals
- Dangerous Dog
- Defraud Drug Test
- Delegated Authority Violation Report
- Did Allow His Dog to Bark Uncontrollably

- Disclose Private Images
- Disorderly Conduct
- Dissem MTRL/Perform Harmful Min
- Dog/Cat/Ferret Vaccination
- Domestic Fowls Running at Large
- Empl Sec Law Violation
- Escape by Hired Prisoner
- Fail Register Sex Offender
- Fail Report/Tag Big Game
- Fail to Pay Civil Penalty
- Fail to Perform Community Service
- Failure to Appear on Felony
- Failure to Appear on Misd
- Fail/Refuse File Tax Report
- False Hotel Registration
- False Ambulance Request/Fire Alarm/Report to Police Station
- Fish Delayed Harvest Waters/Closed Season/Unlawful Bait
- Felony Disseminate Obscenity
- Felony Secret Peeping
- Gambling
- Harboring Fugitive/Aiding Certain Persons
- Hunting W/O a License
- Indecent Exposure
- Interfere Emerg Communication
- Interfere Elect Monitor Dev
- Intoxicated and Disruptive
- Kill Animal by Starvation

- Leash Law Violation
- Maintaining a Place for Prostitution
- Misd Conspiracy
- Misd Probation Violation
- Misuse 911 System
- Neglect to Secure Workers Compensation
- Noise Ordinance
- Obstructing Justice
- Operate Boat Person > 13 No PFD/Not Wearing
- Operate Video Gaming Machine
- Place Processed Food Products as Bait
- Possess <= Fish Over Limit
- Possess Gambling Devices
- Possess Ginseng W/O Permission from WRC/Out of Season
- Possess Tobacco/Phone by Inmate
- Possession of Pyrotechnics
- Probation Notice of Hearing
- Prostitution
- Resisting Public Officer
- School Attendance Law Violation
- Solicit Child by Computer
- Sexual Exploit Minor
- Unlicensed Bail Bondsman
- Unsupervised Probation Violation
- Urinating in Public
- Violation of Court Order
- Violation Unsupervised Probation

Acknowledgements